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THE PAN AMERICAN UNION *Washington, D. C.*
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THE PAN AMERICAN UNION, originally known as the International Bureau of the American Republics, was established in the year 1890 in accordance with resolutions passed at the First International Conference of American States, held at Washington in 1889-90, and presided over by James G. Blaine, then United States Secretary of State. Its work was greatly expanded by resolutions of the Second Conference at Mexico in 1901; the Third, at Rio de Janeiro in 1906; the Fourth, at Buenos Aires in 1910; the Fifth, at Santiago, Chile, in 1923; the Sixth, at Habana, Cuba, in 1928; and the Seventh, at Montevideo, Uruguay, in 1933. It is an international organization created and maintained by the twenty-one American republics: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, the United States, Uruguay and Venezuela. Its purpose is to promote friendly intercourse, peace, and better understanding between the Republics of the American Continent. It is supported by annual contributions from all the countries, in amounts proportional to population. Its affairs are administered by a Director General and Assistant Director, elected by and responsible to a Governing Board composed of the Secretary of State of the United States and the representatives in Washington of the other American governments.

The administrative divisions of the Pan American Union are organized so as to carry out the purposes for which it was created. Special divisions have been created on foreign trade, statistics, finance, agricultural cooperation and travel, all of which maintain close relations with official and unofficial bodies in the countries, members of the Union. Particular attention is devoted to the development of closer intellectual and cultural relations among the nations of the American Continent, and an administrative division exists for this purpose. The Columbus Memorial Library contains 90,000 volumes and many maps. The BULLETIN of the Pan American Union, published monthly in English, Spanish and Portuguese, is the official organ of the institution.

The Pan American Union serves as the permanent organ of the International Conferences of American States, usually referred to as the Pan American Conferences. In addition to preparing the programs and regulations, the Union gives effect to the conclusions of the Conferences by conducting special inquiries and investigations and by convening or arranging for special or technical conferences in the intervals between the International Conferences.

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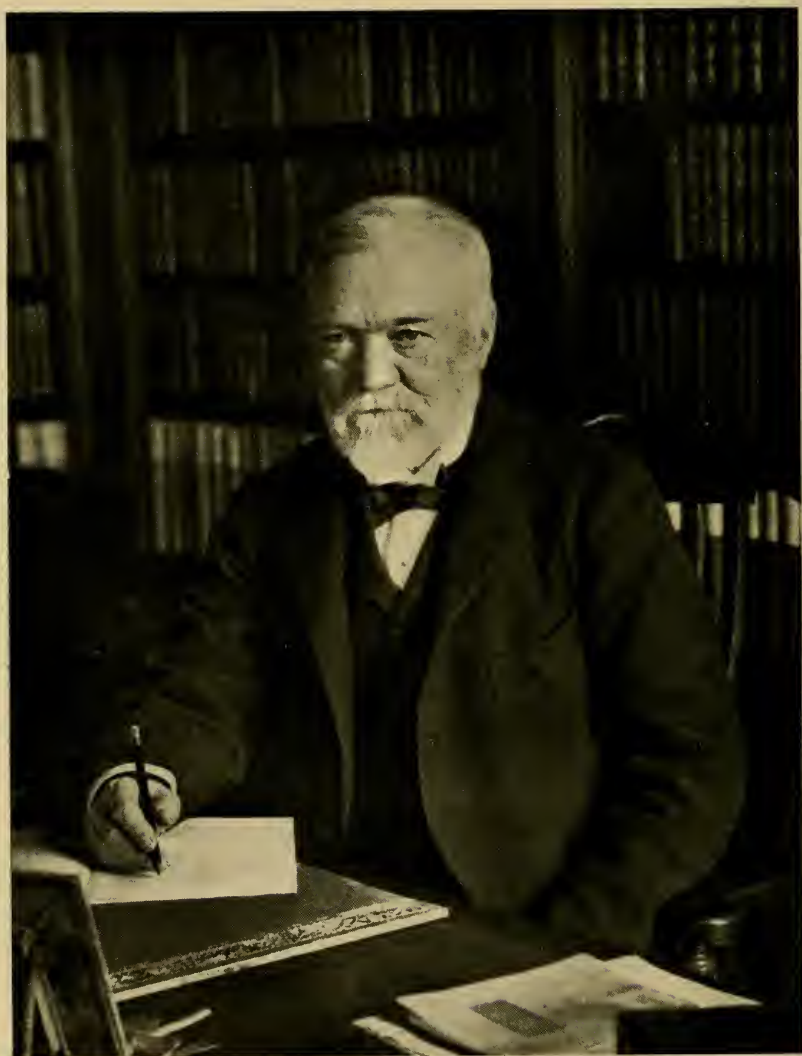
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ANDREW CARNEGIE.

THE GOVERNING BOARD PAYS HOMAGE TO ANDREW CARNEGIE

NOVEMBER 25, 1935, the centenary of the birth of Andrew Carnegie, was commemorated in many cities of the Americas and Europe, where governments, organizations, and individuals took pleasure in recalling the manifold progress and benefits which have sprung from his noble thought and his "munificence not less modest and simple than . . . habitual and splendid," to use the felicitous words of Gladstone. The Pan American Union, of which Mr. Carnegie, as a delegate to the First International Conference of American States in 1889, was one of the founders, owes to his generosity its building in Washington, "the first of its kind—a temple dedicated to international friendship." He himself said upon the occasion of its dedication in 1910:

As one of the remaining members of the First International Conference of the American Republics, whose interest in the cause has increased with the years, no duty could be assigned me more pleasing than that I am now called upon to perform by the favor of the Governing Board of the International Bureau of the American Republics—that of participating in the dedication of this beautiful structure to its noble mission of promoting the reign of peace and good will, and of progress, moral and material, over the Republics of this vast continent.

It was eminently fitting, therefore, that the Governing Board of the Pan American Union, representing the twenty-one American Republics, should gather in special session in the Hall of the Americas to pay tribute to the memory of a man who by ideal and deed is permanently identified with the existence of this institution.

After the members of the Governing Board had taken their places at the great table in front of the bronze bust of Mr. Carnegie, in the presence of a distinguished audience of diplomats and other officials, the Chairman of the Board, the Hon. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State of the United States, opened the ceremony with the following address:

GENTLEMEN OF THE GOVERNING BOARD, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:

We are assembled today to do honor to the memory of a great servant of humanity. Andrew Carnegie embodied both in thought and action the highest

THE PAN AMERICAN UNION

qualities of citizenship in a democracy, namely, service to his country and to his fellow men regardless of race, creed or nationality. Throughout the Americas his name has become a symbol; a source of constant inspiration to the younger generation.

His benefactions have had far reaching influence. The libraries which he founded have been important factors in the education of public opinion. The great centers of scientific research which he established, such as the Carnegie Institution of Washington and the Carnegie Institute at Pittsburgh, have been potent factors in the promotion of scientific research. The Carnegie Corporation and the Carnegie Foundation have become great centers of cultural influence.

Amongst the many high purposes to which Andrew Carnegie gave the best years of his life, the one which commanded his greatest enthusiasm and devotion was the maintenance of peace throughout the world but especially on the American continent. The establishment of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace is the outward expression of his dedication to this great cause.

Andrew Carnegie was one of the delegates of the United States to the First International Conference of American States in 1889. He soon made his influence felt in espousing the cause of peaceful settlement of all disputes that might arise between the American Republics. With enthusiasm he welcomed the founding, by the conference, of the Bureau of the American Republics which was destined to develop into the Union of the American Republics.

During the years that followed the First Conference, Andrew Carnegie gave increasing attention to the fostering of closer ties between the American Republics. He followed with the deepest interest the development of the work of the Pan American Union. The generous gift of this building to the American Republics is one of the outstanding expressions of his devotion to the cause of peace.

We all owe him a deep debt of gratitude and on this, the hundredth anniversary of his birth, I am certain that I am voicing the sentiments of the Governments and nations of the Americas in paying tribute to an apostle of peace who deserves to be known as a great citizen of the Americas.

Dr. Felipe A. Espil, the Ambassador of Argentina and Vice-Chairman of the Governing Board, followed this address with an able account of Mr. Carnegie's activities on behalf of peace, and his special interest in promoting amicable relations in the Western Hemisphere. The Ambassador said:

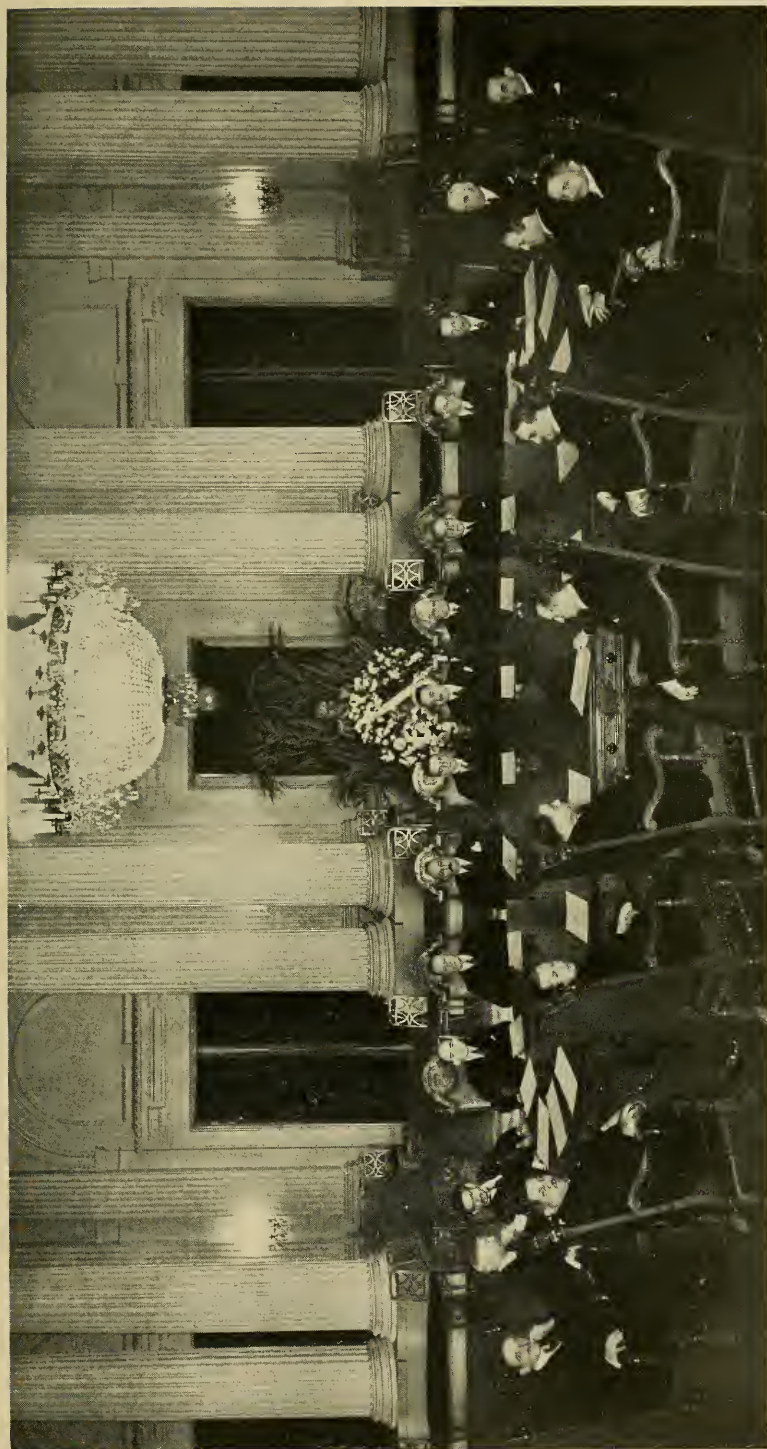
MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN OF THE GOVERNING BOARD:

It is most fitting that on this, the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Andrew Carnegie, the representatives of the American Republics should assemble to honor the memory of a great American.

The high reverence in which he was held by the nations of this continent was well expressed in the medal presented to him on May 5, 1911, by the Governing Board of the Pan American Union, following a resolution unanimously adopted by the Fourth International Conference of American States which met at Buenos Aires in 1910.

A quarter of a century has elapsed since the American States paid this worthy tribute to Andrew Carnegie and in the meantime the light of historical judgment has been steadily illuminating the work of this great benefactor of humanity.

People no longer think of Mr. Carnegie as a man who amassed a great fortune and gave away large sums of money. They no longer regard this magnificent building which houses the Pan American Union as the mere result of a gesture of international good will inspired by the New Year.



HOMAGE TO CARNEGIE IN THE PAN AMERICAN UNION.

The Governing Board of the Pan American Union met in special session November 25 in commemoration of the hundredth anniversary of the birth of Andrew Carnegie.

THE PAN AMERICAN UNION

In providing, to use his own words, "the forthcoming Union home, where the accredited representatives of all the Republics are to meet and, I trust, to bind together their respective nations in the bonds of unbroken peace", Mr. Carnegie was giving physical and permanent shape to an old ideal of continental brotherhood.

It is most becoming on this occasion to remember that Carnegie was an American delegate to the First Pan American Conference, convened in Washington in October, 1889, to which in later years he proudly referred as the only political appointment of his life.

A few weeks before that assemblage took place, in reply to a request from Secretary Blaine Carnegie wrote his views regarding the program and some of his comments deserve to be mentioned.

Recalling that all political parties in the United States were pledged to arbitration as the solution for international conflicts, he thought it advisable to let the other American Powers determine in what form and to what extent arbitration could be attained. Realizing that they probably would doubt the wisdom of making the arbitral decision final, he proposed a scheme that in years to come was to be hailed as one of the most advanced forms of conciliation. "Peace", he said, "might be practically secured if it were agreed that differences would first be submitted to a conference of all American States, contestants being present but not voting, the decisions of this body, all agreeing to regard as of the gravest moment and weight and to be received and considered as demanding a serious reconsideration of the position of the party against whom the verdict operates. It is improbable that any contestant would disregard such decision."

Carnegie's remarks regarding the conduct to be followed by the United States in dealing with the delegates of the southern countries, would seem to have inspired the policy of the good neighbor.

"I venture to suggest", he states, "that as the United States may overshadow any, or indeed, all of the other powers in the conference, an attitude of undue prominence should be avoided by our representative. The president might be chosen from the South, and knowing that we only desire the permanent good of the South American continent and that our interests are common, it might be well only to suggest, and allow the form and extent of the proposed measures to be the work of the smaller States. In this view I assume that the views and opinions which the president is to lay before the conference would be of the most general character, that he will dwell upon the desirability of attaining in some form or to some degree the objects specified in the call; that the United States is wedded to no plan, has no predetermined ideas and is only anxious that such measures for the good of all participants shall spring from the conference, that its meeting will rank in history as one of the few events which have marked an epoch in the progress of the western world."

This first Pan American Conference sat for four months, and Carnegie had full opportunity for association and friendship with the Latin American delegates. He found among them a certain suspicion of the big brother's intention and a sensitive spirit of independence, which it became the duty of the United States to recognize. Referring to these apprehensions, Carnegie, years later, remarked: "It will behoove subsequent Governments, to scrupulously respect the national feelings of our southern neighbors. It is not control, but friendly cooperation upon terms of perfect equality we should seek." It was not for nothing that President Harrison, on receiving these delegates when their labors were ended, said to them: "We have had in your honor a military review, not to show you that we have an army, but to show you we have none."

Not many months were to pass before Carnegie faced the necessity of reminding President Harrison of his pledge. A quarrel arose between the United States

and Chile in 1891 as the result of the killing and wounding of some American sailors during a riot in the port of Valparaíso. There was a moment when it seemed impossible to restrain the President from taking action which would have resulted in war. Carnegie did not hesitate, he came immediately to Washington to see whether he could do something to reconcile the dispute. He had a long interview with President Harrison, reminding him of his remarks concerning the military parade and his commitment to settle by peaceful arbitration all differences with the American Republics. The President objected that the United States had been insulted and dishonored, Carnegie retorting that this was impossible, as all honor's wounds are self inflicted, and come from within and not from without.

Happily, the incident with Chile was satisfactorily adjusted, shortly afterwards.

Carnegie's active cooperation in the peaceful solution of controversies involving the interests of our Republics was again evinced in 1895, the dispute, this time, being between Great Britain and Venezuela over the boundary of the latter country with British Guiana. The refusal on the part of Great Britain to submit the matter to arbitration caused a bitter argument with the United States which almost brought both countries to the verge of war.

Although Carnegie retained the deepest affection for his homeland and although he was the foremost advocate of peace in the United States, nevertheless he proclaimed that he was ready to fight, if necessary, if Great Britain continued to refuse arbitration.

At the same time he endeavored to persuade his friends in the British Government to recede from their uncompromising position, explaining to them the seriousness of the issue to the United States, involving as it did the Monroe Doctrine.

Incensed as he was by British obstinacy, he still recognized that Lord Salisbury had received great provocation in Secretary Olney's now famous dispatch. At the time, Carnegie wrote in the *North American Review*: "How a man . . . should permit himself to depart so far from fact as to say that 'the United States is practically sovereign on this continent and its fiat law', passes comprehension. This is not the case, as every schoolboy knows, and the effect of such a claim upon the sister Republics of the South must be most injurious. Had Mr. Blaine, when presiding over the Pan American Conference, even intimated that the United States claimed anything beyond equality with these Republics, the Conference would have dispersed at once . . . It may take several wise Secretaries of State succeeding Secretary Olney to fully erase the suspicions which he has so recklessly created."

In 1902, Venezuela was once more the cause of an argument between the United States and Great Britain, starting with the so called "pacific blockade", maintained against our sister Republic by the British and German navies. The bombardment of Puerto Cabello swept a wave of indignation over all the countries of this continent, including the United States. Carnegie again warned his influential friends in Great Britain that the danger of war loomed on the horizon. "I dread the Venezuelan trouble", he said, "a spark, and there is no telling the end. Occupation of territory on this continent by European powers, even temporary, may result in war. The Democratic Party needs a cry and that is the issue which the other party could not successfully withstand. There lies the danger."

Carnegie's friendship with Prime Minister Balfour and other members of the British Cabinet was turned to excellent account. At the critical moment he sent a cablegram that was made known to the Prime Minister, informing him he was "playing with fire" and begging him to accept President Roosevelt's proposal for arbitration.

THE PAN AMERICAN UNION

His forceful but friendly message undoubtedly carried great weight in bringing about an amicable settlement.

Carnegie's devotion to peace and arbitration was only matched by his fervor for republican ideals. In this respect he was almost fanatical and saw nothing but good in the constitution and laws of his adopted country. His decision to accept what he termed his only political assignment was prompted, perhaps, by the fact that the Pan American Conference was the first gathering of its sort, only republican countries being there represented. In after years, he exulted in describing how, one morning, in the course of the same conference, the announcement was made that Brazil had ratified a new constitution and herself become a member of the republican sisterhood.



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THE CARNEGIE BUST IN THE PAN AMERICAN UNION.

In the name of the Governing Board of the Pan American Union, Honorable Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, and Dr. Felipe A. Espil, Ambassador of Argentina, Chairman and Vice Chairman, respectively, of the Board, placed a wreath at the bust of Carnegie which occupies a niche in the Hall of the Americas.

His passion for the republican system of government carried him to the extent of advocating, in his first newspaper venture, the change of Great Britain into a Republic, with abolition of the Crown and the House of Lords.

This aggressive republicanism was almost outweighed by his loathing of imperialism.

He never understood or condoned the annexation of the Philippines during the McKinley Administration.

He attacked that policy and proclaimed his belief in the capacity for self government of immature countries, which present events in those islands appear to vindicate. At the time he wrote in the *North American Review*: "It is said that they are not fit to govern themselves. This was said of every one of the Spanish

HOMAGE TO ANDREW CARNEGIE

Republics as they broke away from Spain; it was said even of Mexico within this generation; it was the belief of the British about ourselves. . . . When we crush in any people its longing for independence, we take away with one hand a more powerful means of civilization than all which it is possible for us to bestow with the other. There is implanted in the heart of every human community the sacred germ of self government, as the most potent means of Providence for raising them in the scale of being. Any ruler, be he President or Czar, who attempts to suppress the growth of this sacred spark is guilty of the greatest of public crimes. . . .”

It is not for me to digress on the aspects of Carnegie's life work which have ranked his name on the list of the world's greatest benefactors.

I refer to the doctrine and practice of his gospel of wealth: that the treasures of millionaires are not their own exclusive property but merely capital held in trust for public benefit. His practical application of this tenet is the subject today of world wide recognition and gratitude.

But had the name of Carnegie not attained this international renown, it still would be cherished among the peoples of this American continent, wherein he envisaged the early realization of his life-long dream: the permanent banishment of war and in its place, peaceful arbitration.

At the close of the ceremony Secretary Hull in the name of the Board laid a wreath before Mr. Carnegie's bust.

The address of Secretary Hull and the Argentine Ambassador were broadcast over the United States and, by short wave, to the other American Republics.

Immediately after the close of this impressive assembly, Mrs. Carnegie, who was unable to be present, telegraphed from New York to the Director General of the Pan American Union:

Have just listened to the broadcast of the special meeting with deep appreciation of the splendid tributes to that wonderful life.

(Signed) LOUISE W. CARNEGIE.



ANDREW CARNEGIE

NOVEMBER 25, 1835-AUGUST 11, 1919

By JAMES BROWN SCOTT

Secretary of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, President of the American Institute of International Law, President of the American Society of International Law

THE TYPICAL Scotchman, like the economic man, is an artificial being, and indeed of the artificial world the greatest victim—at least of our day—seems to be the Scot. For this the great Dr. Johnson is in a way responsible, largely because of the genius which marked his every spoken word. According to him, the Scotchman is penurious. A farthing, he would have us believe, was invented in order to enable the Scotchman to be charitable. Then too, he said, the Scotchman was brought up on oatmeal, which the great lexicographer stated was served in England to horses and in Scotland to men. The Scot's reply to which was that in England they produce horses and in Scotland men. But perhaps the best of the great Doctor's thrusts or witticisms—as we may well believe they were, to irritate his friend Boswell, a Scot of Scots, but through whom Johnson has been passed on to what appears to be an unending posterity—is that the best view that a Scotchman ever has is from the rear of a coach crossing the border from Scotland to England.

Now Andrew Carnegie was a Scot of the Scots, but he was more of a traveler than his countrymen in the British Isles, for did he not, as a distinguished and honored citizen of the United States, view for many years Scotland from across the Atlantic? He was frugal, and well he might be, because he not only looked out for himself but those who begot him. And the farthing of Dr. Johnson became millions of dollars in the hands of the beneficent Carnegie.

But although an American citizen, the homeland was—as is always the case with Scots—uppermost in his mind. "It is a God's mercy", he writes, "I was born a Scotchman, for I do not see how I could ever have been contented to be anything else. The little dour deevil, set in her own ways, and getting them, too, level-headed and shrewd, with an eye to the main chance always and yet so lovingly weak, so fond, so led away by song or story, so easily touched to fine issues, so leal, so true. Ah! you suit me, Scotia, and proud am I that I am your son." ¹

¹ Andrew Carnegie, *Our Coaching Trip* (New York, 1882), p. 152; *Autobiography of Andrew Carnegie* (Garden City, New York, 1933), p. 106, note.



Courtesy of the Carnegie Corporation of New York.

BIRTHPLACE OF ANDREW CARNEGIE, DUNFERMLINE, SCOTLAND.

Carnegie was deeply influenced by his family and birthplace. His parents, although of modest means, were of unusual intelligence and character, and followers of the most progressive thinkers of the times, such as Bright and Cobden. The town of Dunfermline was full of history and tradition. But "King Robert the Bruce", said Carnegie, "never got justice from my cousin or myself in childhood. It was enough for us that he was a King while Wallace was the man of the people. . . . If the source of my stock of that prime article—courage—were studied, I am sure the final analysis would find it founded upon Wallace, the hero of Scotland."

There was no truer Scotchman. And there was no truer American; so true, indeed, that later in life he refused, when offered it, a British peerage.

Within the present year, Mr. Dumas Malone, the competent editor of the *Dictionary of American Biography*, delivered an address before the Washington Club, in the City of Washington, on which occasion he appraised the foreigners whose names are to be found in the *Dictionary of American Biography*, saying that the Scotchmen stood at the head of all the foreign born; and of these Scotchmen, in our opinion, the name of Andrew Carnegie "led"—and indeed leads—"all the rest."

As this year we celebrate Mr. Carnegie's centenary, it need not be said that he was born in 1835, on November 25—rather late in the year, but still in the year. He was born in the little town of Dunfermline, a town which may well rejoice in having such a distinguished and generous son; for Andrew Carnegie's gratitude even exceeded his wealth, and his birthplace in Scotland, as well as his adopted country of America,—indeed all Scotland and all of the United States, and indeed we may say the entire world—was to be his beneficiary. The Scotchmen claim him; we Americans claim him; and in very

truth all the world now looks upon him as a philanthropist and as a great friend who loved "his fellow men."

Andrew Carnegie's parents were "poor but honest folk", and as is so frequently the case in Scotland—a situation not unknown in other parts but pre-eminently characteristic of Scotland—it was hard for them to make ends meet and even Johnson's brand of oatmeal was not to be had in abundance. The New World with its opportunities loomed large and irresistible. Therefore Andrew Carnegie and his family took the western voyage instead of the highway to that London which is today the habitat of the "on-getting" Scotchman. They settled in Pennsylvania, first in Allegheny, which today is the richer for his coming; thence, he went to Pittsburgh, his home for many years, where his immense fortune was amassed and his career as a philanthropist begun.

Everything he undertook he was successful with as by successive steps he mounted the rounds of the ladder, from messenger boy to capitalist, and the use that he made of his capital—because of his experience had in the various phases of his career—is the reason why his benefactions are as helpful to others as they were pleasing to himself. His philanthropy, due to his shrewdness and foresightedness, will endure as long as the world.

* * *

"This, then", says Mr. Carnegie, "is held to be the duty of the man of wealth: To set an example of modest, unostentatious living, shunning display or extravagance; to provide moderately for the legitimate wants of those dependent upon him; and, after doing so, to consider all surplus revenues which come to him simply as trust funds, which he is called upon to administer, and strictly bound as a matter of duty to administer in the manner which, in his judgment, is best calculated to produce the most beneficial results for the community—the man of wealth thus becoming the mere trustee and agent for his poorer brethren . . ." ²

In the *Dictionary of American Biography*, Mr. Carnegie's official biographer states within modest compass the vast sums acquired in his business days, amounting to no less a sum than \$350,000,000, a fortune which was in later years to be held in trust by organizations of his own creation, in order that future generations should be the beneficiaries of his "love of books, art, music, and nature—and the reforms which he regarded as most essential to human progress,—scientific research, education both literary and technical, and, above all, the abolition of war".³ To be specific: In the British Empire,

² Andrew Carnegie, *The Gospel of Wealth and Other Timely Essays* (Garden City, New York, 1933), p. 13.

³ Burton J. Hendrick in *Dictionary of American Biography* (New York, 1929), vol. iii, p. 505. See *A Manual of the Public Benefactions of Andrew Carnegie* (compiled and published by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, Washington, 1919), for a detailed account of the origin, nature and extent of his benefactions.

\$62,000,000 and in the United States, \$288,000,000, these sums being allotted to various institutions for various purposes: To the Carnegie Corporation of New York, as residuary legatee and a holding company, so to speak, of his vast American benefactions, \$125,000,000; for public library buildings (for Mr. Carnegie was interested in the housing of books), \$60,000,000; to colleges, \$20,000,000; for church organs, \$6,000,000; to the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching (he was interested in teaching as well as in colleges themselves), \$29,000,000; to the Carnegie Institute of Pittsburgh, \$22,000,000; to the Carnegie Institution of Washington for the advancement of science, \$22,000,000; to the Hero Fund, \$10,000,000; to the



THE CARNEGIE INSTITUTION OF WASHINGTON.

One of Carnegie's philanthropies was the founding of this institution for the advancement of science. Its accomplishments include the extensive archaeological investigations and restorations of Maya ruins in Yucatán, Mexico, and many contributions to pure science in various fields.

Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, \$10,000,000; to the Scottish Universities Trust, \$10,000,000; to the United Kingdom Trust, \$10,000,000; to the Dunfermline Trust, \$3,750,000.⁴

These benefactions, many and varied as they are, were not haphazard; they were not the attempt of a man late in life to make a generous distribution of his wealth. For many a year from early manhood, as he was mounting, step by step, the ladder of success, he had had in mind the career or the profession of a philanthropist. In his *Autobiography*—interesting and full of charm—there is a footnote with a history. Early in his thirties, as his millions were mounting, he put upon a scrap of paper plans which he then had in

⁴ *Ibid.*

mind. After his death, Mrs. Carnegie found in a drawer this scrap of paper, which she read with deep emotion and put at once into the hands of Professor John C. Van Dyke, who was editing Mr. Carnegie's *Autobiography*. This is the memorandum which we have ventured to call a "scrap of paper"—and a very precious one for Mr. Carnegie and his reputation:

ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL, NEW YORK, December, 1868.

Thirty-three and an income of \$50,000 per annum! By this time two years I can so arrange all my business as to secure at least \$50,000 per annum. Beyond this never earn—make no effort to increase fortune, but spend the surplus each year for benevolent purposes. Cast aside business forever, except for others.

Settle in Oxford and get a thorough education, making the acquaintance of literary men—this will take three years' active work—pay especial attention to speaking in public. Settle then in London and purchase a controlling interest in some newspaper or live review and give the general management of it attention, taking a part in public matters, especially those connected with education and improvement of the poorer classes.

Man must have an idol—the amassing of wealth is one of the worst species of idolatry—no idol more debasing than the worship of money. Whatever I engage in I must push inordinately; therefore should I be careful to choose that life which will be the most elevating in its character. To continue much longer overwhelmed by business cares and with most of my thoughts wholly upon the way to make more money in the shortest time, must degrade me beyond hope of permanent recovery. I will resign business at thirty-five, but during the ensuing two years I wish to spend the afternoons in receiving instruction and in reading systematically.⁵

The economic crash following the Civil War prevented at that time the realization of Mr. Carnegie's ambition.

But Mr. Carnegie was right when he said that he "must push inordinately." An incident has come to our personal knowledge. Many years later in Washington, when Mr. Carnegie was interested—we would like to say "obsessed", were it not too strong a word—in the ratification of President Taft's treaties for the advancement of peace, carried away by the enthusiasm of the moment and the thought of the results which he believed would follow from the ratification of the treaties, he rose from the sofa where he was sitting, approached the table in the center of the room and brought down his clenched fist with a thud, saying: "I would lay a hundred million dollars on this table if the Senate would ratify these treaties!"

Alas for Dr. Johnson and the Scotchman's farthing!

* * *

As this tribute to the memory of Andrew Carnegie is to appear in the BULLETIN of the Pan American Union, it seems eminently fitting that we should say something of his interest in all the American Republics as well as in the one American Republic of which he was a

⁵ *Autobiography of Andrew Carnegie*, op. cit., pp. 152-3, note.

naturalized citizen, and to which his *Triumphant Democracy* is dedicated: "To the Beloved Republic under whose equal laws I am made the peer of any man, although denied political equality by my native land, I dedicate this book with an intensity of gratitude and admiration which the native-born citizen can neither feel nor understand."

Now Andrew Carnegie was a friendly person and he had many friends. Among these—for our present purpose—was none other than James G. Blaine, known in his day as a distinguished politician but in our day as a distinguished statesman, for he saw the American continent as a unit and he availed himself of a distressing moment in Latin American history to bring the Americas into conference at Washington. As Secretary of State in President Garfield's administration, and for the short time he remained in that position in President Arthur's Cabinet, he sought to bring the so-called "War of the Pacific" between Chile and Peru to an end. He failed, as was natural, in this endeavor, but his invitation to the American Republics, repudiated by his immediate successor, was to be taken up later and its original proponent, as Secretary of State in President Harrison's Cabinet, was able to preside at the first of the Pan American Conferences, which met in Washington in the autumn of 1889 and the early months of the succeeding year, the first of the present series of Pan American Conferences (of which there have been seven, and which we venture to hope will be a continuing series).

It was but natural that Mr. Blaine should designate his friend Andrew Carnegie as a delegate to this the first of the Pan American Conferences.

Upon Mr. Blaine's Conference we may not here dwell at length; suffice it to say that his idea was the arbitration of any and all disputes between the American Republics—arbitration being proclaimed by the Conference as the public law of America—and an arbitration convention was drafted and adopted for that purpose. An addendum to the convention has been constantly before the Americas and will, we hope, one day be America's greatest contribution to the peace of the world, this addendum providing that the parties ratifying the arbitration convention should at the same time agree that the signatory and ratifying republics should renounce acquisition of territory by force and that they would not recognize title to any territory acquired by force or conveyed in the presence of force or under the menace of force.

Mr. Carnegie believed in arbitration, he believed in the addendum; and it is not too much to say that, from the adjournment of the Washington Conference and his participation in its proceedings, Andrew Carnegie was completely consecrated to the cause of peace to which he wished not merely America but the whole world to be consecrated.



GOLD MEDAL (ACTUAL SIZE) PRESENTED TO CARNEGIE BY THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

In accordance with a resolution passed at the Fourth International Conference of American States, held at Buenos Aires in 1910, a gold medal was struck and presented to him on May 5, 1911.

An outcome of this first of the Pan American Conferences was the establishment of the Pan American Bureau, which has grown into the Pan American Union, composed of each of the 21 American Republics.

The Pan American Bureau then developed into the Pan American Union and feeling the need of larger quarters and a permanent and appropriate home, Mr. Carnegie caused to be built upon a plot of ground in the City of Washington contributed by the Government of the United States, between the White House and the Potomac, a Palace of the Americas as exquisite in execution as in conception, in which Mr. Carnegie's bust is appropriately installed.

The gold medal which is the model of the official seal of Mr. Carnegie's Endowment for International Peace, was awarded Mr. Carnegie at the Conference of Buenos Aires in 1910, and was delivered to him in person on May 5, 1911, in the new home of the Pan American Union, in accordance with the terms of the resolution adopted by the Conference at Buenos Aires:

The Fourth International American Conference, assembled at Buenos Aires, RESOLVES:

1st. The Fourth International American Conference declares that Mr. Andrew Carnegie deserves the gratitude of the American Republics.

2nd. The Union of the American Republics, on behalf of the Governments therein represented, shall have a gold medal struck bearing these inscriptions in English: On the obverse "The American Republics to Andrew Carnegie", and on the reverse "Benefactor of Humanity".

3rd. That the medal referred to in article 2 hereof, together with a copy of this Resolution and of the documents thereto relating, shall be presented to Mr. Andrew Carnegie at a special session of the Governing Board of the Union.

The lad of Dunfermline was not merely a naturalized citizen of the United States. He was an adopted citizen of the American continent.

But the Pan American Union is not the only palace evidencing Andrew Carnegie's interest in peace. During the sessions of the Second Hague Peace Conference, held in The Hague from the 15th of June to the 18th of October, 1907, in the presence of Mr. and Mrs. Carnegie and the delegates to the conference, the cornerstone of what was to become the Peace Palace was laid in the presence of the Queen of the Netherlands, to be dedicated some six years later on August 28, 1913, also in the presence of Mr. and Mrs. Carnegie and of Her Majesty Queen Wilhelmina. As in the Palace of the Americas, so in the Peace Palace at The Hague, a bust of Andrew Carnegie is installed. In this magnificent building there is one of the world's great libraries, dealing appropriately with the literature of peace. The Peace Palace also houses the Permanent Court of Arbitration and the Permanent Court of International Justice, which are to keep the peace by deciding controversies submitted to one or the other, which, if undecided by peaceable means, might lead to war. And in this



CARNEGIE ACCEPTING THE PAN AMERICAN GOLD MEDAL, MAY 5, 1911

To the presentation address by the Ambassador of Mexico on behalf of the American Republics, Mr. Carnegie responded, saying in the course of his acceptance: "May the sister Republics become sisters indeed—members, as it were, of one peaceful family, resolved to allow no dispute, should such arise, to endanger their peaceful relations."

Palace also is installed The Hague Academy of International Law, founded by Mr. Carnegie's Endowment for International Peace, with courses every summer on various phases of international law which are delivered by professors of learning and standing in their respective countries to students foregathered from the four corners of the world. These courses, setting forth the law of nations in its varied and progressive forms, are published annually and are at the disposal not only of the Permanent Court of Arbitration and the Permanent Court of International Justice but of the Ministries of Foreign Affairs, of the professors and of the students of international law in all parts of the world.

Andrew Carnegie was a bookman. He early fell in love with books; he fingered, he read them; he pondered them; and today his libraries are scattered throughout the United States and in more than one foreign country. He was a lover of music, and his church organs have kept pace with his books. He had loved each in his early days and in his later years bookmen and men of music were his friends.

Those who best knew Mr. Carnegie, however, knew that his controlling ambition was the abolition of war. We have that ambition stated in his own words at Washington in the Carnegie Institution, where, on the 14th day of December, 1910, and in the presence of Mrs. Carnegie and their daughter, he conveyed to the trustees of his own choice the sum of \$10,000,000 to create an organization for the outlawry of war, to which the trustees gave the name of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. In his address on that occasion, Mr. Carnegie spoke under the inspiration not merely of the moment but of a lifetime, voicing his conviction that international war is "the foulest blot upon our civilization". And he followed the statement of this conviction with unanswerable reason: "Although we no longer eat our fellowmen nor torture prisoners, nor sack cities killing their inhabitants, we still kill each other in war like barbarians. Only wild beasts are excusable for doing that in this, the Twentieth Century of of the Christian era, for the crime of war is inherent, since it decides not in favor of the right, but always of the strong. The nation is criminal which refuses arbitration and drives its adversary to a tribunal which knows nothing of righteous judgment."

Because Mr. Carnegie had consecrated himself to the cause of peace, he had thus generously and confidently endowed the peace movement. Indeed, believing that peace would assuredly prevail, he even looked forward to a time when his trustees could devote the income of his benefaction to other purposes—a time "when civilized nations enter into such treaties as named" (he had been speaking of arbitration treaties) "and war is discarded as disgraceful to civilized men". Counting upon the wisdom and discretion of his trustees,

he laid down but a single direction or command, "premising that the one end they shall keep unceasingly in view until it is attained, is the speedy abolition of international war between so-called civilized nations".

Forward-looking man that he was, Mr. Carnegie advocated from time to time a League of Peace, pinning his faith to the Teutonic powers, in which he included not only Germany, Great Britain and the United States, but also France, because of its friendship for his adopted country. He thought that through the concerted efforts of these great powers, with such other countries as should aid them, international war as a remedy would be eliminated.

As was to be expected, the tragic events in the month of August, 1914, and their even more tragic consequences, known as the World War, greatly depressed Mr. Carnegie, revealing to him, as it did, the lack of wisdom which even the most advanced peoples display in their international relations. He lived, however, to see the cessation of hostilities four years later, passing from the scene of his labors on August 11, 1919, when the peace of the world was again in the making.



CARNEGIE AND INTERNATIONAL PEACE

By Dr. J. M. YEPES

Professor of International Law in the University of Antioquia (Colombia), in l'Institut de Hautes Études of Paris, in the Academy of International Law of The Hague, and in the Universities of Santander and Salamanca, Spain; Delegate of Colombia to the Sixth International Conference of American States and to the Assembly of the League of Nations

ANDREW CARNEGIE was not only a distinguished example of the loftiest virtues of the American but also one of the men of whom the human race may most justly be proud. Lowly in origin, born in the Scottish highlands, Carnegie and his parents¹ belonged to a humble class of society. Neither wealth nor influence, neither the prestige of an illustrious name nor even material comfort surrounded the childhood of him who was later to be one of the great men of the world. Perhaps this was providential. How rarely are those privileged by kindly fate, the offspring of a family of ancient lineage, the darlings of fortune, those to whom humanity owes a milestone in its progress, or the initiative of any of those great movements that illumine the pages of history. We see this boy at 12 years of age grasping a pilgrim's staff and emigrating to America in search of the future. A true representative of the stormy period through which Europe was living in the first half of the nineteenth century, with no more resources than his iron will and no other armor than the power of his idealistic nature, he set sail for the New World and there, protected by the democratic institutions which recognize no privileges except those of the intelligence and no aristocracy except that of the mind, Carnegie was easily able to make his successful way. From a minor employee he soon became, thanks to his ability and energy, one of the greatest manufacturers in the United States or indeed in the whole world. His fortune was counted in millions, and it was wealth gained in a good fight. Although he could boast of having accumulated gold in his vaults he also had the right to say that it was not gained by the exploitation of poverty. At the same time that Carnegie's profits were mounting dizzily, he reduced the price of the steel rails manufactured by his chief plant from \$95 to \$26 a ton. Carnegie thus interpreted the social responsibility of a capitalist; he thought that in proportion as industrial profits rose, manufactured products should be made better and cheaper for the benefit of the public.

¹ In his autobiography, Carnegie refers to himself as "the grandson of Thomas Morrison, radical leader in his day, nephew of Bailie Morrison, his son and successor, and above all, son of my sainted father and my most heroic mother."—EDITOR.

Owner of an immense fortune, considered one of the greatest in the whole world, Carnegie resolved to sell his shares in the steel company and in the prime of life to retire from business. From that time he devoted himself to the intelligent distribution of the wealth which he had amassed after many years of hard work. By this unique action he repeated the parable of the good sower who scatters broadcast the seed which the earth will make fruitful. In this initiative, Carnegie was the model and pattern for those celebrated American multimillionaires who, in the afternoon of their lives, become generous distributors of the money which they have laboriously accumulated, thus contributing to the greater welfare of humanity. Carnegie thought that the wealth obtained by the cooperation of so many other beings should not belong to him exclusively. According to his ideas, wealth had a compulsory social function which consisted in making it benefit as many persons as possible. This was a truly idealistic and genuinely Christian idea which might lessen and even eliminate the bitter conflicts between capital and labor which darken the world of today. If Carnegie's example were imitated by all the *beati possidentes* of today, the future of true Christianity would hover like a blessing over the humanity of the present, and the social question would not have the tragic aspects which it has acquired in modern times, if all the rich men in the world would recognize the social function of wealth which Carnegie was one of the first to proclaim by his example.

Having voluntarily retired from business, Carnegie started the second phase of his life. It was then that the world saw him making ingenious plans to return to the people in real benefits the immense wealth which he had gained in his life of unremitting labor. He began his social benefactions by founding many public libraries not only in the United States but in many other countries. To give easy access to the reading of good books was in Carnegie's opinion one of the greatest benefits that humanity could receive, and therefore he was constantly concerned with endowing the people with public libraries which should give bread to the spirit and repose to the body. Carnegie's generosity in this respect was almost boundless. Aside from innumerable private gifts, the number of public libraries established entirely by him exceeds three thousand, and in the establishment of these centers of popular education he spent more than \$60,000,000. In Carnegie's opinion libraries were the best universities for the people and the most effective means of teaching the public to judge for itself so that it would not be led astray by the false prophets who from time to time preach civil strife or international war. Let us hope that once in a while the worker who sits down to read in one of these libraries directs a grateful thought to the philanthropist who founded them.



Courtesy of the Public Library, Washington.

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY, WASHINGTON, D. C.

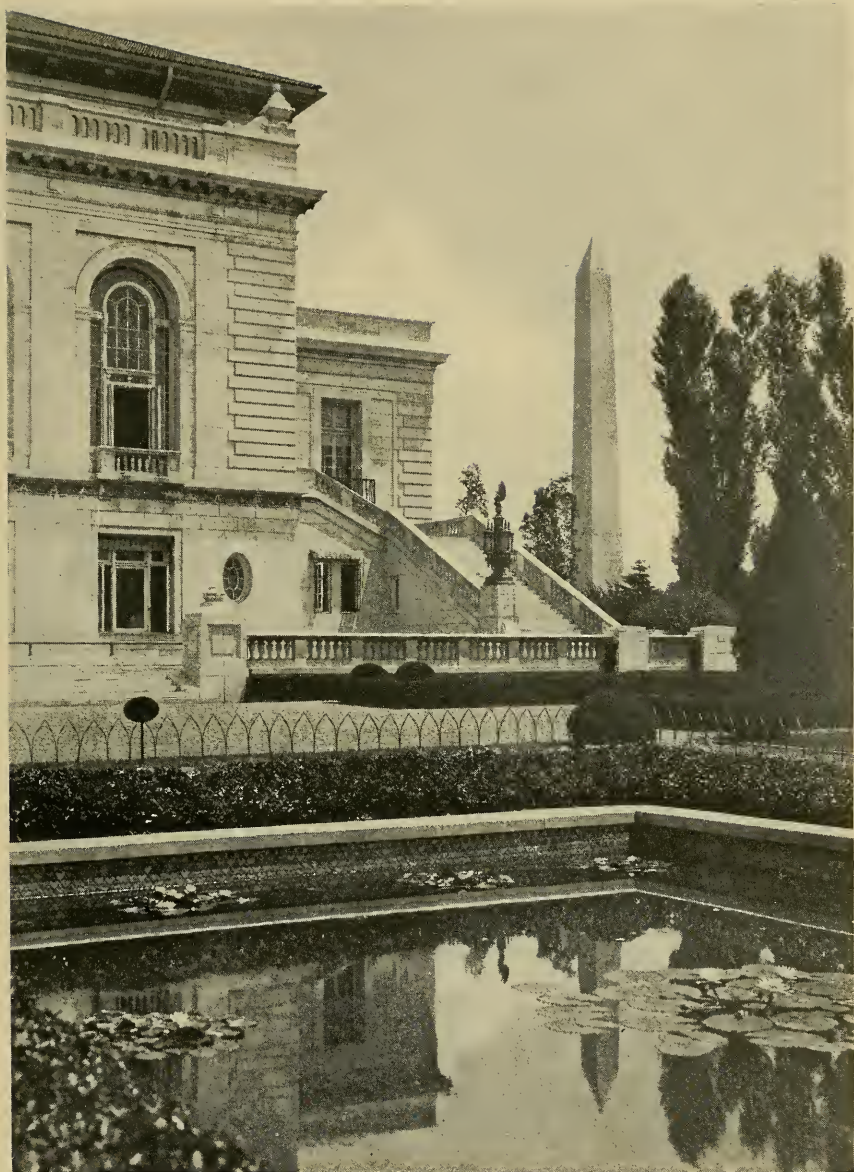
This central building, opened to the public in 1903, and three branches erected later, were a gift of Carnegie to the Federal capital. His benefactions to libraries were inspired by the action of Col. James Anderson of Pittsburgh, who opened his library of 400 volumes to working boys, among whom was Carnegie, at that time a lad of about 16 years employed as a telegraph messenger. Nearly 3,000 libraries, large and small, were erected throughout the United States at his expense.

But Carnegie's great work, his highest title to the admiration of posterity, was the support which he generously gave to the movement for international peace. No one has felt more strongly, either before or after his time, the necessity for peace among nations, so that humanity may realize its highest destiny. In these troubled days it may seem out of place to eulogize this eminent apostle of international peace, but in reality it is all the more necessary to bring out in high relief the great work realized by a man who in his last years thought only of advancing the peace of the world. In the address delivered in 1910 by President Taft at the presentation to Carnegie of the gold medal presented to him as "Benefactor of Humanity" by all the American Republics, the speaker said that Carnegie was "foremost in the world in his energetic action for the promotion of peace." These solemn words were a well-deserved tribute to the great pacifist. Now that the world is again suffering from a warlike fever, we understand better than ever the moral temper of Carnegie and his great influence in crying in season and out of season that peace is God's greatest gift to man. Humanity suffers for lack of men like Carnegie, who demonstrate that might never creates right, and that brute strength is not a means to national progress.

Carnegie's work in relation to international peace has exercised a most profound influence in the creation of the powerful spiritual movements in favor of the peaceful solution of international controversies which today are felt by all enlightened persons throughout the world. For Carnegie the temple of peace rested on two granite columns: international cooperation and arbitration. In accordance with the ideas then predominating, these two peaceful trends were crystallized for Carnegie in Pan Americanism and in the establishment of a permanent court of international justice. If the great apostle of peace were living today, I believe that he would extend his sympathy and his enthusiasm to the League of Nations, which symbolizes and personifies the ideas to which he gave allegiance throughout his life.

Carnegie was an ardent advocate of Pan Americanism. His name is closely associated with that powerful movement of cooperation and peace between all the nations of the New World. Pan Americanism (like the League of Nations) is the best organized movement towards international cooperation known to history. It represents the conjunction of the centrifugal and centripetal forces at work in the New World, giving it its special characteristics. Pan Americanism is the natural expression of good will among the different political units of a group of nations destined by nature itself to constitute a league without legal bonds or special commitments, a league constituted by moral obligations which are the more binding because inspired in a lofty feeling of geographic and historic unity and of an identical concept of men and events. In certain respects, Pan Americanism—and its natural organ, the Pan American Union—is superior to the League of Nations because the former is the result of a natural evolution which has slowly been acquiring definite outlines, while the latter was a quasi-empirical improvisation, conceived at the end of the last European war without sufficient study of political and historical circumstances, or careful consideration of the lessons of experience. We should like to express in parenthesis, however, the hope that regular and permanent bonds may be established between the two great international institutions, to enable them to accomplish their work of peace and international cooperation even more efficiently.

After the First International Conference of American States (Washington, 1889-90), in which Carnegie had the honor of being a representative of the United States, he identified himself with the Pan American policy, a policy inspired by three factors extremely important in directing the course of international affairs in the New World: the spirit of peace, the spirit of justice, and the spirit of continental unity.



THE PAN AMERICAN UNION.

The erection of this building was made possible by the munificence of Andrew Carnegie and the gifts of the American Republics. "Many noble and beautiful public buildings record the achievements and illustrate the impulses of modern civilization. Temples of religion, of patriotism, of learning, of art, of justice abound; but this structure will stand alone, the first of its kind—a temple dedicated to international friendship," said Elihu Root, Secretary of State of the United States, at the laying of the cornerstone, May 11, 1908.

It is impossible to read, without being profoundly impressed, the admirable letter written by Carnegie on January 1, 1907, to Elihu Root, then Secretary of State of the United States, informing him of his intention to contribute the necessary funds for constructing a building for the American Republics in Washington, which today is one of the most beautiful edifices in that capital. In that letter, Carnegie expressed the hope that in the building which he was offering the official representatives of all the nations of the New World should meet and still further strengthen their friendship and unity "with the ties of a lasting peace."

The Fourth International Conference of American States, meeting in Buenos Aires in 1910, was justified in its unanimous approval of the following resolution, which interprets the feelings of the whole Western Hemisphere on Carnegie's attitude toward Pan Americanism:

The Fourth International American Conference, assembled at Buenos Aires,
RESOLVED:

1st. The Fourth International American Conference declares that Mr. Andrew Carnegie deserves the gratitude of the American Republics.

2nd. The Union of the American Republics, on behalf of the Governments therein represented, shall have a gold medal struck bearing these inscriptions in English: On the obverse "The American Republics to Andrew Carnegie," and on the reverse "Benefactor of Humanity."

3rd. That the medal referred to in article 2 hereof, together with a copy of this resolution and of the documents thereto relating, shall be presented to Mr. Andrew Carnegie at a special session of the Governing Board of the Union.

Of all those who have promoted and created American international cooperation as a factor of peace and unity among all nations of the New World, Carnegie has the right to a preeminent place for the efficacy of his services and the sincerity of his Pan American convictions. Those of us who are convinced that the Pan American Union is one of the most powerful forces for peace in existence today should bare our heads respectfully and gratefully in reverent homage to this exceptional man, who early understood the human possibilities of that movement and endowed it with the material means to realize its important activities on behalf of 21 republics united by their common spirit of international peace and by their unbounded worship of liberty and democracy.

Another of Carnegie's favorite formulas for cementing international peace was the use of arbitration in deciding all conflicts between States. In accordance with the ideas of his time, Carnegie used the term arbitration in a general sense, that is, including in the word both arbitration as such and the strictly juridical settlement of international controversies. Today the two systems have been perfectly defined, but in Carnegie's time they were included in one general term. When Carnegie spoke of arbitration, he did not think of those technical distinctions, but meant the juridical settlement of disputes

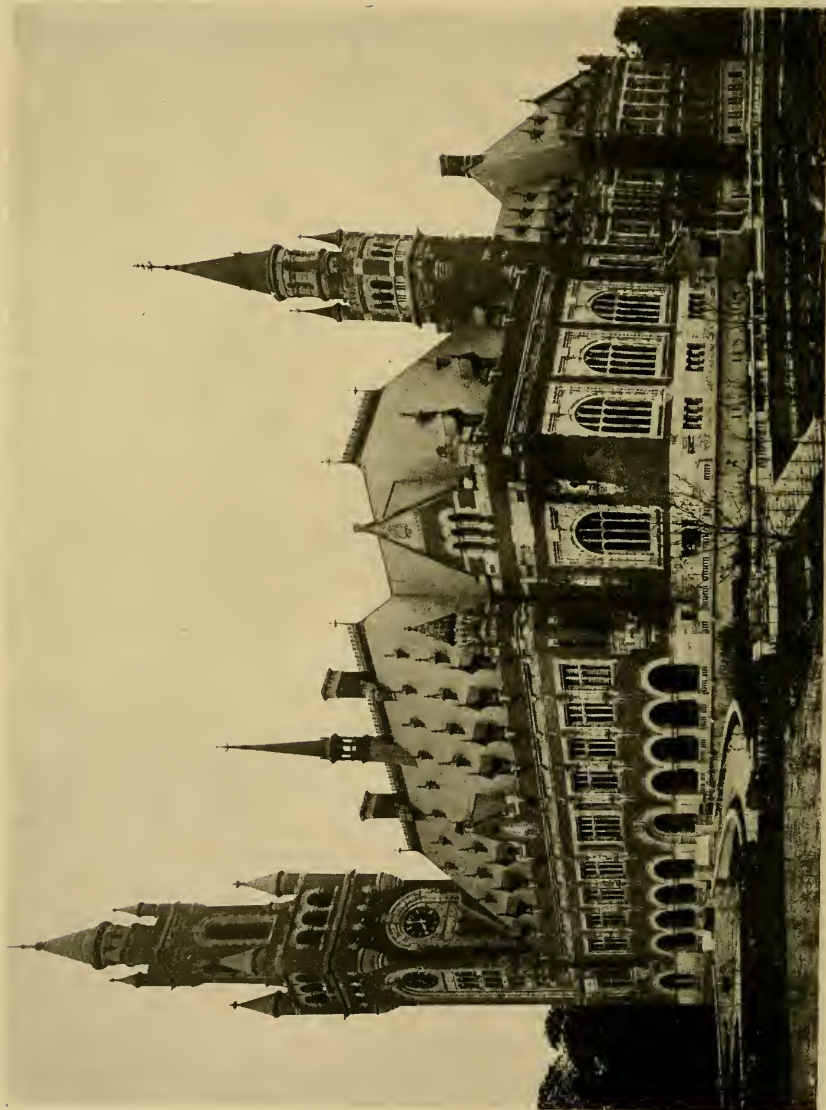
between nations. To prove his enthusiasm for that system, he built the celebrated Peace Palace at The Hague and the Palace of the Central American Court of Justice. The latter was the first permanent institution of international justice in the world. During the early stages of this institution Carnegie wished to demonstrate his faith in international justice by giving as much support to the nascent institution as it needed. Unfortunately, the Central American Court was unable to survive because the world was not yet ready to replace force by civilized measures and because men's lack of understanding could not give that effort all the power inherent in it as the happy antecedent of the tribunal which was to be organized later at The Hague under the auspices of the League of Nations.

The Peace Palace at The Hague—"the most holy building in the world because it has the holiest end in view", as Carnegie himself wrote in his biography—was built, as we have already said, thanks to the munificence of Carnegie. Originally it was meant for the Permanent Court of Arbitration organized by the Peace Conference held at The Hague in 1899 and 1907; today it is the seat of the Permanent Court of International Justice, created after the Great War thanks to the initiative so well taken by the League of Nations. The Palace is also the headquarters of the Academy of International Law, of which we shall speak later on. When Carnegie died, the Permanent Court of International Justice had not yet been created. Its occupancy of the Peace Palace was nothing more than the interpretation of the intentions of the great philanthropist when he built one of the most sumptuous palaces in Europe where organizations charged with settling international controversies by the civilized means of arbitration and of justice might function. Carnegie was a visionary whose only ideal was peace between nations. He went through the world shouting, like the immortal Florentine, "*Pace, pace, pace!*" Social peace, between capital and labor within the boundaries of each country! Public peace, through compulsory and inclusive arbitration, between all the nations of the globe! Up to the present, men have found only two ways of living together in organized society: right or might—treaties or war—in other words, respect for one's pledged word, or the verdict of arms as the only criterion of truth and justice. Because Carnegie was able to make himself the apostle of right against the exponents of violence he deserves well of humanity. He knew that the civilized man is distinguishable from the barbarian because he seeks to settle differences with his kind by juridical means, while the other trusts to brute force for the triumph of his aspirations. And what is true of individuals is also true when applied to States.

But the organization through which Carnegie contributed most effectively to promoting the cause of peace is undoubtedly the

THE PEACE PALACE AT
THE HAGUE.

Another of Carnegie's benefactions in furthering the cause of world peace was \$1,500,000 for the construction of this Palace in which the Permanent Court of Arbitration and the Permanent Court of International Justice meet.



Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. Desirous of organizing an institution whose activities should be devoted exclusively to advancing the peace of the world and supporting every movement tending to develop a real spirit of peace and cooperation in all nations, Carnegie gave \$10,000,000 to establish the endowment, which is today the chief factor in everything concerning the peace movement. For this purpose he appointed a distinguished group of trustees, persons of the highest character and a well-proved love for peace, who were to administer the funds of the endowment with no more restriction than that indicated by the name of the new institution. Some paragraphs of the letter addressed by Carnegie to the trustees of the endowment are characteristic of the outlook of this extraordinary man, whose constant ideal, we might even say obsession, in the last years of his life, was to bring about concord among nations. These paragraphs are eternal as the ideal which they preach is eternal. The aforementioned letter begins by saying that the object of the endowment is "to hasten the abolition of international war, the foulest blot upon our civilization." It then condemns war as a real crime which causes the world to fall back into primitive barbarism and which never decides in favor of justice but always in favor of force.

The ideas expressed by Carnegie in thus fixing the principles to be followed by the Endowment in expending the large sums which he placed in the hands of the trustees well deserve to appear in letters of gold on all the universities and academies of the world, as well as on Government palaces and the churches of all religions. More than ever the nations need today to have these verities recalled to them, these simple apothegms, directly inspired by the Gospel, which in a few phrases express the quintessence of human wisdom. After the last World War, which shook the very foundation of our civilization, it is inconceivable that men should return to their ancient errors, and still show a longing for the law of the jungle. If 2,000 years of Christianity do not suffice to emancipate the world from the scourge of international wars, it is because humanity, having eyes, sees not; having ears, hears not; having memory, is incapable of recalling the cruelest lessons of the past. If Carnegie were alive today, he would have much greater scope than he had 25 years ago for beginning with fresh enthusiasm his mission of peace.

The Carnegie Endowment, especially in its Division of International Law and Division of Intercourse and Education, is today the most active center which has ever existed for spreading the idea of peace among all the nations of the earth. The ramifications of its work extend throughout the world without distinction of continents or races. In carrying on its labors in this way, the Endowment but

follows the wish of its founder who, like all idealists, was a truly liberal and ecumenical spirit.

This Division of International Law is at present the powerful motive force which most efficiently advances international studies in law. We shall mention only some of its most important undertakings. Through this Division the Carnegie Endowment organized the Academy of International Law which, since 1923, has met in the Peace Palace at The Hague. Every year there assemble at the Academy the most celebrated professors in the world to teach students from the four points of the compass the principles of the science created by



THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN RELATIONS, SAN JOSÉ, COSTA RICA.

This building, given by Carnegie, was erected in 1917 to house the Central American Court of Justice.

Vitoria and Grotius. Carnegie did not have the satisfaction of seeing this great center of learning in operation, but it is a genuine manifestation of his spirit. The work thus far accomplished by the Academy surpasses everything which had previously been done to promote the study of international law. The 50 volumes in which are published the lectures so far given at the Academy are the sum total of that noble branch of learning. If Carnegie were still alive there is little doubt that among all the great achievements of the Endowment his preference would fall on the Academy, because there, in the fraternal collaboration of cosmopolitan professors and students, the juridical mind of the humanity of the future is being molded. If

to labor to the end that juridical principles shall prevail in the world and the concepts of international law inspire the foreign policy of all the nations is to work for peace, as Carnegie thought, the Academy of International Law at The Hague is the institution which best incorporates the ideas of which the founder of the Endowment was the illustrious advocate.

Another enterprise of wide scope carried out by the same Division is the publication of the series of Classics of International Law. The Division has thus rendered a great service to knowledge. One must have been engaged in scholarly research to be aware how many difficulties used to be encountered by the student who desired to consult the authentic texts of the writings of the best known internationalists. Now, thanks to the Division of International Law of the Carnegie Endowment, these obstacles no longer exist. Here it is only just to say that the initiative in this publication was taken chiefly by the eminent Director of this Division, Dr. James Brown Scott, who, from the time when he was an official of the Department of State in Washington, cherished the idea of reprinting the works of the classic jurists, nor is this the least of the services which the study of international law owes to the indefatigable activity and lucid intellect of Dr. James Brown Scott. One has only to call the roll of the names included in the classics to understand the significance of this invaluable series. There are the names of Vitoria, Grotius, Ayala, Pufendorf, Gentili, Belli, Bynkershoek, Vattel, Rachel, Wolff, Zouche and Textor, the immortal galaxy of the founders of international law. The work of each one of these great men is published in its original text, accompanied by a translation into English and an erudite introduction, written by some eminent modern jurist, which facilitates the exact interpretation of the theories of those illustrious creators of the law of nations.

This collection of the classics and the *Recueil des Cours de l'Académie de Droit International* form the most precious tool for the labors of the modern internationalist. The science of jurisprudence owes a lasting debt of gratitude to the Carnegie Endowment for these publications of immense scholarly value.

Besides the great undertaking already mentioned, the Division of International Law supports scholarly reviews in its field, especially the reviews of international law published in various parts of the world. Wherever there is an important juridical center or wherever a serious review is founded, there Andrew Carnegie's munificent gift reaches out to stimulate in one form or another all those who labor to create a pacifist sentiment and strive to implant the reign of justice and law among all the nations of the world.

Nor should it be forgotten that the Carnegie Endowment is the lever which sets in motion the Institute of International Law—composed of the wisest jurists throughout the world—whose work on behalf of peace and the progress of the law of nations covers more than half a century of fruitful toil. Finally, let us mention one of the activities of the Endowment which in our opinion best interprets the idea which Carnegie had when he established this great body of trustees charged with perpetuating the mission of international peace to which the eminent philanthropist had devoted a large part of his surprising activity. We refer to the financial assistance which the Endowment offers to meritorious students and to professors wishing to specialize in the study of international law. The Endowment has grasped the fact that in promoting the study of this subject it promotes the spirit of international peace. The man of law is not, and never can be, an advocate of violence as a means of settling a controversy between States, for the jurist is by profession the sworn enemy of war. For him only the settlement inspired by justice and law is lasting. For this reason the Carnegie Endowment faithfully follows the thought of its founder when it effectively helps those who, imbued with the noble ambition of serving the cause of peace, devote their efforts to the study of the juridical principles which guide international relations.

In the address made by Mr. Carnegie in the Peace Palace at The Hague, on August 29, 1913, when he unveiled the bust of William Randal Cremer, that other great pacifist, he spoke the following words, which show his keen understanding of international politics and which are as true today as they were when uttered 22 years ago:

I submit that the only measure required today for the maintenance of world peace is an agreement between three or four of the leading civilized powers (and as many more as desire to join, the more the better) pledged to cooperate against disturbers of world peace should such arise.

Apparently Carnegie, when he spoke these prophetic words, had foreseen world conditions in the disturbed years after the war. Was he not then enunciating the policy of collective security which the greatest statesmen of today are preaching? Do they not contain the only effective formula for organizing common and collective action against the aggressor, against the delinquent who violates public international order? Are not these words the most glowing expression of what the League of Nations should be if it wishes to fulfill its lofty mission of preserving peace which was in the mind of the men who in 1919 created this body at Geneva to free the world from "the foulest blot on our civilization", according to the strong phrase quoted at the beginning of this essay, with which Carnegie stigmatized the abominable crime of war?

Carnegie, then in his old age, had the misfortune of witnessing that terrible human madness of the World War, whose dire effects still burden humanity. His body, worn by an active life of work and struggle, could not bear the downfall of the ideas for which he had fought the good fight. Slowly, quietly, as if to hide its disillusionment, that great heart which had beat high for the cause of peace grew still. But his memory lives on, for the ideal of peace to which Carnegie devoted his life can never disappear while the spirit of Christianity is abroad in the earth. The name of Carnegie is today the symbol of the most lofty ideal that humanity in its desire for better things can imagine: peace between all the sons of one country and peace and good will among nations. The name of Carnegie will not be forgotten, for the good seed that he sowed with generous hand will bring forth an hundred-fold until it covers with its beneficent mantle all the face of the earth.



CARNEGIE AT LAYING OF CORNER-STONE OF PAN AMERICAN UNION.

LATIN AMERICAN PAINTING IN THE 1935 CARNEGIE INTERNATIONAL

By HOMER SAINT-GAUDENS

Director, Department of Fine Arts, Carnegie Institute, Pittsburgh

ONE HUNDRED years ago there was born in Scotland a boy named Andrew Carnegie. From a beginning as a master of iron and steel in the ore mills of Pittsburgh he developed into a power in the world of industry. Looking beyond the fire and carbon dust of the iron furnaces, he was wise enough to divine that if mankind wished to grow through the ages in all that makes for the beauty and happiness of life, it must of necessity seek the exercise of its spiritual side. Hence from the returns of his industry, Mr. Carnegie founded in Pittsburgh the Carnegie Institute, in which was a department for fostering the Fine Arts and for the encouragement of the creative spirit.

The year after the Fine Arts Department was instituted, came the inauguration, in 1896, of a series of International Exhibitions of contemporary oil painting, dedicated to the exchange of artistic ideas and impulses; a centering of international art effort which Mr. Carnegie felt would promote world understanding and brotherhood. It is thirty-nine years since the inception of the International Exhibitions, yet during that time, with but a few omissions due to the misfortune of world events, there have been assembled annually these groups of oil paintings representative of the current schools and trends of art from divers countries of Europe and from the United States.

This year the Carnegie Institute decided to include not only works of the United States and Europe, but likewise selections from some of the major artistic centers of Latin America. Accordingly Mexico, Brazil, Argentina, and Chile were singled out. The first steps, therefore, in organizing this new phase of the exhibition were directed toward the Pan American Union. Then the American Association of Museums also cooperated with many ideas. Finally the Department of State, which has invariably gone out of its way to be of assistance throughout Europe whenever it was asked for help by the Department of Fine Arts, set the machinery in motion with the result that soon an exchange of ideas was moving freely between Buenos Aires, Santiago, Rio de Janeiro, and Mexico City to the south and Pittsburgh to the north.

Eventually there were unpacked in Pittsburgh eight canvases from each of the three sister lands of South America, and eight works of Mexicans. Among the South American countries, Brazil received an honorable mention given to Candido Portinari for his canvas "Coffee." Portinari insists on contrast, puts emphasis on bold design, revels in the use of color, and seeks a novel interpretation of the world about him. The public which follows artists such as he believes that art can be dynamic, vital, aggressive, and cohesive. In fact such a public admits that it likes those qualities which reflect itself and not its grandparents. This same public maintains that certain artistic distortions have their place in contemporary art to set forth the



Courtesy of the Carnegie Institute, Pittsburgh.

"COFFEE", BY CANDIDO PORTINARI (BRAZIL).

This canvas, picturing a coffee plantation, was awarded Second Honorable Mention and a prize of \$300.00 at the Carnegie Institute International Exhibition of Modern Paintings.

distortions of our social life, and that this relationship has always existed.

Mr. Portinari is a young painter, born since the opening of this century in São Paulo, the great coffee center of his land. He has been painting since he was 8 years old. At the School of Fine Arts at Rio he received the highest awards, including a European scholarship which allowed him to complete his art studies in France and Italy. Today he is recognized as an outstanding figure in the Brazilian modern art world, where he has been appointed art professor at the University of the Federal District.

His countrymen, whose works hang beside his in the Pittsburgh exhibition, are Lucílio de Albuquerque, of the National School of

Fine Arts, who has played a large role in the artistic life of his country, Henrique Cavalleiro, Vitorio Gobbis, Alberto da Veiga Guignard, Elizeu Visconti whose "Portrait of Yvonne Ladeira dos Visconti" the American critic Henry McBride commended together with the "Woman in Gray" by the Argentine, Lía Correa Morales, by saying "the almost lost art of portraiture is still practiced with ability in South America." Two painters of São Paulo, of less conservative trends than those of Rio, the capital of the country, are Paulo Rossi Osir and Lasar Segall.

The group of paintings from Argentina is probably the most eclectic of the South American sections, varying from sincere academic portraiture, such as the canvas by Lía Correa Morales, to the work in abstraction by Horacio Butler. This diversity of expression proves a vigorous artistic development, the result of a flourishing national life. For Argentine culture, as is the case of all the others south of the



"ZAPATA", BY JOSÉ
CLEMENTE OROZCO
(MEXICO).

Courtesy of the Carnegie Institute, Pittsburgh.

"WOMAN IN GREY", BY
LÍA CORREA MORALES
(ARGENTINA).



Courtesy of the Carnegie Institute, Pittsburgh.

equator, speaks of many varied sources of influence, whether primarily native or European, whether from the land itself with its history of character and climate and circumstance or from the manners and inspirations immigrating from European centers. There is Hector Basaldua, the scenic director of the Colón Theatre of Buenos Aires, the "opera" of the capital, a well known and highly regarded painter. Horacio Butler, the author of the abstract "Melancholy Angel," is a Franciscan priest. Emilio Centurión with his formally constructed canvas called "Bathers," architecturally disciplined, is a professor of the National School of Fine Arts. Señora Correa Morales is a Counsellor of the National Direction of Fine Arts. Another woman, Raquel Forner, both modern and interesting, has won many prizes in her native land. Lino Spilimbergo, of the advanced school and highly regarded, accents a geometrically patterned composition with a few figures. Miguel C. Victorica sent an exotic nude reminiscent of



"TEHUANTEPEC RIVER", BY MIGUEL COVARRUBIAS (MEXICO).

Courtesy of the Carnegie Institute, Pittsburgh.

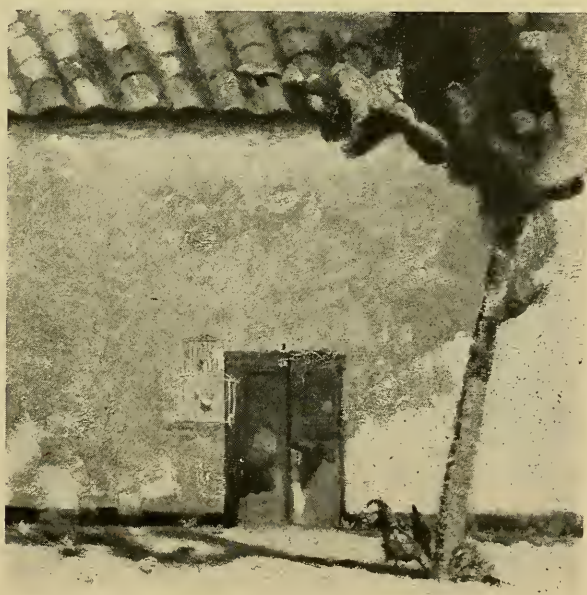
Gauguin. Francisco Vidal is a young painter of Córdoba where he directs the Academy of Fine Arts.

In Chile a more traditional academic trend of thought obtains with such men as Burchard or Roa. These days tradition is regarded as a fetish by some and an imposition by others. To those in charge of this International tradition is neither. While tradition is a spur to and a chastener of inspiration, yet true taste is something that we must learn both partially from our fathers and partially for ourselves. Life admits thoughtful reminiscence. Growth, however, is along the frontiers. Both reminiscence and growth are needed. Wherefore the International hopes to hold a balance between both types of painters and to provide a forum in which the various ideas of visual aesthetics may struggle for supremacy.

The advisory committee in Chile acted as a jury, holding a preliminary exhibition in Santiago early in July before choosing the eight paintings to be sent to Pittsburgh. The final lot fell to Agustín Abarca, a landscapist who has won honor in his land; Pablo Burchard, a painter who holds a high place in the artistic life of Santiago; Jorge Caballero, a younger university professor in the Academy of Fine Arts in Santiago; Roberto Humeres S., again a young artist, with training

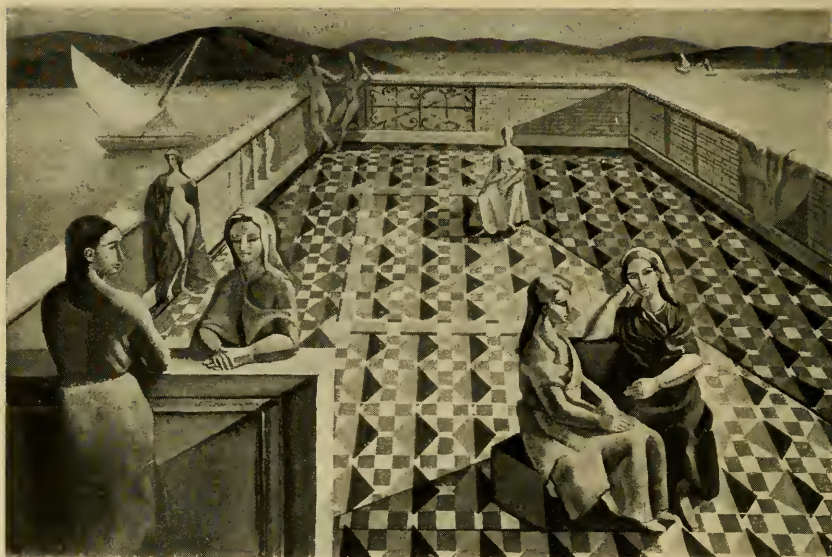
in architecture as well as painting; Jorge Letelier N., a successful painter of landscapes, flowers, and portraits; Camilo Mori, a portrait painter and decorator, now professor of drawing and painting in the School of Architecture of Santiago; Israel Roa, the youngest entrant among his countrymen, who this year received First Prize in the Official Salon in Chile; and Julio Ortiz de Zárate, recognized for his artistic leadership at home.

From Mexico, Orozco with his "Zapata," or Covarrubias with his "Tehuantepec River," are especially familiar in the United States—Orozco for his large decorative work and Covarrubias for his cartoons and caricatures. Orozco, who has been known as the "Mexican Goya," bites into the social consciousness, painting the violence of the struggles and the sufferings of the Mexican social evolution. In Mexico City itself Siqueiros, a leader of the left wing of Communism, is perhaps most rapidly coming to the fore. Other Mexican painters in this Pittsburgh group are Jean Charlot, who builds his figures, according to Paul Claudel, like a "temple;" Manuel Rodríguez Lozano, whose progress is being watched by many who believe his work is of the most interesting in Mexico today; Carlos Mérida, the Guatemalan long living in Mexico, whom Anita Brenner claims laid the foundation-stone of the Mexican renaissance in 1920, a leader of the abstract school; and Rufino Tamayo, from Oaxaca, Mexico, sometimes held up as one of the most powerful painters of the younger group, purely Mexican in his lineage without a trace of Spanish



"HOUSE IN THE
COUNTRY", BY
PABLO BURCHARD
(CHILE).

Courtesy of the Carnegie Institute, Pittsburgh.



Courtesy of the Carnegie Institute, Pittsburgh.

"FIGURES ON THE TERRACE", BY LINO E. SPILIMBERGO (ARGENTINA).

inheritance. In him there is to be found the strong native Mexican consciousness, wherein the painters veer from the representational forms of European art and strive to found their works upon the ancient inheritance of the Indian past.

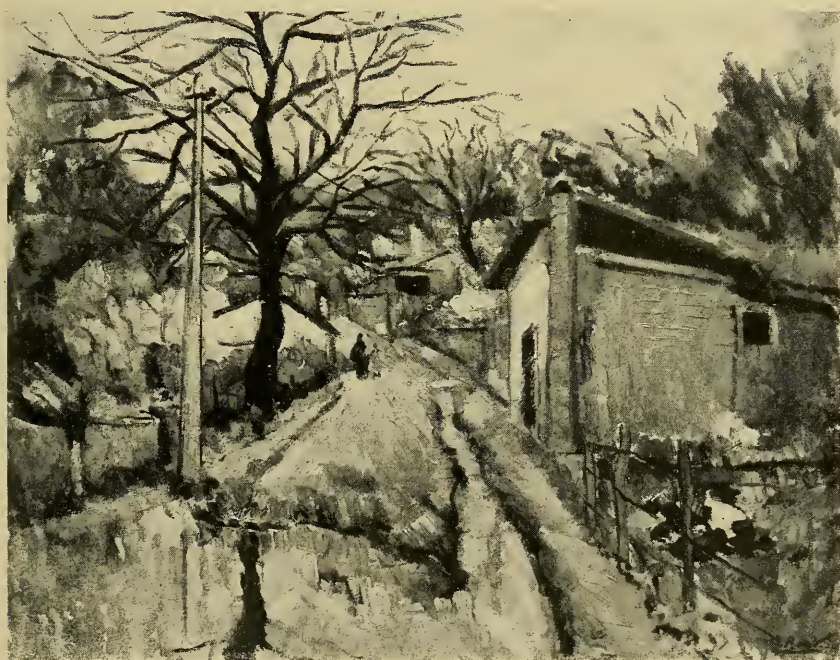
From Latin America, therefore, as from everywhere else, there are hung in this exhibition all types of painting to satisfy all types of persons. The lesson involved in the promenade before pictures both acceptable and anathema is good for the public's soul, it being forced to realize that there are as many points of view in artistic life as in social or political life.

The Pittsburgh International has no official "tendencies." It may not be regarded as promoting in art either the ultra-conservatism of the Chilean, Ortiz de Zárate, or the flagrant modernism of the Argentine, Butler. All it hopes to do is to help the public acclaim what is good of its sort, leaving the appraisal of what is good and what are the sorts to the established social groups in sundry lands.

Ten years ago the Museum of Fine Arts at Los Angeles held an exhibition of Pan American painting, where well over 100 canvases served to speak for the Latin American painters. In 1931 the Baltimore Museum of Arts sponsored a Pan American exhibition showing works from 14 of the peoples of this hemisphere, with nearly 150 pictures. Frequently also there have been individual exhibitions. Yet even with these efforts this acquaintance with contemporary art on these continents has been all too limited. As Henry L. Stimson,

one-time Secretary of State, said in opening the Baltimore show, "In the past the relations between the United States and other countries of this hemisphere have been mostly of an economic or governmental character. It is on the cultural side that there is the greatest opportunity for further development of the relations between the United States and other American nations."

We know now that there is a freshness and vitality to be found in the evolution of art in the Pan American world. Wherefore in the discovering and touring of the work of these modern painters there are potentialities for sympathy between our Pan American peoples. In the years to come it will be well to make a more expansive survey which would even better acquaint our countrymen with the personality and painting of the other American republics, and constitute a greater influence for cordiality and cultural sympathy the length of our two western continents.



Courtesy of the Carnegie Institute, Pittsburgh.

"VILLAGE STREET", BY ISRAEL ROA (CHILE).

SANTIAGO AND VALPARAÍSO

By JENNIE ERSKINE MURRAY¹

I MUST tell a few of the outstanding features of the cities on the west coast. As all the world over, so here in South America, East is East and West is West. The East has an air of maturity, the West an air of youth.

Santiago and Valparaíso are young. Watch the *paseo*. This promenade is held in the cities at an hour just before or after tea. It is then that everybody goes for a walk, especially those of romantic age. It takes place on the Rua Ouvidor in Rio de Janeiro, on the Florida in Buenos Aires, but in Santiago and Valparaíso, those youthful cities, the street is not yet established, and with the variableness of youth, the thoroughfare for the *paseo* changes as some new attraction increases the popularity of one street above another.

At the mention of the name of Santiago there flashes in memory the Alameda—Avenida de las Delicias is its full name, meaning Avenue of Delights—beautiful homes, old churches and gay shops. A most fascinating delight is the flower market, extending a block in the center of the avenue between the lines of traffic. It is protected by a roof and its booths are laden with flowers, calla lilies always in quantities. The most beautiful ornament of the street is the entrance to the park of Santa Lucía, where an Italian Renaissance fountain sends cascades over the wall, and a stone stairway, ornamented with statutes and columns and vines, winds to the height of the park above. Even though the *paseo* may be taking place on the Alameda or Merced, there will be those of the most romantic turn of mind, who will walk up these stairs to the tree shaded paths and watch the mountain ring surrounding the city change from white to pink, then red purple, after the sun has gone down. This park is a great flat rock in the midst of the city, lifted like a high table. It was used as a fortress by the early pioneers but now landscape gardening has made it a thing of beauty. Paths and stairways go up along all its rock walls and verdure and flowers cover them with hanging drapery. In some streets of Santiago, peach trees are used for shade trees. I saw them in full bloom, an exquisite decoration giving to the city a delicate beauty, this city that is set like a jewel surrounded by snow-covered mountains, a band of white by day, a band of crimson just before night falls.

Valparaíso is a city where east and west seem to be interchanged. You think you are looking over the Pacific toward the west, but if it is

¹ See "Between South American Cities", "See South America", and "Glimpses of Some South American Capitals", by the same author, in the BULLETIN of the Pan American Union for January, June, and November 1934, respectively.



THE AVENIDA DE LAS DELICIAS, SANTIAGO.

This wide thoroughfare of Santiago is well named the "Avenue of Delights", of which not the least is the flower market occupying the block in the foreground.

a clear day, you see a great mass of purple and white, its head covered with gray, rising in that direction. It is Aconcagua. It stands out there where you think you see the Pacific. You are really looking at the Bay of Valparaíso and as you stand on a terrace, one of the series by which the city runs up the mountain spur that turns and encloses the bay, you are looking toward the great range of the Andes and there is the mighty Aconcagua. They told me if I would get up early, just before sunrise, I might see him without the gray veil on his head. But it was too cold for me. It was all I could do to keep warm in bed at that hour in early spring.

An unusual means of transfer is in general use in this city. People are lifted in elevators, or to be exact, by funicular railways, up and down the mountain side, when they go calling or on errands. The neighbors have houses above or below each other. You bend your head backwards to look up at them on their verandas or you look straight down below your feet to see them in their gardens. You may take the trolley or bus to go to Viña del Mar. How I wished that I might reach the top of that bluff where are some of the handsomest of the houses, especially the one where the Prince of Wales stayed; this, a young lady who lives in the vicinity told me, was the summer home of the President. The bus ride in the other direction



THE PLAZA DE LA INTENDENCIA, VALPARAÍSO.

An attractive plaza is laid out between the waterfront and the City Hall, the imposing building in the background. Because of the fact that the city is built on hills rising from the sea, inclined railways are a necessity for transportation from one level to another.



THE MUNICIPAL CASINO, VIÑA DEL MAR.

Within a few miles of Valparaíso is the fashionable and picturesque seaside resort, Viña Del Mar. One of the most popular additions to its array of handsome residences and other buildings is the fine Municipal Casino.

A COLONIAL GATEWAY
IN SANTA LUCÍA PARK

A colonial gate of wrought iron is one of the beauty spots in the delightful park which has been made on Santa Lucía Hill in the center of Santiago.



runs along the coast below the Ancha Park which falls down over the bluff like a canvas embroidered with flowers; it is a garden of vines and flower beds hung like a picture. But turn and look in the opposite direction, beyond the wave-beaten shore and the blue expanse of the Pacific. There, rising high in the blue of the sky, is a glowing mass of color. It is Aconcagua, miles away. In that mass of glowing color, our Western Hemisphere rises to its highest altitude.

You have been looking at ponchos and rugs ever since you arrived in Chile. There are many other souvenirs of Indian make—of bronze and clay and woven horse-hair, brightly colored. In Valparaíso the vendors display them at open booths and follow you with their arms loaded. They will spread them anywhere in the streets. The last Chileans I saw were swinging their arms in an effort to keep warm in the coldness of the night as they made bargains with travellers about to leave. Men and women, they covered the dock with their stunning blankets and it was not until midnight that they folded them and trudged away into the darkness.

THE FARROUPILHA EXPOSITION IN RIO GRANDE DO SUL¹

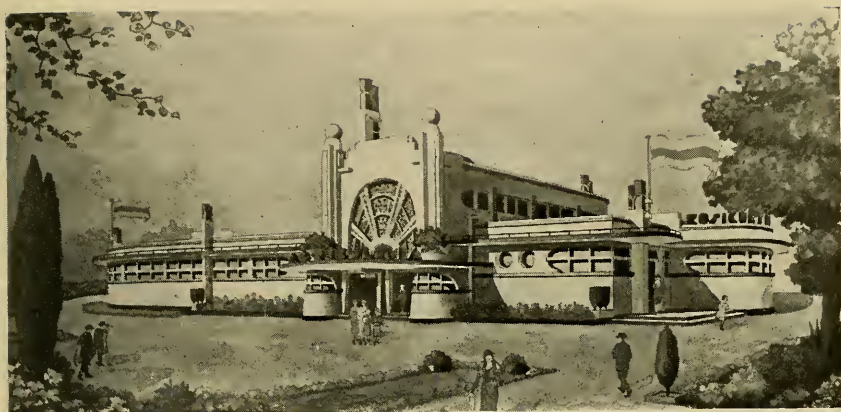
ON September 20, 1935, the Farroupilha Centenary Exposition was opened in Porto Alegre, capital of Rio Grande do Sul, the southernmost State of Brazil. The exposition, which commemorates the outbreak of the Farroupilha, or Tatterdemalion, Revolution, leading to the creation of the short-lived Republic of Piratini, was organized by the State Government with the cooperation of the Federation of Rural Associations, the Industrial Center, and cultural institutions of Porto Alegre, and was a brilliant demonstration not only of the progress attained in commerce, industry, stockraising, and agriculture by Rio Grande do Sul, but also of the activities of other parts of the Republic. Foreign countries, too, were represented, especially the neighbors Argentina and Uruguay.

The Campo da Redenção, a 60-acre park in the heart of the city, was chosen as the site of the exposition. The visitor entered through a monumental gateway; straight before him stretched the tree-bordered Avenue of the States, in the center of which was a long fountain beautifully illuminated at night with a bewildering flood of constantly changing colored lights. Flanking the avenue, and giving it its name, were the pavilions of other Brazilian States, while at the end the modernistic façade of the building dedicated to the industries of Rio Grande do Sul dominated the scene. Beside and behind that, the largest plot dedicated to any one section in the exposition was devoted to stands for the animal industry of the State. A casino, a lake for boating, and an amusement park provided varied means of relaxation for the visitor, while across from the entrance the Cultural Pavilion, which after the exposition is over will be used as a normal school, offered a cross section of the non-material interests of the citizens of the State.

It was fitting that the agricultural pavilion and the animal industry stands should be given so much space, for the wealth of Rio Grande do Sul is based on the products of its soil. All the foodstuffs needed by its people and the greater part of the raw materials for its growing industrial life are provided by its agricultural activities. A part of its produce is sent to other sections of the country, which take 77 percent of the amount shipped from the State, the other 23 percent

¹ Adapted by Beatrice Newhall, Assistant Editor, BULLETIN of the Pan American Union, from material furnished the Pan American Union by Senhor Walter Spalding, Director of the Cultural Pavilion, Farroupilha Exposition, and Drs. G. C. Ochoa and Dario Boussard.

THE FARROUPILHA EXPOSITION



THE FARROUPILHA EXPOSITION IN PORTO ALEGRE.

One of the most important buildings in the exposition was the Agricultural Pavilion, which contained a comprehensive exhibit of agricultural products, the chief source of wealth of the State of Rio Grande do Sul.

being exported abroad. If in the word agriculture the two branches of farming and stockraising are included, the total area devoted to that industry is more than 50,000,000 acres.

This area consists, for the most part, of natural pasture lands, leaving only about 7,500,000 acres for farming. In spite of this wide difference the commercial value of the respective products of these two branches is almost the same. It has recently been stated that of the 2,000,000 contos de reis at which agricultural production in the Gaucho State has been valued, more than half comes from farming. It is reasonable to conclude, therefore, that the State, formerly given over almost entirely to stockraising, is rapidly passing from that level to another higher one, the agro-industrial. The chief agricultural products are:

Products	Area	Quantity	Average value
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Metric tons</i>	<i>Milreís</i>
Corn.....	1,413,264	1,292,020	146,588:800
Beans.....	312,192	162,530	69,825:400
Rice.....	234,270	207,540	71,970:900
Wheat.....	276,690	118,554	39,132:780
Alfalfa.....	62,545	125,141	25,010:800
Tobacco.....	116,176	31,016	37,653:240
White potatoes.....	64,640	134,469	31,293:860
Onions.....	12,503	48,410	9,967:400
Wine.....		25,625,000*	33,000:000
Maté.....		16,000	8,000:000
			472,443:180

* Gallons.

The agricultural lands in Rio Grande do Sul may be divided into three zones, tableland, the central lowland, and prairie. These are all covered with pasture and partly with trees, which border the

watercourses and cover the mountains. The tablelands, which are gently undulating, also have isolated woodlands which are characteristic of the region and are called *capões*, and in the valleys of the Uruguay and Antas Rivers there are extensive forested areas.

Agriculture is the cornerstone of the prosperity of Rio Grande do Sul. To promote their numerous interests, producers and exporters have tried to give an efficient organization to production and marketing. Hence unions and cooperative societies have been formed which little by little have joined forces. These efforts have received a certain amount of aid from the State government.

The lands in the State have been broken up into many comparatively small holdings. There is a special bureau which starts agricultural settlements; this is one of the branches of the Department of Agriculture, which maintains experiment stations, provides all kinds of technical aid, and promotes rural production.

The prosperity of agriculture in Rio Grande do Sul is therefore the result of the natural productiveness of the soil and the intelligent labor of its inhabitants. The agricultural experts trained in the special schools established in Porto Alegre and in Pelotas are having an increasing influence in directing the planting of crops and suggesting methods of agriculture. These activities have increased in geometrical progression during the last five years.

For many years, however, stockraising was the predominant occupation in Rio Grande do Sul, giving it its nickname, "The Gaucho State". The far-flung estancias were self-sustaining establishments which played a prominent part in the State's history.

About 60 years ago ranch owners began to be interested in pedigreed cattle, and at that time the first sires were imported from Europe. In the mild climate and with the good pasturage of their new home, the cattle were rapidly acclimated and raised the basic industry of the State to new levels. There are at present 11,000,000 head of cattle, 7,500,000 sheep, 6,000,000 hogs, and 1,500,000 horses, mules, etc.

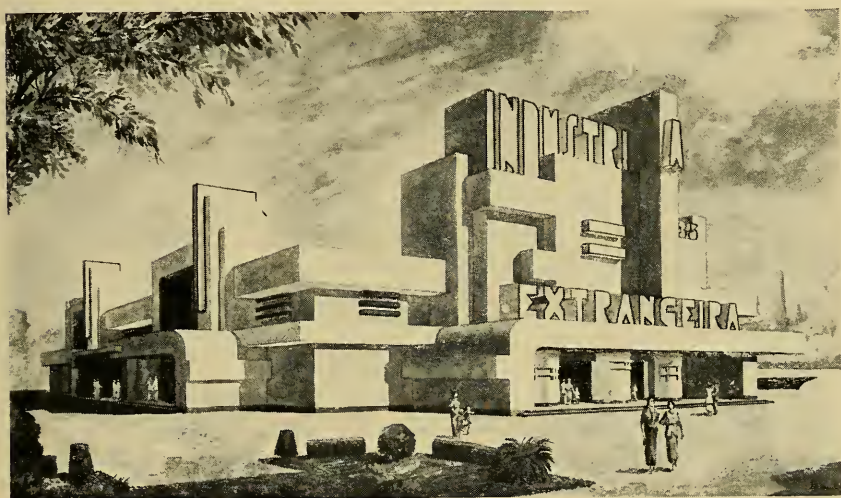
Two packing houses have been established in the State by foreign corporations. These slaughter annually 170,000 head of cattle and export all the products manufactured. There are some 40 jerked-beef establishments, slaughtering 500,000 head; all the beef thus prepared is consumed within the Republic.

The sheep are bred principally for their wool, which has been estimated at 30,000,000 pounds. The hogs are grown largely for the production of lard, of which 70,000 tons are produced annually.

The Riograndenses, an able and progressive section of the Brazilian population, are proud of their achievements and their history. The former were in evidence in the exhibits at the exposition, and one phase of the latter was recalled in its name, commemorating the centenary of a revolution of which little is known outside Brazil.

THE FARROUPILHA EXPOSITION

The achievement of independence in 1822 had not brought to Rio Grande do Sul, the southernmost Province of what was then the Empire of Brazil, the benefits which other parts of the country derived from severing the ties with Portugal. For a long time before that event, murmurings and mutterings had been heard, complaining of the lack of attention paid to the Province. The complaints became louder and more constant after 1822. Official and private letters to Rio de Janeiro all bore the same burden: Rio Grande do Sul had been abandoned; Rio Grande had been despoiled by the capital; industry and commerce in Rio Grande were being killed by exorbitant taxes. There was truth in these grievances. In the early 1830's, the national Government demanded the annual payment of 800 contos from the



PAVILION OF FOREIGN INDUSTRIES.

While the exposition concentrated on the progress of the State of Rio Grande do Sul, nevertheless other States and neighboring countries were represented, particularly in the industrial field.

impoverished provincial treasury, leaving little more than 100 for the provincial budget. Citizens of the Province who were in the Army had small chance to rise in rank, because the best positions were reserved for members of the Portuguese Party, and less chance of being paid, for the Government was often 8 or 10 years in arrears. The result was that the Army lived by "requisitions", verbal for the most part, or by out and out pillage. The Riograndense's feeling of injury was heightened because, as Senhor Spalding expressed it, "He lived with arms at his side, his sword in his hand and his foot in the stirrup, defending Brazil against foreign invasion. At the cry of alarm, the first to rally to the country's defense were the sons of the Gaúcho Province. It was they who defended the most dangerous outposts, who took upon themselves the heaviest responsibilities of

the fighting with unfailing calm, and who were the last to return to their ranches and lay aside sword and lance, which hung at the foot of the bed to be seized anew at the first cry of danger to Brazil."

The revolution of April 7, 1831, which brought about the abdication of Dom Pedro I, dealt a mortal blow to the influence of the Portuguese or Conservative Party, which, organized in other parts of the country as The Military Society, was plotting to restore the deposed emperor. The Riograndenses not only refused to permit a branch of that society to be founded in the Province, but, to combat the pro-Portuguese movement, the group holding opposing views organized in Rio Grande do Sul the Society for the Defense of National Liberty and Independence.

The conflict between these two points of view and the utter lack of comprehension of the situation in all parts of the country by the authorities in Rio de Janeiro made uprisings and revolts inevitable. The movement in Rio Grande do Sul, however, was the strongest. The events leading to the outbreak of hostilities were briefly as follows:

The president of the Province was an appointee of the central government; as he was generally not a resident, he was unacquainted with local conditions and uninterested in local problems. In 1833 Judge Manoel Antonio Galvão was appointed president; he let himself be influenced by the "retrogressives" of the Portuguese Party. Complaints to the capital led to the promise that he should be succeeded by a native, Dr. Antonio Rodrigues Fernando Braga. The promise was not kept, and José Mariani was sent to replace Judge Galvão. Bento Gonçalves, the leader of the liberals, went to Rio de Janeiro, where he gained a sympathetic hearing from two of the Regents, who promised him that the organization of the Military Society would be forbidden and Mariani replaced by Rodrigues Braga. These facts exasperated the "retrogressives", who began a campaign of petty persecution against the whole liberal party, scornfully dubbed anarchist and *farroupilha*. Disturbances in the Province, and the influence of a brother of another Regent, finally brought about the recall of Mariani and the appointment of Rodrigues Braga, who took possession of his post on May 2, 1834.

Unfortunately, Braga soon became only the tool of his brother, the notorious Pedro Rodrigues Fernando Chaves (generally known simply as Pedro Chaves), and continued the persecution of the liberals. His open avowal of "retrogressive" principles served as additional fuel to the separatist movement, which his shortsighted measures had fomented. In an address at the opening of the Legislative Assembly on April 20, 1835, Fernandes Braga again denounced the separatists, and aroused a great deal of feeling by naming their leaders, many

of whom, like Bento Gonçalves, were members of the Assembly. The conservatives believed that, by making public their knowledge of the supposedly secret plans of their opponents, they had scotched the movement, especially as apparent order ensued.

The actual facts, however, were quite otherwise. In private homes and in meetings of secret societies organized expressly for that purpose, careful plans were being made for the revolution which broke out under the leadership of Bento Gonçalves, on the day and at the hour designated, 11 o'clock on the night of September 19, 1835. The next day the Farroupilha troops entered the city, which offered no resistance.

The revolutionists first brought order to the city, a feat which they achieved within a month, and then applied to the Regents of the Empire for a new president. The central government, however, treated the *de facto* government as rebels, and after the arrival of the new incumbent, plots and counterplots were the order of the day, a state of affairs which lasted for 10 years.

In the following year, 1836, two events of importance took place: On June 15 a counter-revolution broke out in Porto Alegre, and the Farrapos lost the city, which they never were able to recapture. And on September 10 General Netto of the revolutionary army overthrew the imperial forces, and the following day Netto and his staff proclaimed the independence of Rio Grande do Sul as a republic. In Piratini elections were held on November 6, and Bento Gonçalves da Silva was elected president, with José Gomes de Vasconcellos Jardim as alternate. This provision was necessary because Bento Gonçalves had been captured a month earlier and sent to Rio de Janeiro. There he met Garibaldi, to whom he gave a privateering commission and entrusted the formation of a Farroupilha navy.

During 1837 and 1838 the Farroupilha fortunes continued to prosper, for the party became master of practically the whole province except the maritime cities of Porto Alegre, Rio Grande, Pelotas, and São José do Norte. They reached their height in 1839, when the Farrapos not only kept their gains but also sent aid to other rebellious provinces, for their avowed aim was not separation but that Republican federation of the Brazilian provinces which was achieved nearly half a century later. There was much less fighting during the ensuing years, and an attempt at reconciliation between the republicans and the imperialists was made, but without success. Rival factions sprang up in the republican assembly and weakened the cause; then the military reverses of 1844 still further undermined the morale of the Farrapos. Learning of this, Dom Pedro II issued a decree on December 18 of that year, granting amnesty to all who had taken part in the revolution. The revolutionists, however, sent an emissary

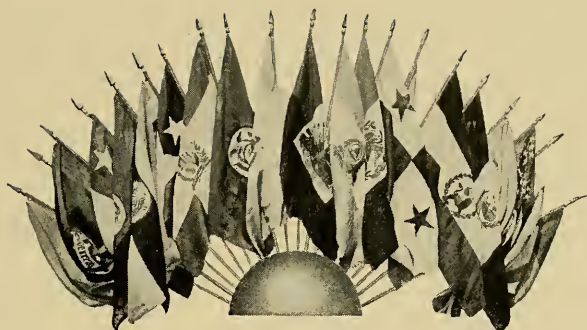
who arrived in Rio de Janeiro on January 12, 1845, to arrange a more dignified settlement. He was successful, returning with an honorable treaty of peace in his modest and ill-tailored campaign jacket. On February 25 the Farrapo officials met to consider the question of peace and the acceptance of the treaty offered by the central government. They felt that there was nothing else to do but accept it. On the 28th, therefore, Canabarro, leader of the Farrapo forces, issued a patriotic proclamation announcing the signing of the treaty and the following day, March 1, Caxias did the same for the other side.

Thus ended one of the earliest attempts at republicanism by a subdivision of the Brazilian nation. Although of minor importance in the history of the country, many of its heroic incidents are recalled with proud affection by the Riograndenses.



"AS TRES RAÇAS."

This poster was used to attract attention to the Exposition, which opened September 20 last in commemoration of the movement for "National Liberty and Independence" which began in southern Brazil in 1835.



PAN AMERICAN UNION NOTES

COLUMBUS MEMORIAL LIBRARY

Recent acquisitions.—The Library has been fortunate in receiving from the Concejo Provincial de Lima several works relative to the Fourth Centenary of the founding of Lima, published especially by the Concejo on that occasion. The shipment includes a reprint of the chronicle *Diario de Lima* of Josephe de Mugaburu and Francisco de Mugaburu (hijo) and the first edition of its predecessor, which is thus made accessible to all readers—that is, the *Diario de Lima* of Juan Antonio Suardo. With these two journals the reader obtains an almost complete history of early Lima from the officially appointed chroniclers of the Viceroyalty for their period; Suardo's book covers the years 1629 to 1634, the Mugaburus', from 1640 to 1694. A third chronicler, whose still undiscovered work presumably has to do with the intervening years of 1634 to 1640, was Diego de Medrano.

Other books in the shipment were *Pequeña antología de Lima (1535–1935)* an interesting collection of excerpts from the writings of famous Peruvian authors compiled by señor Raúl Porras Barrantes; *Monografías históricas sobre la ciudad de Lima*, a two-volume work containing eleven articles, the longest of which is the "Fundación de Lima", written in the seventeenth century by Bernabé Cobo, a Jesuit missionary, but not published until 1882 (by the Imprenta Liberal of Lima); and the *Libros de Cabildos de Lima*, a set of five volumes containing the documents of the Cabildos for the years 1534 to 1561 with the exception of those for the years 1540 to 1543, which make up the Second Book, and have been lost for three centuries, "probably destroyed at the time of the rebellion of Diego de Almagro el Mozo", according to Bertram T. Lee, who deciphered and annotated the documents. Mr. Lee hopes to finish deciphering the documents for the rest of the sixteenth century in the near future. Book I of

the Cabildos was deciphered and annotated by the erudite Enrique Torres Saldamando and published in 1888. Mr. Lee's compilation includes the reprint of this book as well as books III to VI; of the last book (*i. e.* VI) only the first part has been published to date. The historical notes, made with the assistance of Carlos A. Romero, Domingo Angulo, Horacio H. Urteaga and Juan Bromley, are to be published separately.

Señor Fernando Ocaranza has presented to the Library his six works on the Franciscans in the early history of Mexico. In addition to much interesting and valuable historical material, the studies contain numerous documentary appendices.

An interesting series of Chilean books being received in the Library is the *Biblioteca América*, published by the Editorial Ercilla in Santiago, a house which issues several very good collections. The *Biblioteca América* includes studies of American political, cultural, and economic life, novels, and biographies. The authors are for the most part Chileans. Besides the four recently-received volumes listed in the Chilean section below, the Library has vols. 3, *La Mancha de Don Quijote*, by Augusto d'Halmar; 4, *Panorama de la literatura actual*, by Luis Alberto Sánchez; and 10, *Don Diego Portales*, by Máximo Soto-Hall.

An interesting pictorial map of Mexico, 40x25 inches in size, has been received from the Fischgrund Publishing Company of Mexico City. It shows well-known towns, points of historical, economic, and social interest, and state boundaries. In one corner is a border of small appropriate pictures depicting important events, such as the "Cry of Independence" in 1810, and local customs. The map gives a colorful and interesting picture of Mexico. It was drawn by Miguel Gómez Medina.

The Library has received a notice from the well-known Spanish newspaper, *La Prensa*, published in New York, that it has established a non-profit making department for the sale of books published in Spain and Latin America. This is a new departure and an experiment which will be continued or abandoned according to whether or not the service is popular. In announcing the department the publishers state that the books will be sold at about the same price as in the country in which they are published.

Recent acquisitions.—The list below includes some of the new books received:

Martin Fierro, por José Hernández. Buenos Aires, Librería "La Facultad", Juan Roldán y ca. [1935] xxiii, 264 p. front. (port.), plates, facsim. 18½ cm. [This most recent edition of *Martin Fierro* was published to commemorate the centenary of the birth of Hernández (November 10, 1834), which his native city, General San Martín, observed with fitting ceremonies.]

Ensayos sobre etnología argentina (2ª serie, Onomástica indiana de Tucumán) [por] Pablo Cabrera . . . Buenos Aires, "El Ateneo", 1931. 306, [2] p. 20½ cm. (Junta de historia y numismática. Biblioteca de historia argentina y americana . . . IX) [Presbítero Cabrera has written various works, including several on the history of Tucumán and of Córdoba. The first, *Ensayos sobre etnología argentina*, containing data on the Lules Indians of the sections in and around Tucumán, was published in Córdoba in 1910. This second series contains the geographical names of Tucumán, as given by the Lules and neighboring Indians.]

La industria del salitre de Chile. [Publicación del] Ministerio de hacienda, República de Chile. [Santiago de Chile, Talleres gráficos "La Nación", S. A., 1935.] 3 v. tables (2 fold.) 27 cm. [This long work on the nitrate industry in Chile gives a complete account of the Congressional debates and press comments on the founding of the *Corporación de ventas de salitre y yodo de Chile*, (successor to the "Cosach") and the law of January 8, 1934, which established the corporation. The introduction discusses the nitrate industry in Chile and includes a few tables and a historical summary to show its growth.]

Chile, guía de la exportación, 1935. [Publicación de la Subsecretaría de comercio, Ministerio de relaciones exteriores y comercio] Santiago de Chile, Talleres gráficos "El Correo", 1935. 6 p. l., 15-309 [i. e. 321] p. tables, diagr. 27 cm. [This new guide gives the export regulations issued from October, 1933, to June 1934, including the establishment of the "Servicio de control comercial de exportación" in the Bureau of Commerce and regulations for exporting various fruits, vegetables and soap bark. The 305 exporters are listed alphabetically and numbered. At the end is an index of products, showing which are exported by which companies. The index is in Spanish, German, French and English. A list of the personnel of the Ministry of Foreign Relations and Commerce and of the Chilean Chambers of Commerce is also included.]

¿A dónde va Indoamérica? [por] Victor Raúl Haya de la Torre. . . . Santiago de Chile [Editorial Ercilla] 1935. 280, [2] p. 23 cm. (Biblioteca América. XV) [The celebrated writer and founder of the Aprista movement explains his concepts of economic, political and cultural conditions on the American continent.]

Vida y pasión de la cultura en América [por] Luis Alberto Sánchez. . . . Santiago de Chile [Editorial Ercilla] 1935. 135 p., 1 l. 22½ cm. (Biblioteca América, XVI) [Señor Sánchez is the author of various works, several of which are literary criticism. This latest work is a study of culture in America, especially of the place of literature in cultural development.]

La fábrica [novela por] Carlos Sepúlveda Leyton. . . . Santiago de Chile [Editorial Ercilla] 1935. 165 p., 1 l. 22½ cm. (Biblioteca América. XVII) [A new novel from the pen of a Chilean author, this work is a social study as well as a picture of the life of normal school students.]

Intuición de Chile y otros ensayos en busca de una conciencia histórica [por] Mariano Picón-Salas. . . . Santiago de Chile [Editorial Ercilla] 1935. 139 p., 1 l. 22½ cm. (Biblioteca América. XVIII) [This collection of essays, written by the author of numerous other essays and short stories, includes some on the literature and culture of Chile and of the Americas, and some on historical topics.]

El departamento del Huila; estudio de la Comisión de Cultura aldeana. [Bogotá, Imprenta nacional, 1935] 284 p., 1 l. plates, tables (1 fold.), fold. map. 21½ cm. [The Village Culture Commission is a comparatively recent social organization established by the Colombian government. It is doing notable work for small towns in that country. This study gives a complete picture of its activities in the Department of Huila; each chapter is written by an expert in his field, e.g., agriculture, public health, education. The whole work is preceded by a history of the Department.]

El Presidente Polk y Cuba; discurso leído por el. . . Dr. Emeterio S. Santovenia en la sesión solemne celebrada el 10 de octubre de 1935. . . . La Habana, Imprenta "El Siglo XX", A. Muñiz y hno., 1935. 116 p. front. (port.), plates (facsim.) 24½ cm. (Academia de la historia de Cuba. [Publicaciones Otros discursos. n. 40.]) [Dr. Santovenia tells of President Polk's plan to acquire Cuba for the United States in 1848. He includes various historical and bibliographical notes, facsimiles from Polk's diary, and an appendix containing letters of Consul Robert B. Campbell from Habana, and of Secretary of State James Buchanan.]

La politique extérieure de Toussaint-Louverture; nos premières relations politiques avec les États-Unis; lettres de Toussaint-Louverture et d'Edward Stevens (1799-1800) par Ls. Marceau Lecorps. Port-au-Prince, Chéraquit, Imprimeur-éditeur, 1935. 1 p. l., ii, [3]-107, vi p., 1 l. pl. (port.) 23 cm. [Judge Lecorps studies the early relations of Haiti with the United States. The numerous documents, including letters from Toussaint-Louverture to John Adams and of Edward Stevens, consul general of the United States, to the Secretary of State are here presented in French for the first time, as far as the author knows.]

Índice de la pintura mexicana contemporánea. Index of contemporary Mexican painting. [By] Agustín Velázquez Chávez. México, Ediciones arte mexicano, 1935. 3 p. l., ix-xi, [i], 225 p. incl. plates. 24 cm. (Ediciones arte mexicano. Mexican art editions. I.) ["The present description begins with the painters who initiated and, in a certain sense, gave direction to the movement—men born around 1880—and ends with the youngest artists who have contributed to its most recent development. . . . No pretension is made to offer a record of all modern Mexican painters; the book is solely an *index* attempting to convey an idea of pictorial art at present. . .," the author tells us in his preliminary note. The work contains a biography of each painter in Spanish and English, with bibliographic notes and reproductions of some of his paintings. This is the first of a series which will include a biography of José Clemente Orozco, a history of colonial Mexican painting, a volume on woodcuts in Mexico, and a bibliography of contemporary Mexican painting.]

Tenayuca; estudio arqueológico de la pirámide de este lugar, hecho por el Departamento de monumentos de la Secretaría de educación pública. México, Talleres gráficos del Museo nacional de arqueología, historia y etnografía, 1935. xiii, 350 p., 1 l. illus., plates (part col., part fold.), diagrs. (part col., part fold.), maps (part fold.) 29 cm. [This long study of the famous pre-Columbian pyramid of Tenayuca was made as a contribution of the Department of Public Education to the Twenty-Sixth International Congress of Americanists, which met in Seville on October 12, 1935. Tenayuca is considered from the historical, archaeological, architectural, and artistic standpoints. Each chapter is written by a member of the department who is a specialist in the subject; the study of the hieroglyphics, for instance, is by Señor Alfonso Caso.]

Capítulos de la historia franciscana [por] Fernando Ocaranza. Primera [y segunda] serie. México, 1933-1934. 2 v. 13 plates (incl. facsim.) (vol. 2) 29½ cm. [History of the Franciscans in Mexico, from the beginning of the sixteenth to the nineteenth century.]

Los Franciscanos en las provincias internas de Sonora y Ostimuri [por] Fernando Ocaranza. México, 1933. 279, [4] p. 23½ cm. [This material covers the work of the Franciscans in the Pimería Alta region during the eighteenth century.]

Establecimientos franciscanos en el misterioso reino de Nuevo México [por] Fernando Ocaranza. México, 1934. 199, [4] p. plates (incl. facsim.) 23½ cm. [An account of the Franciscans in what is today the state of New Mexico in the United States, during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.]

La beatificación del venerable Sebastián de Aparicio [por] Fernando Ocaranza. México, 1934. 165, [3] p. plates, port. 23½ cm. [Fray Sebastián was born in Spain in 1502. While still young he went to Mexico, but he did not enter the Franciscan order until 1574, after he had given all his wealth to the nuns of Santa Clara. His death occurred in 1600.]

El imperial Colegio de indios de la Santa Cruz de Santiago Tlatelolco [por] Fernando Ocaranza. Mexico, 1934. 220, [4] p. 10 plates (incl. facsims.) 23 cm. [This history of the famous Mexican *colegio* shows its development during the eighteenth century, and the part the Franciscans took in its growth.]

Libros de Cabildos de Lima. . . [Publicación del] Concejo provincial de Lima [en el] IV centenario de la fundación de la ciudad. Descifrados y anotados por Bertram T. Lee. Prólogo del Dr. José de la Riva-Agüero. Lima, Impresores Torres Aguirre—Sanmarti y cia., S. A., 1935. 5 v. fronts. (ports.), pl. 30½ cm.

Monografías históricas sobre la ciudad de Lima. . . [Publicación del] Concejo provincial de Lima [en el] IV centenario de la fundación de la ciudad. Lima, Librería e imprenta Gil, S. A., 1935. 2 v. illus., plates (incl. port., facsims. (maps)) 28½ cm. Contents: Tomo I. M. González de la Rosa: Biografía del Padre Bernabé Cobo; Padre Bernabé Cobo: Historia de la fundación de Lima; Enrique Torres Saldamando: El escudo de la ciudad de Lima; Juan Bromley: El estandarte real de la ciudad de Lima; Ricardo Tizón y Bueno: El plano de Lima. Tomo II. Domingo Angulo: La metropolitana de la ciudad de los reyes; El barrio de San Lázaro de la ciudad de Lima; Jorge Guillermo Leguía: Lima en el siglo XVIII; Pablo Patrón: Lima antigua; José de la Riva Agüero: Añoranzas; Horacio H. Urteaga: El virrey Don Francisco de Toledo.

Diario de Lima, de Juan Antonio Suardo. . . [Publicación del] Concejo provincial de Lima [en el] IV centenario de la fundación de la ciudad. Publicado con introducción y notas por Rubén Vargas Ugarte. . . Lima, Imp. C. Vásquez L., 1935. 2 p. l., ix, 263, p., 1 l. pl. (port.) 25 cm. [Covers the years 1629 to 1634.]

Diario de Lima (1640–1694). . . Crónica de la época colonial, de Josephe de Mugaburu y Francisco de Mugaburu (hijo) [Publicación del] Concejo provincial de Lima [en el] IV centenario de la fundación de la ciudad. Reimpreso con prólogo y notas de Don Carlos A. Romero. . . Lima, Imp. C. Vásquez L., 1935. 4 p. l., [3]–295, [2] p. 25½ cm.

Pequeña antología de Lima (1535–1935); lisonja y vejamen de la ciudad de los reyes del Perú. Cronistas, viajeros y poetas, recopilada por Raúl Porras Barrenechea. Madrid [Imp. de Galo Sáez], 1935. 355 p., 2 l. illus., ports. 21½ cm.

Apéndice al Diccionario histórico-biográfico del Perú, confeccionado por Evaristo San Cristóval. . . Lima, Librería e imprenta Gil, S. A., 1935. Tomo 1: viii, 487 p. 22½ cm. [Fulfilling a promise made when the new edition of the Mendiburu biographical dictionary was begun in 1931, Señor San Cristóval has started the present appendix, which is to contain about four thousand biographies not included in Mendiburu. The first volume covers the sections ABA–CUS. It is intended that the work be completed in four volumes.]

Cusco histórico; homenaje a la ciudad de todos los tiempos en la cuarta centuria de su fundación española, por Rafael Larco H. . . 1. ed. de propaganda. Lima, Casa editoria “La Crónica” y “Variedades”, S. A., ltda., 1934. 336 p. illus., 2 maps. 28½ cm. Contents: Cusco histórico. Ofrenda, por Rafael Larco H.; Al Cusco, capital del pasado y ciudad del futuro, por Luis E. Valcárcel; Cusco, La ciudad incaica, y La ciudad virreinal, por Luis E. Valcárcel; Escena y actor esencial; el paisaje y el indio, por Carlos Ríos Pagaza; El escudo de armas del Cusco; Plano de la ciudad del Cusco, con explicación del plano; Cusco, primera

ciudad y primer voto entre las provincias de la Nueva Castilla; Cusco histórico. Album: Cusco precolombino y Cusco virreinal. [The greater part of this volume is devoted to pictures of old Cusco. The articles form an excellent introduction to the wonders of the ancient and the modern city.]

By pacific means; the implementation of article two of the Pact of Paris; addresses delivered at the Fletcher school of law and diplomacy at Tufts college, March, 1935, by Manley O. Hudson. . . . New Haven, Published for the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy by Yale university press; London, Humphrey Milford, Oxford university press, 1935. vi p., 1 l., 200 p. 21 cm. ["The text of this volume . . . comprises four lectures delivered by Professor Hudson. . . . To these have been appended a body of illustrative and significant documents . . ." we are told in the foreword. The lectures form a study of recent developments in providing for the pacific settlement of international disputes. The appendices include texts of treaties and other international acts to which the subject matter relates. After each of these acts Professor Hudson has listed the parties to the act as of April 1, 1935.]

Antología de la poesía española e hispanoamericana (1882-1932), por Federico de Onís. Madrid [Imp. de la Lib. y casa edit. Hernando (S. A.)] 1934. xxxv, 1212 p. 20 cm. (*Lettered on cover*: Publicaciones de la Revista de filología española. [X]) Contents: I. Transición del romanticismo al modernismo: 1882-1896; II. Rubén Darío; III. Triunfo del modernismo: 1896-1905; IV. Juan Ramón Jiménez; V. Postmodernismo: 1905-14; VI. Ultramodernismo: 1914-32. [In this excellent compilation, Professor Onís, by the great amount of biographical and bibliographical data (a brief sketch and bibliographic notes precede the work of each poet in addition to the 32 pages of bibliography) and the representative selection of poems, presents an invaluable aid to the reader of contemporary Spanish verse. The Centro de Estudios Históricos, of the Junta para Ampliación de Estudios e Investigaciones Científicas in Madrid, sponsored the publication of the volume.]

El gran amanecer (al margen del desarrollo continental de América) [por] Heriberto Ramírez. Caracas, Editorial "Elite", 1935. 173 p. 21 cm. [Señor Ramírez writes here of the relations of the American Republics with each other since their inception until the present. He discusses the expansion policy of the United States, the aims of Pan Americanism, the Pan American Union, the numerous Inter-American conferences, and the "good neighbor" policy.]

Por la cooperación interamericana, por Alberto Sayán Vidaurre. Valparaíso, Ediciones Chas [1935] 153 p. illus. (port.) 22 cm. [Señor Sayán Vidaurre discusses the International Conferences of American States and cooperative commercial and intellectual institutes as means toward inter-American cooperation. He mentions tourist travel as an important factor in cementing relations. At the end of the volume is a collection of opinions of eminent statesmen on Pan Americanism, from Bolívar to our contemporaries. A large part of this work has been published previously in periodicals.]

Actas y antecedentes con el índice general [de la] Séptima Conferencia internacional americana. Montevideo [Imprenta nacional] 1933. [1099] p. 33 cm. [This volume contains the proceedings of the plenary sessions and of the nine commissions of the Seventh International Conference of American States. It has an index of authors and of topics.]

New periodicals.—The list below includes new magazines and those received for the first time:

Hojas panamericanas; revista mensual de difusión cultural e intercambio de libros, publicaciones e ideas entre los países americanos. Buenos Aires, 1935.

Año I, n° 4, octubre de 1935. 20 p. illus., ports. 42½x29½ cm. Address: Bolívar 375, Buenos Aires, República Argentina.

Madre y niño; revista mensual de puericultura e higiene social. Buenos Aires, 1935. Año 2, n° 2, julio de 1935. 40 p. illus., ports., diagrs. 27x18 cm. Editor: Dr. Pedro Rueda. Address: Maipú 71, Buenos Aires, República Argentina.

Noticiario de la instrucción media. Buenos Aires, 1935. Año II, n° 8, septiembre de 1935. [71] p. 23x16 cm. Editor: Liga del profesorado diplomado. Address: Carlos Calvo 378, Buenos Aires, República Argentina.

Véritas; publicación mensual, la más importante y completa en su género dedicada a la banca, industria, producción y comercio argentinos. Buenos Aires, 1935. Año V, n° 58, 15 de octubre de 1935. 64 p. port., tables. 29x20 cm. Editor: F. Antonio Rizzuto. Address: Maipú 286, Buenos Aires, República Argentina.

Adelante; órgano de los alumnos del colegio "San Calixto". La Paz, 1935. Año III, n° 15, septiembre 1935. [92] p. illus., ports. 26x18½ cm. Monthly. Editor: Felipe Muñoz M. Address: Apartado 283, La Paz, Bolivia.

Boletim semanal da Associação comercial do Rio de Janeiro. Rio de Janeiro, 1935. N° 1, anno 1, 11 de outubro, 1935. [32] p. fold. tab. 24½x18½ cm. Editor: Brandão Gomes. Address: Edif. Jornal do Brasil, 1° andar, Rio de Janeiro, Brasil.

Revista de cultura. Rio de Janeiro, 1935. Anno IX, n° 106, outubro 1935. [55] p. 23½x16 cm. Monthly. Editor: Pe. Thomás Fontes. Address: Rua do Catete, 160, Rio de Janeiro, Brasil.

A voz do commercio; quizenario classista conservador. Rio de Janeiro, 1934. Anno I, n° 1, novembro, 1934. [40] p. illus., ports., diagrs. 27x18½ cm. Editor: H. G. Barretto Junior. Address: Rua Theophilo Ottoni, 45-1°, Caixa postal 1885, Rio de Janeiro, Brasil. [The Library has received a complete file of this magazine from no. 1, November, 1934 to nos. 19-20, September 15, 1935.]

Arquitectura. Santiago de Chile, 1935. [No.] 1, agosto de 1935. 32 p. illus., diagrs. (1 fold.) 37½x27 cm. Bimonthly. Editors: Enrique Gebhard y Waldo Parraguez. Address: Casilla 13261, Santiago de Chile.

Resurgimiento. Bogotá, 1935. Série I, n° 1, octubre de 1935. 16 p. illus. (ports.) 33x24 cm. Semi-monthly. Editor: Francisco C. Carrillo R. Address: Calle 13, Número 9-95.

Boletín de la Corporación nacional del turismo. La Habana, 1935. Año I, No. 3, septiembre de 1935. 11 p. tables. 29x22½ cm. Monthly. Editor: Corporación nacional del turismo. Address: Neptuno (entre Zulueta y Monserrate), La Habana, Cuba.

Revista de técnica policial y penitenciaria, editada por la Secretaría de gobernación. La Habana, 1935. Vol. II, n° 3, septiembre 1935. [130] p. illus., pl. (port.), tables. 26x18 cm. Editor: Dr. Israel Castellanos González. Address: Gabinete nacional de identificación, Tacón No. 5, La Habana, Cuba.

Turismo en el Uruguay; publicación mensual para el fomento del turismo en el Uruguay, editada por la Comisión nacional de turismo. Montevideo, 1935. Año I, n° 1, octubre 1935. 36 p. illus. (part col.), port. 33x24½ cm. Editor: César Álvarez Aguiar. Address: Sarandí 452, Montevideo, Uruguay.

PAN AMERICAN PROGRESS

TRADE AGREEMENT BETWEEN BRAZIL AND THE UNITED STATES

The instruments of approval and ratification of the trade agreement between the United States and Brazil signed at Washington on February 2, 1935, were exchanged at Rio de Janeiro December 2, 1935. It became effective on January 1, 1936.

The agreement provides for reductions in the existing duties of each country on certain products and assurances against the imposition or increase of duties on other products. Brazil has reduced import duties on a long list of American products, including automobiles and trucks, tires and tubes, radio apparatus, paints and varnishes, common soap, oilcloth, surgical gauze, linoleum, colored upper and patent leather, electric batteries, steel furniture, steel files, certain scales, gasoline pumps, turpentine, cement, canned vegetables, canned fruit, oatmeal, powdered milk, canned salmon and chewing gum. Brazil also agrees not to increase, during the life of the agreement, the duties which apply to fresh fruit (duty free), agricultural machinery, including tractors (duty free), refrigerators, motor-cycles, sewing machines, automatic scales, cash registers, typewriters, calculating machines, typesetting machines, heavy radio, telephone and telegraph equipment, and motion picture films. The reductions in United States duties granted to Brazil are not many, for there are few important products imported from Brazil which are not on the free list. Duty concessions were made on manganese, Brazil nuts, castor beans, copaiba balsam, ipecac and yerba maté. Much more important to Brazil is the assurance of continued duty-free admission into the United States of coffee, cacao, and a number of other Brazilian products which together make up over 90 percent of the American imports from that country.

The agreement supersedes the commercial agreement of 1923. Like the former, it contains a reciprocal assurance of unconditional most-favored-nation treatment with respect to custom duties, charges, and formalities, thus preventing any discrimination with respect to these matters on the part of either country in favor of importations from third countries. Moreover, the most-favored-nation treatment is extended and applied also to other methods of regulating import trade, particularly quotas, internal taxes, and exchange control. The agreement contains certain generally recognized exceptions to the most-favored-nation clause, and provides

among other things that preferences may be granted by the United States to Cuba.

With respect to import quotas, import licenses and other forms of quantitative restrictions, the agreement provides in general for most-favored-nation treatment and in particular that no such restrictions will be applied to articles on which each country has granted concessions, except those imposed for sanitary and similar recognized purposes. Restrictions necessary in connection with measures for the control of production, market supply, or prices of domestic articles (such as are provided for in the Agricultural Adjustment Act) are allowed subject to consultation between the Governments, each Government having the right to terminate the whole agreement on 30 days' notice if it considers that such restrictions imposed by the other nullify or impair the concessions it has secured by the agreement. The agreement also contains other comprehensive provisions designed to provide for equitable treatment of each country's trade in connection with any quantitative restrictions which may be established, and lays down rules of procedure in connection with this form of trade control.

In addition to the general assurance of most-favored-nation treatment with regard to the control of foreign exchange, a supplementary exchange of notes between the two Governments provides that Brazil will undertake to grant sufficient exchange for the payment, as due, of future imports from the United States and to provide for the gradual liquidation of existing deferred commercial indebtedness to American exporters.

The Bank of Brazil will continue to meet the obligations assumed in June, 1933, for refunding the deferred commercial debts in arrears existing at that time. It is reported that approximately \$7,500,000 of the notes issued in accordance with the funding agreement of June 1933 are outstanding. Blocked commercial balances in Brazil due American exporters are estimated to amount to between \$20,000,000 and \$30,000,000. The Brazilian note gave assurance that as soon as bank credits were provided for the funding of these deferred commercial balances, the Government would make available a sufficient amount of exchange to assure the continuance of service on bonds issued in the United States and held by American bondholders, in accordance with the plan of payment concluded in February 1934. These credits were provided as a result of negotiations between the National Foreign Trade Council of New York, representing the holders of commercial indebtedness arising from importation of American products into Brazil, the Brazilian Government and the Export-Import Bank of Washington. A method was arranged between the Council and the Brazilian Government for the gradual liquidation of these commercial debts by the delivery to the American

creditors of cash and serial notes of the Government of Brazil. At the request of the Council the Export-Import Bank has made a commitment to "purchase the funding notes of the Government of Brazil when, as, and if issued to the American creditors in settlement of American commercial debts now in arrears but not exceeding sixty percent of the notes issued to each individual creditor, provided that the total face amounts of such notes should not exceed \$17,000,000 and subject further to certain specified conditions."

With respect to future exports of American commodities to Brazil the bank is authorized to purchase a specified percentage of the obligations received in payment by the American exporter and to purchase all or a portion of the remainder of such obligations if the exporter pledges with the bank, notes issued by the Government of Brazil under the funding agreement of June 1933, or under the funding agreement of 1935, in an amount approximately equal to such remaining obligations, as an indemnity against any loss which may be incurred by the bank in connection with its liquidation of the obligations. Purchase of the obligations by the bank in both instances will be without recourse to the American exporter.

Besides national and most-favored-nation treatment with respect to all internal taxes and charges levied in the future, the agreement provides that national or Federal taxes on products on which duty concessions are granted will not be increased. Brazil and the United States also undertake to facilitate trade in the operation of their customs administration, and the application of sanitary regulations. The agreement went into effect on January 1, 1936 and will continue in force for at least two years, unless abrogated before that time under the quota provision earlier described. It may be terminated at the end of that period or subsequently upon six months' notice.—G. A. S.

NAVIGATION TREATY BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND MEXICO

On August 29, 1935, the President of the United States ratified the treaty between the United States and Mexico to facilitate assistance to and salvage of vessels of either country in danger or shipwrecked on the coast or within the territorial waters of the other, signed at Mexico City on June 13, 1935.

ARGENTINA AND CHILE RATIFY INTERNATIONAL LABOR CONVENTIONS

Argentina.—On October 4, 1935, President Agustín P. Justo, of Argentina, signed a law passed by the National Congress, giving official ratification to seven conventions adopted by the International Labor Conference in the third session held at Geneva the latter part

of 1921, concerning: The age for admission of children to employment in agriculture; the rights of association and combination of agricultural workers; workmen's compensation in agriculture; the use of white lead in painting; the application of the weekly rest in industrial undertakings; the minimum age for admission of young persons to employment as trimmers or stokers; and the compulsory medical examination of children and young persons employed at sea.

Chile.—The Government of Chile has communicated to the Secretariat of the League of Nations the formal ratification of the following conventions adopted by the International Labor Conference: *Second Session* (Genoa, 1920): fixing the minimum age for admission of children to employment at sea; concerning unemployment indemnity in case of loss or foundering of the ship; for establishing facilities for finding employment for seamen. *Third Session* (Geneva, 1921): concerning the age for admission of children to employment in agriculture; fixing the minimum age for admission of young persons to employment as trimmers or stokers; concerning the compulsory medical examination of children and young persons employed at sea. *Ninth Session* (1926): concerning seamen's articles of agreement. *Fourteenth Session* (1930): concerning the regulation of hours of work in commerce and offices. *Sixteenth Session* (1932): concerning the protection against accidents of workers employed in loading or unloading ships (revised 1932). *Seventeenth Session* (1933): concerning fee-charging employment agencies; concerning compulsory old-age insurance for persons employed in industrial or commercial undertakings, in the liberal professions, and for outworkers and domestic servants; concerning compulsory old-age pensions for persons employed in agricultural undertakings; concerning compulsory invalidity insurance for persons engaged in industrial or commercial undertakings, in the liberal professions, and for outworkers and domestic servants; concerning compulsory invalidity insurance for persons in agricultural undertakings.

EL SALVADOR ENCOURAGES SAVING

The daily press of El Salvador and, in fact, public opinion as a whole, have received with evident signs of approval the action of the National Government in providing for the establishment of savings banks similar to the cooperative banks of New England and the building and loan associations of other sections of the United States, in order that even the poorest citizen may build up a fund to provide for his future needs and those of his family. A law passed by the unanimous vote of the National Assembly and signed by President Maximiliano Hernández Martínez on October 2, 1935, authorizes the organization of these savings associations, under the control and supervision of the Ministry of Finance, to encourage thrift among the

people and to aid the Government in its efforts for the economic recovery of the country. The minimum initial capital of the *Empresas de Capitalización de Ahorro*, as they are called, must be 50,000 colones, divided into shares of a par value not to exceed 100 colones each; the banks must maintain reserves equal to all their outstanding obligations, and in their investment operations they must abide by special regulations issued by the Ministry of Finance. Subscribers or depositors making regular deposits—as little as five colones per month—will be entitled to receive, at the end of a stipulated period of time, the full amount of their deposits plus accrued interest. In addition, a system will be instituted whereby a subscriber who holds the winning number in drawings to be held periodically shall be entitled to receive the entire amount he contracted to pay, even though he has made only his first deposit.—F. J. H.

AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS IN THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

On the fifth anniversary of the inauguration of General Rafael L. Trujillo Molina as President of the Dominican Republic the *Revista de Agricultura y Comercio*, the official organ of the national Department of Agriculture and Labor, reviewed the agricultural progress of the country during the years 1930 to 1935. Among the outstanding achievements the following were noted: the distribution of agricultural implements among poor farmers; an increase in the production of rice from 24,200,000 pounds in 1930 to 67,256,752 pounds in 1934; a 100 percent increase in the number of instructors in agriculture; the employment of foreign experts to improve methods of agriculture; an increase in general agricultural production and a decrease of \$10,000,000 in imports of agricultural commodities from 1930 to 1933 and a still greater saving during 1934 and 1935; the establishment of experimental farms, agricultural colonies, and cooperative societies of producers and consumers; the distribution of 148,000 acres to farmers owning no land; the establishment of some 20 local "Boards for the Protection of Agriculture" throughout the Republic; and an increase in the number of cattle, with a corresponding improvement in breeding.

BRIDGE CONSTRUCTION ALONG INTER-AMERICAN HIGHWAY

Field operations are now under way on the route of the Inter-American Highway in Central America to carry out a program of bridge construction prepared by the United States Bureau of Public Roads and approved by President Roosevelt. Expenses in connection

with this program are to be covered from the \$1,000,000 appropriation made by the Congress of the United States in June 1934, "to meet such expenses as the President in his discretion may deem necessary to enable the United States to cooperate with the several Governments, members of the Pan American Union, in connection with the survey and construction of the proposed Inter-American Highway". A program of work involving construction of four bridges was recommended by the Bureau of Public Roads as the initial activity under this appropriation, the estimated expenditure being \$340,000, as stated in a release issued by the Bureau.

The bridges are as follows: Republic of Panama, bridge over the Chiriquí River, approximately 600 feet long; Nicaragua, bridge over the Ochomogo River, approximately 210 feet long; Honduras, bridge over the Choluteca River, approximately 600 feet long; Guatemala, bridge over the Tamazulapa River, approximately 300 feet long.

Under present plans, the United States will furnish surveys, plans, specifications, and estimates for the bridges, all steel or other fabricated material for the superstructure, mechanical equipment, and transportation of materials and equipment to the site of the work. It will also construct the superstructure, supervise all construction, and furnish all inspection and supervision when needed in connection with getting out materials furnished by the other country.

The other country will furnish all local materials, and the labor and transportation incident thereto, together with rights of way, and labor needed in constructing the foundations and substructures, removing falsework, cleaning up the site, and grading approaches for a distance sufficient to complete the stream crossing and make the structure usable.

The Inter-American Highway route traverses Mexico and the Republics of Central America, its termini being Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, across the Río Grande from Laredo, Texas, and Panama City. About half of its entire length of 3,250 miles lies in Mexico, and the rest in the other six countries. A complete reconnaissance survey of the southern half of the route has been made by the Bureau of Public Roads. Further surveys are now being conducted by the Bureau, including a location survey for the unfinished section of the road in Panama, leading to the Costa Rican border. The necessary personnel for the new operations has been engaged, and field work on bridge surveys and estimates began toward the end of last year.

Total construction cost on the Inter-American Highway for an 18-foot surface of selected local materials with oil treatment, including both new construction and reconstruction of existing sections where necessary, has been estimated as approximately \$38,000,000 for the route in Panama, Costa Rica, Honduras, Nicaragua, El Salvador, and Guatemala, and \$25,000,000 for the route in Mexico.

THE PAN AMERICAN UNION

The following table, containing the latest figures obtainable, is taken from a report prepared by the bureau and submitted by President Roosevelt to Congress on March 6, 1934.

Distances on Inter-American highway from Panama City, Panama, to Nuevo Laredo, N. L., Mexico (United States boundary)

Country	Status of road					Totals	
	All weather	Good or fair in dry weather	Passable in dry weather	Trail	Under construction ¹		
	<i>Miles</i>	<i>Miles</i>	<i>Miles</i>	<i>Miles</i>	<i>Miles</i>	<i>Miles</i>	<i>Kilometers</i>
Panama.....	250.0	92.3	-----	24.8	58.1	367.1	590.8
Costa Rica.....	43.6	28.7	122.1	161.9	-----	356.3	573.4
Nicaragua.....	-----	32.6	157.9	23.5	-----	214.0	344.4
Honduras.....	7.5	79.9	-----	-----	13.0	87.4	140.6
El Salvador.....	94.6	88.6	-----	-----	-----	183.2	294.8
Guatemala.....	118.4	192.0	-----	-----	-----	310.4	499.5
Mexico.....	751.3	377.7	254.9	344.4	191.0	1,728.3	2,781.3
Total.....	1,265.4	891.8	534.9	544.6	262.1	3,246.7	5,224.8

¹ Items in this column are included in the other columns.

INCREASED EXPORTS OF FRESH FRUIT FROM ARGENTINA

The efforts of Argentina to diversify production are reflected in the rise in fresh fruit exports from 7,023,705 kilograms for the first six months of 1932 to 15,473,242 for the same period in 1935 (kilogram equals 2.2 pounds). Grapes, pears, and apples comprise over 90 percent of the total shipments. Although grapes have long been a staple export item, the amount shipped abroad in 1935 was nearly double that in 1932, while in the same period more than three times as many pears and practically seven times as many apples were exported.

The United States buys more than 50 percent of the grapes, Brazil more than 25 percent, and the balance is divided between England, Germany, and other countries. Brazil is the chief purchaser of pears, consuming almost 50 percent of the shipments; next comes England, with a little more than 37 percent, followed by Switzerland, Holland, and the United States. Forty percent of the apples went to Switzerland during the first six months of 1935, England, Germany, Spain, and Brazil being the other principal consumers, in the order named.

The fruit exports for the first six months of 1932-35 inclusive, as published in the *Revista de Economía Argentina*, were as follows:

First six months of	Total Exports	Grapes	Pears	Apples
	<i>Kilograms</i>	<i>Kilograms</i>	<i>Kilograms</i>	<i>Kilograms</i>
1932.....	7,023,705	4,783,203	1,422,262	221,046
1933.....	7,506,854	5,478,296	1,252,044	205,426
1934.....	9,435,577	6,768,476	1,660,683	155,788
1935.....	15,473,242	8,166,360	4,661,219	1,519,810

THE OYSTER INDUSTRY IN CHILE

Answering criticisms published in Santiago newspapers, the Bureau of Hunting and Fisheries of Chile has denied that there is any danger, "either immediate or remote", of a complete exhaustion of the oyster beds along the southern coast of Chile, especially in the Bay of Ancud and in the Gulf of Quetalmahue, where 90 percent of the national output is obtained. Attention is called to the strict Government supervision exercised over the industry, with a properly equipped inspection office established at Ancud, and annual visits made to the district by an official from the Bureau. With the aid of expert divers, a close examination of the beds is made every year, thus permitting an estimate of the quota of oysters to be extracted the following year. Only oysters of a certain size (6 cm. or larger) may be gathered, the smaller ones being thrown back into the beds.

The trend of production in the oyster industry may be seen from the following official statistics:

	<i>Pounds</i>
1929.....	449, 504
1930.....	343, 024
1931.....	1, 312, 432
1932.....	1, 554, 432
1933.....	1, 291, 136
1934.....	1, 427, 712
1935 (up to June 15).....	1, 521, 520

SOCIAL INSURANCE IN ECUADOR

A National Social Welfare Institute (*Instituto Nacional de Previsión*) is being organized in Ecuador, in accordance with a decree issued by Provisional President Federico Páez, with sufficient powers to establish a system of compulsory social insurance in the country. All public and private employees and wage earners, regardless of occupation or nationality, will be included in the system. The institute will function through the Pension Fund (*Caja de Pensiones*) established in 1928 and through other funds which the Institute will organize. The resources of the Institute will consist principally of compulsory contributions by employees (from 5 to 10 percent of their salaries), similar amounts contributed by employers, and State subventions in the form of earmarked revenues derived mainly from certain surtaxes on inheritances, gifts *inter vivos*, and incomes. The decree provides that the Institute shall grant the following benefits: Life insurance; retirement, sickness and industrial accident pensions; and survivors' pensions. The Institute may also authorize, if its financial condition permits, the establishment of other related services, such as employment agencies, pawnshops, stores, medical and funeral services,

clothing and shoe factories, etc. The funds of the Institute are to be invested preferably in loans to members so that they may build homes or acquire small tracts of land.—G. A. S.

BY RAILWAY TO THE ARGENTINE LAKES

The picturesque town of Bariloche, on Lake Nahuel Huapí, largest and most beautiful in the famous Lake District of southwestern Argentina, is fast becoming one of the outstanding tourist centers of the world. This is due principally to the completion of the railway connecting the town with the capital of the Republic and other important cities on the Atlantic Coast, while means of transportation have been improved across the border from Chile. The railway has long been under construction, for some of its sections were started as long ago as 1910. In 1933, the Buenos Aires Great Southern Railway entered into an agreement to furnish the State Railway with sufficient capital to complete the last link of the line. As a result, work was speeded up westward from San Antonio; temporary bridges were thrown across the Pichilefeu river and other streams, and, toward the end of the year 1934, the road was ready for a few trains. It was not until 1935, however, that the flow of passenger traffic reached considerable proportions. Today there are three trains a



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LAKE NAHUEL HUAPÍ.

week each way. The new railroad traverses vast open reaches of Argentine countryside where sheep ranches and alfalfa farms are leading industries.

The Nahuel Huapi National Park,¹ of which the lake of the same name is the chief attraction, is receiving the utmost attention from the Argentine Government, which has undertaken the construction of new roads and trails connecting points of interest in the park; additional lodging houses and hotels to meet the increasing tourist trade; and the acquisition of motor boats and launches for pleasure trips and inspection service on the lakes. Concessions were awarded recently for the construction of hotels at Puerto Blest, Laguna Frías, Lago Mascaridi and Puerto Moreno.—F. S. H.

THE POPULATION OF COSTA RICA

The estimated population of Costa Rica on December 31, 1934, was 565,427 inhabitants, according to a decree issued by President Ricardo Jiménez on September 23, 1935, giving the population figures to be used for electoral purposes during the next four-year term. Costa Rica, with an area of 23,000 square miles (59,570 square kilometers), is divided politically into 7 provinces, which are again divided into cantons and these into districts. The population of the various provinces is given as follows:

Province	Inhabitants	Province	Inhabitants
San José.....	183, 922	Puntarenas.....	34, 799
Alajuela.....	118, 232	Limón.....	34, 554
Cartago.....	85, 269		
Heredia.....	44, 745	Total.....	565, 427
Guanacaste.....	63, 906		

DRIED FRUIT PRODUCTION AND MARKETING IN CHILE

Fruit-growing is becoming increasingly important in the agricultural production of Chile. The following account of the dried fruit industry in that country was adapted from a recent issue of the *Monthly Economic Survey of Chile*, published by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Commerce.

All the northern part of the country and a great part of the central zone enjoy a climate especially suited to the production of dried fruit of a high quality, for in those sections the actual drying process can be carried out under natural conditions. This climatic advantage is exceptional.

One of the characteristics of the northern zone is that fruit can be dried not only under the natural action of the sun, but also in the

¹ See BULLETIN of the Pan American Union, January, 1935, p. 58.

shade and at a fairly high altitude. This latter system is extremely advantageous, since the fruit loses its water content very gradually, and consequently the finished product retains the flavor of fresh fruit. Raisins from the Huasco valley are famous and experts have graded them as among the best in the world.

In certain parts of the central valley and in the south, the drying is done artificially with evaporators. A system combining both methods is also used. The other processes, such as special washings, grading, and packing, are carried out in buildings adjoining the drying plants.

The extension division of the Ministry of Agriculture has taken a special interest in this industry, in order to see that it is run on proper lines, and to perfect the drying processes in use. In the northern zone the division maintains a Fruit Station at Vicuña, in the Elqui valley, and at Los Andes, in the central section of Chile, it operates a model drying and packing plant for the fruit of that region.

In the preserved fruit factory operated by the Ministry in Santiago, there is a large evaporating plant, with grading and packing equipment, etc., for the handling of various kinds of fruit. As an annex to the packinghouse in Angol, there is a drying plant which utilizes the fruit unsuitable for the fresh fruit market. There are also many well-equipped plants which have been established by private capital to carry on the various commercial phases of the fruit industry.

The principal dried fruits prepared in Chile, in the order of their importance, are: Peaches, prunes, raisins, figs, cherries, pears, and quinces.

Stoned peaches which, as the name implies, are whole peaches dried after the stone has been removed, are a Chilean specialty, although some peaches are dried unstoned and others in halves.

Until a short time ago, the raisins and dried stoned peaches produced in the northern zone represented approximately 80 percent of the total dried fruit output of the country, but with the establishment of numerous commercial drying plants in the central part of the country, this proportion has now been changed. While there are no exact statistics available for the production of dried fruit, it may be safely asserted that it is increasing steadily. According to estimates made by the Bureau of Commerce, the production of dried stoned peaches and unstoned peaches is 6,600,000 pounds.

Production of other dried fruit is estimated as follows: Raisins, 4,400,000 pounds; prunes, 2,800,000 pounds; figs, 3,000,000 pounds; pears, 1,500,000 pounds; quinces, 660,000 pounds; and cherries, 550,000 pounds.

The production of dried figs has increased in recent years to around 1,100,000 pounds because many orchards have been replanted with new trees.

Nuts, while not strictly fruit, were also discussed in the article; the three principal varieties are walnuts, almonds, and chestnuts. The production of walnuts is estimated at 6,600,000 pounds, but this figure should increase greatly after the recently planted orchards begin bearing. Chilean walnuts are in great demand in foreign markets both for flavor and for resistance to rancidity.

The annual almond production is estimated at 440,000 pounds (unshelled), all of which is consumed in the country. It is expected that when the new orchards begin to bear the output will be greatly increased.

The Bureau of Commerce has set up standards of quality for dried fruit intended for export, and regulations on that subject have been in force since the beginning of 1934. The *Control Comercial de Exportación*, the division which supervises the quality of all agricultural exports, has a corps of inspectors who examine all shipments at the port of embarkation and do not allow any goods not up to the required standards to be exported.

Furthermore, Chilean consuls and commercial agents abroad keep the Bureau of Commerce informed as to the condition of shipments on arrival and the reception accorded them in foreign markets. Pertinent comments from their reports are sent to the exporters and producers concerned.

NEW COMMERCIAL AIRPORT IN LIMA, PERU

The new and modern Limatambo Airport, said to be the largest commercial flying field in South America, was officially inaugurated with impressive ceremonies, held on November 3, 1935, and attended by President Oscar R. Benavides and other high officials of the Peruvian Government. Constructed within three miles of Lima, the airport will greatly facilitate the fast growing air traffic along the West Coast. Its main features include a one-story passenger station, designed in Spanish mission style and built of brick and reinforced concrete. It contains a large waiting room for passengers and spacious administrative offices.

The field is about 1,282 yards long by 490 wide. Electric and telephone cables are laid underground, eliminating danger from overhead wires. The hangar cost \$45,000, the terminal building \$10,000, and the unimproved real estate \$40,000. The airport is owned and operated by the Airports Administration Company and will be used for scheduled air transportation, private flyers and the Aero Club of Peru.

NEWS OF LATIN AMERICAN LIBRARIES

The "Biblioteca Central Municipal Pública", of Buenos Aires, which took over a building on Calle Carlos Calvo, 4321, at the beginning of 1935, has practically completed the alterations enlarging

the library and enabling it to reorganize its facilities. The large number of readers necessitated the enlargement of the library as much as possible. Its services include: a general reading room; a periodical section; a children's room; a hall for public meetings; a separate room for studies of Argentine geography and history; a room for recitations and reading aloud; a circulating library; a room for radio auditions; and an information bureau (for personal, telephone, and postal requests).

In the annual report for 1934-35 of the National Library in Quito, whose director is Ángel Modesto Paredes, he reports that the shelf space has been increased, with a consequent rearrangement of books on the shelves. Before books were replaced, all were classified under a system originating in the library, as best fitted for its purpose, that is, the service of the library to Ecuadorean education.

Señor José Ángel Cenicerós, Under Secretary of the Department of Foreign Affairs in Mexico, has proposed that Mexican libraries be established in cities of the United States having many Mexican residents. Because of its large Mexican population, San Antonio, Texas, has been designated as the first city to receive such a contribution.

The General Bureau of Libraries in Chile (Dirección General de Bibliotecas) has asked the municipal governments for cooperation in promoting the use of public libraries and in maintaining these libraries out of public funds. This, the director states, is one of the prime means of education for the citizen who has attended the public schools for only a few years, and should prove a help to all.—C. E. B.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS OF THE PAN AMERICAN UNION

Foreign Trade Adviser's Office.—The Foreign Trade Adviser issues three series of booklets in English: The American Nation Series, each of which describes one of the Latin American countries; the American City Series, which includes booklets not only on the capitals of those countries, but also on other important cities; and the Commodities of Commerce Series, which are devoted to the products of the other American nations. These may be purchased from the Chief Clerk for five cents each. Other and larger publications in English are: *Seeing South America*, *Seeing the Latin Republics of North America*, and *Ports and Harbors of South America*.

New editions of the booklets on Brazil, Venezuela, Barranquilla, alpacas, bananas, and rubber have recently been published.

Section of Conferences.—"Commercial Pan America" is the title of a series of monthly articles reviewing commerce and finance issued in mimeographed form by the Section of Conferences and distributed gratis. Those for November and December, 1935, were

entitled "Gold Production in Latin America," and "Economic Trends in Mexico", respectively.

Statistical Division.—Reports on the foreign commerce of the Republics of Haiti, Colombia, Cuba, Argentina, and Chile for the year 1934 (Foreign Trade Series Nos. 138, 139, 140, 141, and 142), have been recently compiled by the Statistical Division. The reports for Haiti, Colombia, and Cuba have already been published, while those for Argentina and Chile are now in press.

In addition to the fuller statistical compilations, mentioned above, the Division has prepared statements of the commerce of Brazil and Mexico for 1934, and of Costa Rica for 1933, in mimeographed form, for distribution to the regular Foreign Trade Series mailing list. In this way advance publication has been given to the trade statistics appearing later in the publications issued annually by the Division.

Travel Division.—A series of pamphlets is being issued by the Travel Division, to promote interest in travel to Latin American countries. One will be issued for each country and will contain, in addition to a brief description of the country and attractive illustrations, definite information for the traveler. Pamphlets for Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Mexico, and Uruguay have been published to date, and others are in preparation. These are sent free of charge to intending tourists, who are invited to address pertinent inquiries to the Travel Division.

ERRATUM.—The list of delegates to the regional meeting of the American States members of the International Labor Organization, which convened at Santiago, Chile, on January 2, 1936, was erroneously given in the December 1935 issue of the BULLETIN. It should have read:

Government delegates:

The Honorable HOFFMAN PHILIP,
American Ambassador to Chile,
Chairman of the Delegation.

Miss FRIEDA MILLER,
New York State Department of Labor.

Employer delegate:

Mr. JOSEPH C. MOLANPHY.

Worker delegate:

Mr. WILLIAM L. HUTCHESON,
President of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of
America.

BRIEF NOTES

ARGENTINA AUTHORIZES AIR ROUTE TO TIERRA DEL FUEGO.—The Aeroposta Argentina, S. A., which holds the concession to operate airlines in the extreme southern region of the Argentine Republic, has been authorized to extend its service to the town of Río Grande, the most populous community in the Territory of Tierra del Fuego. The company undertakes to complete at least one round trip every week between Río Gallegos and Río Grande, which would be an extension of the present line connecting the former with the city of Bahía Blanca, in the Province of Buenos Aires. In the decree authorizing the extension, President Justo expresses the belief that this new service will contribute notably to the commercial development of the southernmost territory of the Republic.

PATENT OFFICE ESTABLISHED IN NICARAGUA.—On July 23, 1935, President Sacasa signed a decree establishing the Nicaraguan Patent Office as a dependency of the Ministry of Promotion. The office will keep a register not only of patents and trademarks, but also of copyrights.

PERMANENT ADVISORY BOARD IN ECUADOR.—The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ecuador is to be aided in its labors by the new Advisory Board established by a decree of October 8, 1935. It is composed of seven members appointed for life by the President of the Republic, and one representative each from the Supreme Court, the Senate, the Chamber of Deputies, and the National Army, these four to remain on the board as long as they are members of the organization which they represent.

Another decree of the same date established in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs the Technical Legal Bureau, to be composed of a lawyer who has specialized in international affairs, a historian, and a geographer. The bureau will study all matters referred to it by the ministry upon recommendation of the Advisory Board.

USE OF NATIVE PLACE-NAMES MADE OBLIGATORY IN EL SALVADOR.—By a decree signed by President Martínez on September, 1935, no locality in the country still known by its original or native name may change it for any reason whatsoever. All others must also add in parenthesis their original names. Henceforward, then, Armenia will also be called Guaimoco; San Miguel, Chaparrastique; Sonsonate, Senzotlán; Santa Ana, Siguateguacán; and so on.

BUREAU OF LABOR INSPECTION IN ECUADOR.—As a dependency of the Ministry of Social Welfare, Agriculture, and Commerce, the Bureau of Labor Inspection was created by decree of October 16, 1935. Its principal duties will be to see that all labor legislation is complied with; to inspect factories, shops, mines, offices, estates, and other places employing labor; to delegate representatives to tribunals of conciliation and arbitration and other organizations under the Social Welfare Division; and to take such action in disputes arising over labor difficulties as the law permits.

TELEPHONE SERVICE BETWEEN GUATEMALA AND EL SALVADOR.—Direct telephone service was established between San Salvador and Guatemala City on September 15, 1935, the 114th anniversary of Central American independence.

ORGANIC LAW OF THE CENTRAL BANK OF CHILE.—A definitive text for decree-law no. 486, which created the Central Bank of Chile, has been fixed by decree no. 2266 published in the *Diario Oficial* of September 4, 1935. The decree contains all the amendments to the original act which have been made since it was established.

RICE CONTROL BUREAU IN GUAYAQUIL.—A dependency of the Ministry of Agriculture has been created, with headquarters in Guayaquil, to control and compile statistics upon the production, domestic consumption, and exportation of rice as well as to supervise all rice mills.

SEATS FOR WORKERS OBLIGATORY IN ARGENTINA.—Law no. 12205, of September 25, 1935, requires every industrial and commercial establishment throughout the nation to provide enough seats with backs for the use of the entire staff, who must be permitted to use them during rest periods and, if the nature of the work permits, while at work. Means of transportation, such as railways, trolleys, busses, and elevators are specifically included in the provisions of the law.

DARWIN CENTENARY STAMPS IN ECUADOR.—To commemorate the centenary of Darwin's visit to the Galápagos Islands, the Republic of Ecuador has ordered the emission of a series of special stamps, as follows: Map of the islands, 2 centavos; iguana, 5 centavos; tortoise (galápagos), 10 centavos; portrait of Darwin, 20 centavos; portrait of Columbus, 1 sucre; and island landscape, 2 sucres.

EXPORTATION OF CHILEAN EGGS TO EUROPE.—The directors of the Chilean Association of Poultrymen signed a contract for the delivery of 5,000,000 eggs to European markets, at a price slightly more advantageous to the producer than in former years. The first shipment, of 1,000,000 eggs, was sent during September. Each egg had to be stamped with the word "Chile".

THE BUENOS AIRES MILK COMMISSION.—In order to improve the quality of the milk sold in Buenos Aires, the Federal Government has created a commission composed of representatives of the city government, the National Health Department, the pasteurizing plants, and the milk producers and distributors. Through the cooperation of all interested parties the Government hopes the milk consumed in the Federal capital will not only meet the standard of quality prescribed by health regulations but also be substantially improved in order to stimulate consumption.

FREE SECONDARY INSTRUCTION IN MEXICO.—The Ministry of Education of Mexico announces that, beginning in 1936, instruction will be given free in the high schools of the nation, thus putting into practice a suggestion made by President Lázaro Cárdenas in his last message to the National Congress. No tuition fees will be required or other charges made, according to a statement made by Minister of Education Vásquez Vela, who added that, when this measure takes effect, the Government will probably utilize the opportunity to establish coeducation in the secondary schools in the same manner that it was instituted in elementary schools.



THE HIGH SCHOOL OF COMMERCE AND BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION, MEXICO CITY.

NECROLOGY

ALBERTO GÁMEZ.—The death of this distinguished scientist and professor, on September 27, 1935, marked the passing of one of Nicaragua's most valued and beloved citizens. As a tribute to his great services, the Government decreed three days of mourning in the public schools throughout the nation.

Dr. Gámez received his early education in the city of Granada, where he was born on March 4, 1858. After graduating from Granada College, and teaching there for a brief period of time, he moved to Guatemala for the purpose of studying medicine. He abandoned this course very soon, however, and devoted all his time to chemistry and mathematics. In the administration of President Roberto Sacasa, he held the post of Assistant Secretary of Promotion and, as such, supervised the installation of the telephone system in Nicaragua. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention which drafted the Magna Charta of 1897; and, after a brief period of service as Assistant Secretary of Foreign Relations under President Santos Zelaya, was appointed Consul General in Germany. This assignment provided him with the opportunity to continue his research work in chemistry, physics, and other sciences. His success in industrial chemistry was particularly notable, and many of his formulae are used in Germany and France. Dr. Gámez taught in the Institutes of León, Managua, Masaya and Granada; represented Nicaragua at the Second Pan American Child Congress held in Washington in 1916, and was one of the founders of the Nicaraguan Academy of Geography and History.

BULLETIN OF THE

Pan American Union

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PAN AMERICAN DAY NUMBER



"THE TREE OF FRIENDSHIP
HAS BEEN PLANTED IN FERTILE SOIL;
IT IS FOR US TO TEND ITS FRUIT."

FEBRUARY

1936

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THE PAN AMERICAN UNION.

On either side of the entrance stand sculptured groups symbolizing North and South America.

PAN AMERICAN DAY—APRIL 14

FOREWORD

By L. S. ROWE, Ph. D., LL. D.

Director General of the Pan American Union

WITH each succeeding year the celebration of Pan American Day has acquired increasing significance not only by reason of the character of the celebrations but also because of the fact that an ever enlarging portion of the population of the Americas is taking part in the observances. It has become a day symbolic of international good-will, of closer mutual understanding and of a spirit of inter-American cooperation which have set an example to the entire world. There is real inspiration in the thought that on this day which the Americas have set apart for the fostering of a new and more lofty international spirit, the masses of the people assemble to dedicate themselves anew to the ideals of international good-will and peace which prevail throughout this hemisphere.

During the period of little more than a century that has elapsed since the twenty-one nations of America achieved their independence, there has been developing between the peoples and governments of the American Republics a constantly strengthening unity of thought and action, which today represents one of the most significant movements of our time and is destined to have far-reaching consequences both for the civilization of the Americas and for their influence in world affairs.

The celebration this year promises to be both wider in scope and more significant in content than those of any previous years. The Pan American Union avails itself of this opportunity to express a deep sense of appreciation and obligation to the thousands who in every walk of life have contributed and are contributing to the celebration of this great day of the Americas, "a commemorative symbol of the sovereignty of the American nations and the voluntary union of all in one continental community."

RECENT PAN AMERICAN ACHIEVEMENTS

By C. H. HARING, Ph. D.

Professor of Latin American History and Economics, Harvard University

THE urge to international cooperation and goodwill among the American Republics, which we call Pan Americanism, has manifested itself very notably during the past two years. The outstanding achievement has been the cessation of hostilities between Bolivia and Paraguay, the almost complete demobilization of their armies, and the promise of an enduring peace. But of equal significance have been the peaceful settlement of the Leticia controversy between Colombia and Peru, and the spirit of inter-American comity so evident at the Seventh International Conference of American States which met in Montevideo in December 1933. A conspicuous contribution was also made to the development of machinery for the maintenance of peace when on October 10, 1933, the anti-war Treaty of Non-Agression and Conciliation, initiated by the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Argentina, Dr. Carlos Saavedra Lamas, was signed at Rio de Janeiro on behalf of Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Mexico, Paraguay, and Uruguay. In response to a resolution of the Montevideo Conference inviting all the other nations represented there to adhere to the treaty, between April and June of the following year the remaining fifteen American Republics formally signified their acceptance of it, subject to ratification.

At the Seventh International Conference of American States, ninety-five resolutions were adopted and six conventions and one protocol were signed by the delegates. The six conventions related to such diverse subjects as nationality, extradition, political asylum, teaching of history, and rights and duties of states. This last, one of the most important chapters of recent Pan American legislation, not only defines what constitutes a state in international law, but embraces such matters as recognition, equality, non-intervention, and territorial inviolability. The United States delegation, while signing the convention, made reservations with respect to the need of defining and interpreting the articles regarding non-intervention, but declared its conformity with the general principle. The mere fact that such an agreement should have received the support of the representatives of nineteen American Republics (the signatures only of Bolivia and Costa Rica were missing) is an event of real significance in the history of

the western nations. By December 1, 1935, it had been ratified by the United States, the Dominican Republic, Chile, Honduras, and Guatemala.

The ninety-five resolutions adopted by the conference cover the widest range of topics, social, political, economic, scientific, and literary. Many of them provided for the convocation of Pan American congresses of a specialized nature, or the appointment of technical commissions, or called for special inquiries and investigations by the Pan American Union of matters recommended for action by the respective Republics or by later Conferences of American States. Some of the proposals have already come to fruition. A multilateral agreement for the promotion of international trade, whereby the parties undertake not to invoke the obligations of the most-favored-nation clause for the purpose of obtaining advantages enjoyed by parties to multilateral commercial treaties, was opened for signature to all the nations of the world by the Pan American Union in July, 1934. It had its origin in a resolution introduced by Secretary of State Hull at the Montevideo Conference, and contemplates multilateral economic conventions "of general applicability which include a trade area of substantial size, which have as their objective the liberalization and promotion of international trade or other international economic intercourse, and which are open to adoption by all countries." However, any party to the agreement may demand from a state with which it maintains a treaty containing the most-favored-nation clause, the fulfillment of that clause in so far as each reciprocally accords the benefits required by the multilateral convention. To the extent that this agreement promotes equality of economic treatment as between all nations, Pan Americanism is making an important contribution to the return of sane and normal trade relationships throughout the entire world.

Closely attuned to the same purpose are the creation of an Inter-American Commercial Arbitration Commission, and the meeting in May and June of 1935 of the Pan American Commercial Conference at Buenos Aires. The former, including delegates from all of the American nations, not only assumes the responsibility for encouraging resort to arbitration in the settlement of disputes between business men of different countries; its ultimate objective is the establishment, through local committees in each Republic, of Inter-American Arbitral Tribunals, where such litigants will be assured of impartial arbitrators and of a standard procedure for the rapid and economical settlement of commercial controversies. For many years the desirability of such an extra-judicial system on a continental scale has been obvious, and its achievement should not only contribute greatly to build up confidence and friendly trade relations, but should form

the firmest basis for political goodwill between the American peoples as well.

The Pan American Commercial Conference opened in the presence of the Presidents of Argentina and Brazil, and closed with the Foreign Ministers of five Republics in attendance, those of Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Paraguay and Peru. Each of the twenty-one Republics, members of the Pan American Union, sent delegates. Four conventions were signed *ad referendum*, relating to the repression of smuggling, the creation of a Pan American tourist passport and of a transit passport for vehicles, transit facilities for commercial airlines, and the organization of committees in each Republic to cooperate with the Pan American Union in gathering and distributing commercial information. In addition, the conference adopted sixty-one recommendations touching such subjects as customs and consular regulations and port facilities, transportation, standardization of weights and measures, animal and vegetable sanitary regulations, etc. The conference was easily the most important of its kind so far held, and its sessions were marked by a spirit of friendliness and cooperation much commented upon at the time.

The achievements of Pan Americanism, however, have not all been of a commercial nature. Consistent progress may be reported in inter-American efforts for social amelioration and the enrichment of intellectual life. On the basis of a pact drawn up by the Roerich Museum of New York City, and by recommendation of the Montevideo Conference, there was signed at the White House on April 15, 1935, by representatives of all the American Republics, a treaty on the protection of artistic and scientific institutions and historic monuments. This agreement for the preservation of the cultural achievements of civilization against destruction and mutilation in time of war as well as in peace, has also been opened to the signature of all the nations of the world. The ceremony was held, significantly enough, in honor of Pan American Day, and in the presence of the President of the United States. Of equal humanitarian significance were the Ninth Pan American Sanitary Conference which met in Buenos Aires in November 1934, the Third Pan American Red Cross Conference at Rio de Janeiro in September, 1935, and the Seventh Pan American Child Congress in Mexico City in the following month of October. At the same time scientific and educational interests have been promoted and invigorated by the meeting in Santiago, Chile, in September, 1934, of the Second Inter-American Conference on Education, and by the assembly in Mexico City exactly a year later of the Seventh American Scientific Congress. At each some eighteen or nineteen American Republics were represented. The Scientific Congress, as encyclopaedic in range as its predecessors, was organized

in fourteen sections covering all the physical, biological and social disciplines. Finally, there met in Washington in October, 1935, the Second General Assembly of the Pan American Institute of Geography and History, a fitting close to this remarkable record of international cooperation.

Ties binding the nations of the western world to one another have also been strengthened during the past two years by many treaties and conventions of a bilateral nature. On the occasion of the brilliant festivities in Buenos Aires when Dr. Getulio Vargas, President of Brazil, visited Argentina in May, 1935, a series of conventions and protocols was signed which supplemented those concluded during the visit of President Justo of Argentina to Brazil in 1933—agreements regulating many phases of the mutual relations of the two countries, such as commerce and navigation, extradition, promotion of tourist travel, interchange of books, students and professors, etc. In the following July, at the time of the signing of the protocols for the cessation of hostilities in the Chaco, a series of similar bilateral conventions was concluded by Argentina with Chile and Peru, ten with the former and five with the latter. And these were followed a few days later by another series of six treaties between Peru and Chile signed at Santiago. Thus the so-called A. B. C. P. group of American Republics, after its successful mediation in the Chaco conflict, lays a still firmer foundation for the preservation of a spirit of cordiality and goodwill. Of equal importance for another region was the meeting in Guatemala City, in March and April, 1934, of representatives of the five Republics of Central America, to consider questions affecting their general welfare, a conference which resulted in the adoption of a treaty of Central American Confraternity and a Convention of Extradition. The bilateral trade agreements concluded by the United States with Cuba, Haiti, Honduras, Brazil, and Colombia, by lowering artificial trade barriers also contribute effectively to the restoration of prosperity and well-being throughout the western nations.

The greatest cause for congratulation, however, lies in the progress achieved toward the solution of the territorial questions between Peru and Colombia, and between Bolivia and Paraguay. The dangerous controversy growing out of the "Leticia incident" was amicably settled by a Protocol of Peace, Friendship and Cooperation agreed to by the representatives of Colombia and Peru who met under the friendly auspices of Brazil at Rio de Janeiro in April and May of 1934. The Peruvian Congress approved the protocol on November 3, 1934, but owing to parliamentary difficulties it was not finally ratified by the Congress of Colombia until September, 1935. Exchange of ratifications took place in Bogota on September

27. The protocol recognizes the boundary treaty concluded between the two States in 1928, "provides for the demilitarization of the frontier, and stipulates that whenever problems arise which cannot be settled through direct diplomatic negotiations 'either of the High Contracting Parties may appeal to the procedure established by article 36 of the statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice'." As Dr. L. S. Rowe, Director General of the Pan American Union, has so truly stated, the peaceful solution of this problem is clear evidence of the devotion of the American Republics to the principles of mediation and arbitration and to the friendly settlement of international questions.

If a further demonstration were needed, it was supplied by the protocols of June 12, 1935 which brought to a close the tragic three-years struggle between Paraguay and Bolivia in the Chaco. This major international controversy has been ended by a truce and a promise to conclude a permanent peace. After the failure of the attempts of the League of Nations early in the year to force Paraguay to accept its peace plan by means of an arms embargo and the threat of sanctions, the League accepted with alacrity the offer of Argentina and Chile to resume the initiative. And in March these two Governments took up again the task of persuading the belligerents to agree upon the general terms of a negotiation for the settlement of the dispute. It was proposed to hold both a peace and an economic conference, under the mediatory auspices of the A. B. C. P. group of nations, Uruguay and the United States. And after some delay, in May both Bolivia and Paraguay were persuaded to accept their suggestions. The foreign ministers, Senor don Tomás Manuel Elío of Bolivia and Senor don Luis Riart of Paraguay, met in Buenos Aires, and in direct conversations under the auspices of the mediators reached an agreement that hostilities should cease, with guarantees for demobilization and demilitarization, and that the territorial question, if not settled by diplomatic negotiations, should be submitted to arbitration. Accepted promptly by their respective governments, a protocol was formally signed at Buenos Aires on the 12th, and the "cease firing" order issued to the fighting lines at noon of Friday the 14th. The news of the agreement caused jubilation throughout all South America. In virtually all of the big cities sirens screeched and whistles blew, while crowds cheered in front of newspaper bulletin boards. Argentina, Brazil, and Chile declared national holidays.

The protocols called for a peace conference to be summoned immediately by the President of Argentina to liquidate the war, and if necessary to refer the territorial dispute to the Court of International Justice at The Hague. Meantime a definitive cessation of hostilities

was provided for, based upon the existing position of the belligerent armies, to be fixed immediately by a neutral military commission of representatives of the mediating nations. This was to be followed by demobilization within ninety days, each army being reduced to a maximum of 5,000 effectives. The belligerents likewise took the pledge of "non-aggression", and promised not to make purchases of additional war material until after the conclusion of peace. They also formally accepted the Pan American declaration of August 3, 1932, against the acquisition of territory by conquest. The protocol had the distinction of being signed by six South American foreign ministers, all of whom assembled at Buenos Aires for the purpose. The United States and Uruguay were represented by their respective plenipotentiaries.

The Peace Conference, attended by representatives of Bolivia, Paraguay, and of all the six mediating Governments, began its deliberations in the middle of July. It faces four principal problems: the exchange of prisoners, the question of responsibilities arising from the war, the territorial settlement, and the questions of communication and trade facilities to be assured to the two land-locked states. The first two problems have been relegated to special commissions for study and report. The territorial settlement still remains within the special province of the Governments of Bolivia and Paraguay to solve by direct negotiation, under the friendly auspices of the mediators. The problems of trade and transit facilities may easily become one of the principal matters to be discussed in the Peace Conference, since it is unlikely that the economic conference originally proposed by the mediators will be called together.

The Director of the Pan American Union in Washington, in commenting in an earlier number of this BULLETIN upon the ending of the Chaco War, has said that the protocols signed in Buenos Aires constitute an additional proof of the fact that everything affecting the peace and tranquillity of the American continents is a matter of serious concern to each and every member of the Pan American Union. The consciousness of this, of common interests and common ideals, is increasingly manifest, not only in the events of the past two years referred to so briefly, but also in the trends of public opinion encountered by anyone who has the good fortune to travel through the several Republics of North and South America. Outworn suspicion and latent distrust are disappearing, an enlarged sense of continental responsibility and solidarity is reflected in the columns of the daily press, and in the schools from the United States to Argentina and Chile teachers and scholars are responding to the appeal to inter-American fraternity and the promotion of peace. The abrogation of the Platt Amendment which formerly governed the relations

between the United States and Cuba, the withdrawal of the American marines from the Republic of Haiti, and the several pronouncements by President Roosevelt and by Secretary of State Hull formally repudiating political or military intervention as a policy of the United States Government in its relations with neighboring States, have had an extraordinarily happy effect upon public and official opinion in the other Republics of America.

It is only appropriate therefore that Pan American Day, instituted as "a commemorative symbol of the sovereignty of the American nations and the voluntary union of all for the common good," should be observed more widely and more conspicuously with each succeeding year. The words of President Roosevelt, spoken at the White House a year ago when the "Roerich Pact" was signed, may well be repeated on this first anniversary:

"On the occasion of this celebration of Pan American Day let us again dedicate ourselves to the task of translating into deeds the essential unity of interest of the nations of this continent. Let us also bring renewed allegiance to those high principles of international cooperation and helpfulness which, I feel assured, will be a great contribution to civilization by the Americas."



SOME HEROES OF PEACE IN THE AMERICAS

“WE have undertaken to discourse here for a little on Great Men, their manner of appearance in our world’s business, how they have shaped themselves in the world’s history, what ideas men formed of them, what work they did;—on Heroes, namely, and on their reception and performance Too evidently this is a large topic; deserving quite other treatment than we can expect to give it at present. A large topic; indeed, an illimitable one; wide as Universal History itself. For, as I take it, Universal History, the history of what man has accomplished in this world, is at bottom the History of the Great Men who have worked here. They were the leaders of men, these great ones; the modellers, patterns, and in a wide sense creators, of whatsoever the general mass of men contrived to do or to attain; all things that we see standing accomplished in the world are properly the outer material result, the practical realization and embodiment, of Thoughts that dwelt in the Great Men sent into the world: the soul of the whole world’s history, it may justly be considered, were the history of these. Too clearly it is a topic we shall do no justice to in this place!

“One comfort is, that Great Men, taken up in any way, are profitable company. We cannot look, however imperfectly, upon a great man, without gaining something by him. He is the living light-fountain, which it is good and pleasant to be near. The light which enlightens, which has enlightened the darkness of the world; and this not as a kindled lamp only, but rather as a natural luminary shining by the gift of Heaven; a flowing light-fountain, as I say, of native original insight, of manhood and heroic nobleness;—in whose radiance all souls feel that it is well with them. On any terms whatsoever, you will not grudge to wander in such neighborhood for a while.”

Thus wrote Thomas Carlyle, and in harmony with his thought the following pages contain brief sketches of a few of the noble throng of men and women in the Americas who have with heart and mind, courage and vision, loftiness and tenacity of purpose, contributed to the peaceful progress and cooperation of the countries of this continent.

MITRE, SARMIENTO AND AVELLANEDA— ARGENTINES

By Dr. HÉCTOR DÍAZ LEGUIZAMÓN

First Secretary of the Argentine Embassy in the United States

THE progress of Argentina has not been due exclusively to economic factors or to the favors of nature. During the period following the stable organization of the country, while it was struggling to achieve a political and social structure which would guarantee future prosperity, eminent citizens who may be likened to Jefferson and Lincoln were resolutely striving with mind and will to assure to every inhabitant of the nation the benefits of liberty and order.

Of such Argentines Sarmiento and Avellaneda were typical and, together with Mitre, their predecessor in public office, they successfully interpreted the national spirit and charted a definite course for the balanced development of all the resources of Argentina.

Bartolomé Mitre, the idol of his city and of his time, was a soldier-citizen and ardent defender of constitutionality who was also a philosopher, a historian, and a poet in spirit. Sarmiento and Avellaneda, on the other hand, were essentially civilians; they were apostles of culture, who sowed progressive ideas, and put into execution a philosophy intended to increase the collective well-being of the people.

Constitutional government in Argentina, advocated by Urquiza and the men of '53, really began with Mitre; when he was elected Chief Executive in 1862, peace in the land, the union of the provinces and of Argentine sentiment, and the reign of justice, existed largely on paper, and he made them facts. He shared in all the great crises through which the country passed, subduing all passions by his pacific influence. Thus he helped transform his country in all fields of progress, keeping alive his concern for the future of the nation even in his old age. Mitre might be called, therefore, the patriarch of our national life. His figure is still increasing in stature in the eyes of those dwelling beyond the limits of his country, and because of his faith in peace and concord between sister nations, he is renowned throughout the continent.

Domingo Sarmiento did not have that aura of equanimity which distinguished the figure of Mitre, but his personality was no less vigorous. He was endowed with dynamic qualities. He was a fighter by temperament, and his irresistible energy, abnegation, and tenacity led his crusade to victory. He transformed everything into action, whether he was wielding the written or the spoken word; his brutal

frankness in attack was proverbial. He held fanatically to his liberal convictions, and his faith in his mission to bring civilization bordered on egotism, becoming stronger with the years. A superb old man of Spartan habits, "crazy" Sarmiento as his adversaries called him, he moulded the thinking of our compatriots. Some of the ideas which he considered axiomatic may today be subject to revision, or rather, to readaptation, but they still carry weight because of the sincerity with which they were uttered.

NICOLÁS
AVELLANEDA.

Statesman, orator, legislator, and economist. This statue is the central figure of the large monument executed by the Argentine sculptor, Fioravanti, and unveiled in Buenos Aires, November 16, 1935, before President Justo and the members of his government. Avellaneda is presented in a somewhat hieratic attitude, addressing the people and expounding the law.



Avellaneda possessed the loftiness of thought and breadth of vision of Sarmiento, but his temperament was more thoughtful and his sensibility richer in overtones. With the gift of eloquence he had received the very genius of persuasiveness, and he used both talents to serve his country. Notwithstanding his extraordinary competence as a statesman in dealing with economic matters and public credit, it may be said of him that he governed by the gentle power of the word.

He resembled the great leaders of the Athenian democracy in his ability to steer the ship of state through fearful dangers and keep the spiritual torch of the nation burning, yet never to neglect pressing material problems or fail to take into consideration their future importance.

Sarmiento was born in 1811 in the Andine province of San Juan, at that period characterized by the anarchy among its leaders which had followed independence. The environment of harsh poverty in which his early years were spent left an indelible mark on his character, influencing him to take part in the struggle against the tyranny of Rosas and the barbarism of the rural districts, as opposed to the civilization of the cities. In *Facundo*, that masterpiece of Argentine literature, whose real hero is not the guerrilla Facundo Quiroga, but the pampa, the wilds, Sarmiento drew a contemporary portrait of the primitive life of Argentina which transcended its immediate and controversial ends and became an historic document, a spectroscopic analysis of the psychology of our national beginnings. Sarmiento lived as an expatriate in Chile and later traveled in Europe. He engaged in widely different activities, being especially attracted by the professions of journalism and teaching. He was an educator his whole life long. "The Sovereign"—that is, the people—he used to say, "must be educated." An ardent advocate of democratic ideas, he visited the United States early in his career, and considered the institutions of that country to be the model and the goal for modern civilized nations. He became the friend of leading statesmen and other prominent Americans, among them Horace Mann. Later he lived for three years in Washington, where he was Argentine Minister. While absent from Argentina, he was elected President, and served from 1868 to 1874. He left the presidency a poor man, and as a simple citizen continued to fight for his ideals and scatter his learning with prodigal hand until the hour of his death. He served as Director of Schools—the ambition of his whole life—and established libraries for the people, following the precepts of Laboulaye, which were also his own. He was an untiring legislator and journalist. His collected works fill fifty-two volumes, the principal ones being *Facundo*, *Recuerdos de Provincia*, *Educación Popular*, and *Conflictos y Armonías de las Razas en América*. He also wrote a life of Lincoln. Sarmiento deeply influenced our nation, whose psychology may be said to be impregnated with his basic optimism and his love of progress.

Avellaneda was a worthy companion to Sarmiento in founding schools and spreading culture throughout the country. To his gifts as a statesman, he added talents as an original thinker, orator, politician, legislator, economist, and brilliant expounder of constitutional law. But in addition he had unquestionable artistic talent, and wrote pages in

which knowledge of the classics is equaled only by poetic imagination and beauty of style. He was born in Tucumán, "the garden of the Republic"; his family was aristocratic and his father had been a martyr to Rosas' tyranny. His precocious talent won the capital, Buenos Aires, and while still a young man he scaled the political heights. In spite of the prejudices of the Porteños (as the citizens of Buenos Aires are called in Argentina) against men from the interior, he was elected President to succeed Sarmiento. Although Avellaneda was always the man of letters, nevertheless as President he performed an arduous and extraordinarily important task. It was during his administration that the wilderness was finally conquered and fertile lands rescued from semisavage invading Indians; foreign immigration was encouraged and firmly established; new means of communication were created; legislation dealing with the public domain was passed; and finally, in the face of threatened civil war, he settled the knotty problem of the federalization of Buenos Aires, which since 1880 has been the national capital. In dark hours, Avellaneda was the arbiter in party strife, successfully bringing about conciliation and calming political passions. On one such occasion he uttered the noble words quoted at the recent unveiling of a monument to him in Buenos Aires: "There is nothing in the nation superior to the nation itself." At the end of his presidential term, he was made president of the university, to which he had given its charter. He later was a senator, wrote for the newspapers, and successfully carried out delicate diplomatic negotiations with Brazil, where his tact and love of peace stood him in good stead. He died when only 48 years old, leaving in Argentine public life a memory as luminous as the passage of a meteor.



DANIEL SÁNCHEZ BUSTAMANTE—BOLIVIAN

By Dr. ENRIQUE FINOT

Minister of Bolivia in the United States

I FIRST knew Don Daniel Sánchez Bustamante in 1909, in the ancient and learned city of Charcas, today Sucre, where he had come to establish the first normal school in Bolivia. He had already begun his rise to the high official positions to which his ability entitled him, for he was then Minister of Public Instruction. His personality made a deep and unforgettable impression on me. He was a man who radiated light, and from the very outset he instilled admiration and unlimited confidence in the minds of the restless young men, of whom I was one, who had come together, under the influence of the new ideal which Bustamante personified, in the shade of the old cloisters of the historic University of Chuquisaca.

The minister did not disdain to make friends with that group of boys from 16 to 20 years old, selected for their ability from the eight principal cities of the country to form the initial student body of the first pedagogical institute in Bolivia. For more than a fortnight he taught them himself. His lessons were friendly chats, during which he gave free rein to his apostolic zeal and tried to communicate to the students the faith which animated him in his efforts to direct the destiny of our country into newer and better channels.

Searching the depths of our youthful memories, we can yet recall the Sánchez Bustamante of those days, still young, but ascetic in appearance. An intelligent and understanding smile hovered on his sensitive lips as he spoke to those unsophisticated and rather coltish lads, whom he regarded with kindly tolerance through his thick lenses.

His favorite subject was ethics, as if he wished to begin by impressing on our virgin minds the principles of duty and responsibility. Self-taught, a true example of the "self-made man", he had struggled in his early youth against lack of means; he was therefore very insistent on the miracles which character and discipline can work in the service of a noble ideal.

Since he had taught for many years, he knew, loved, and understood young men and was in his element with them. And since liking is generally reciprocal, the young men of Bolivia always responded and held him in special affection and respect.

Much was written about Sánchez Bustamante after his death, which occurred in Buenos Aires in 1933. He has been praised as a statesman

of broad vision and incorruptible honesty, a correct and elegant stylist, a profound thinker, a perfect citizen, and finally, as the patriot who most ably defended his country's cause in several international disputes. Deserved as such eulogies are, he will always be outstanding as the noblest, most significant, and most perfect teacher and apostle of educational reform in Bolivia.

Sánchez Bustamante unquestionably had a decisive influence on the destiny of his country. Largely thanks to him, the era of progress

DANIEL SÁNCHEZ
BUSTAMANTE.

Bolivian statesman, writer,
educator, and leader in
educational reform.



Courtesy of Señora Carmen Bustamante de Lozada.

which began in Bolivia at the opening of this century had not only material aspects, but also social and intellectual phases of indisputable importance. President Montes, the railway-building and army-organizing President, also came to be, under the decisive influence of Bustamante, the President who encouraged public education on a scale unprecedented in Bolivian history. Montes was not always a self-sufficient executive, surrounded by servile men ready to counter-sign all his acts. He was keen enough to realize the deficiencies of his

own education, and he seldom hesitated to utilize the services of capable trained men, especially in technical matters, when he understood or divined their importance.

One of those men was Bustamante. The first duty entrusted to him was to make certain educational studies. This he carried out with great profit by visiting schools in France, Germany, Switzerland, and Belgium. Later he was put in charge of public instruction, with the duty of reforming, or rather organizing, Bolivian education on a modern scientific basis.

It may be safely asserted that up to that time there had not been in Bolivia any real understanding of the mission of the school. Primary education had been entrusted to the deficient direction of the municipalities or given over to private initiative; the result was that little had been accomplished in eradicating illiteracy, and the large percentage of illiterates constituted the chief blot on the national escutcheon. The indigenous race lacked facilities for education and instruction. The universities bred doctors of laws or poor physicians, for there were no institutions of vocational or technical instruction to guide the youth of Bolivia along other paths. The education of women, which was just beginning, was wholly in the hands of the religious orders. Most of the professors and teachers were untrained, self-taught, or men who had failed in other activities. The result of such a state of affairs was restricted, academic, and pedantic instruction, with consequent effects on national life.

Bustamante was intelligent enough to understand immediately that the most pressing educational difficulty was the question of teachers. He devoted his first efforts therefore to training professional primary and secondary school teachers, especially chosen and well prepared for the mission entrusted to them. And he began by establishing normal schools, the first of which, in Sucre, was placed under the administration of the distinguished young Belgian teacher Georges Rouma, recommended by his master, the learned Sluys.

At the same time a new general course of study was drawn up; foreign professors were imported; institutes of agriculture, veterinary science, mines, and commerce were founded; kindergartens were established; experimental schools for indigenes were created; and the number of primary schools was multiplied until primary education was carried to even the most isolated sections of the country. The greater part of that accomplishment resulted from Bustamante's initiative or direct personal action. The tour which he made of the chief cities of the Republic was a true crusade in purpose and results. During the trip he inspected primary and secondary schools, reorganizing and reforming them; he gave lectures on educational systems and methods; he made contacts with professors and teachers, whom

he inspired with the civic ideals which were back of his apostolic fervor.

His devotion to teaching was so great and so sincere that he did not scorn to spend part of his precious time, to which a thousand urgent activities laid claim, in the humble task of writing a primer and of preparing an atlas to be used in teaching geography in the public schools; these works figure in his literary output in touching contrast to his books on law, sociology, and international problems.

Bustamante also took advantage of circumstances later, when a suitable occasion arose, to try to implant—although not wholly successfully—university and school autonomy, by making the university free from government supervision and establishing the National Council of Education, in order to wrest the technical and administrative control of public instruction from the State and keep it out of politics. Unfortunately the reform was not completely effective, because economic resources were lacking, and without funds there could be neither liberty nor independence. Universities in Bolivia are autonomous organizations, but they are still anemic, without the necessary vigor to attain their high goals. And although educational positions are removed from politics, teachers have not yet won the material rewards and the security for the future which are indispensable if persons of ability are to be attracted to the profession.

But the finest praise of Sánchez Bustamante's character is to point out that he was a poor politician. Like all idealists and reformers, he was sometimes impractical, somewhat romantic, and perhaps also a little naïve. If he was ambitious, he was also talented and modest enough to hide the fact. In any event, more than once he voluntarily refused high public office, with an altruism not exempt from scorn. He could rise above the passions and the pettiness of the times, and lived and died universally respected.

Not only because he taught for many years in the university and because he put education on a firm foundation in Bolivia did he merit the title "Master of Youth" with which he was distinguished in the last years of his life. He was also *master* because his life was an example of serenity, honesty, and patriotism.



JOAQUIM NABUCO¹—BRAZILIAN

By C. DE FREITAS-VALLE

Minister Plenipotentiary and Counselor of the Brazilian Embassy in the United States

JOAQUIM NABUCO was born to conquer. As a youth, disregarding the traditional political parties, in one of which his father was a leader, he traversed all northern Brazil, preaching the abolition of slavery. Never, perhaps, in the course of a singularly happy life, did he attain oratorical success as widespread, triumphs as great, as those that came to him in his campaign for a seat in the Parliament of the Brazilian Empire. After he became a deputy in the Côrtes, and knew that slavery was on the way to its natural end, Nabuco began to advocate federation as the solution of the problem Brazil was facing.

When the Republic was proclaimed, Nabuco, although victorious in his campaign for federation, nevertheless wished to align himself with the vanquished party because of his monarchical convictions. These he buried later, when, at the urgent request of Campos Salles, he became our advocate in the controversy concerning British Guiana, and soon afterwards Brazilian minister in London. To the defense of Brazilian rights Nabuco brought not only his gifts as an able lawyer, but also his firm belief that he was on the side of justice. He was therefore deeply and sincerely grieved that the award was unfavorable to Brazil. Never in my life shall I say a word against recourse to arbitration. But respect for the idea and respect for the judge in this case shall not prevent me from stating that it would be hard to imagine a more disconcerting decision, by virtue of which Great Britain received even more than her own representatives claimed.

It was then, when discouragement might well have overwhelmed Nabuco, that he was invited by Rio-Branco to become the first ambassador of Brazil in Washington. He wrote to Rio-Branco: "From the pleasure that you have received from your arbitral awards you can imagine my displeasure." But the Brazilian hero who so successfully delimited our boundaries well knew that human effort avails little against circumstances. In common with all Brazil, he reaffirmed his confidence in Nabuco and offered him the nation's first embassy.

¹ Joaquim Aurelio Barreto Nabuco de Araujo was born in Recife, Pernambuco, on August 19, 1849, and died in Washington, D. C., on January 17, 1910. Besides his monumental work in defense of Brazilian rights in the controversy concerning British Guiana, he left several works inedited. He had published: "Um Estadista do Imperio" (the life of his father), "Minha Formação", "Balmaceda", "A Intervenção Estrangeira durante a Revolta", and a volume in French: "Pensées Detachées et Souvenirs".

In 1905 Nabuco presented his letters of credence to Theodore Roosevelt. Since he spoke excellent English and captivated the President with his conversation, it was only natural that he should win the favor of official circles.

But to be an ambassador thirty years ago was quite a different matter from what it is today. Until that time, the men chosen for that high mission were only those who, because of name or fortune, seemed important enough to represent their sovereign's person. In the comity of great nations, which were the only ones to have embassies, our countries, notwithstanding the overflowing energy of their youth, could not enjoy the privileges which their elder sisters did not wish to grant them.

This was also true of the United States until one day a felicitous phrase came to be universally accepted as an obvious truth: "The minister of the United States is the most important ambassador accredited to the Court of St. James's." When the great American Republic began to appoint ambassadors, a new concept of the role of these officials arose because of the innovation. Without effort, without design, even without will, the United States, perhaps because of its love for equality and efficiency, began to divest itself of the lordly prerogatives inherent in the office, claiming that if the ambassadors lost in representative character they gained on the other hand in the expression of greater cordiality and intimacy between two nations.

As soon as its right to an embassy was recognized, the United States took care to add to the number of powers maintaining them first Mexico and Brazil, then Argentina and Chile, and later, Peru and Cuba.

It was only natural that Joaquim Nabuco should have been regarded with curiosity and misgivings when he arrived in Washington. But Rio-Branco's celebrated ability to do all things well was once more confirmed by his choice of this man, beautiful in body and spirit, to fill the place awaiting him. Once received, Nabuco had to win the favor of society, which from the cradle had always been his. His house soon became what is called in diplomatic parlance a great salon. In it congregated in the Washington of that day—smaller to be sure than the present city or the one that I knew more than 15 years ago—political personages and the great figures of the foreign diplomatic corps. It is only too true that it is often unjust to judge men by the titles they bear. An ambassador has the right to special consideration, whether he represents a large or small State, whether he is a mediocrity or a man of mark. But the position and the prestige which he enjoys depend exclusively on the man himself, on the qualities of his character, on his actions—in a word, on his potentialities.

Nabuco entered the diplomatic scene in Washington at a time when some of the ambassadors there resident formed a real galaxy. Soon there was added to it a star of the first magnitude—Elihu Root, who had been appointed Secretary of State. In the diplomatic world, full of well-known men, and in the political circles surrounding the Olympian figure of Theodore Roosevelt, Nabuco stood out as a prominent personality, who soon became one of the most conspicuous in Washington. When I say "stood out," I mean not only that he became a privileged person in society and among statesmen, but also that he attracted to himself, and thus to his nation, the attention of the whole country, throughout its vast length and breadth.



JOAQUIM NABUCO.

Nabuco, the first Ambassador of Brazil in the United States, was an ardent advocate of Pan Americanism. In the photograph he is shown delivering his address at the laying of the cornerstone of the Pan American Union, May 8, 1908. At his right are President Theodore Roosevelt, Elihu Root, Secretary of State, and Andrew Carnegie.

It was then that Nabuco devoted himself to advocating Pan Americanism. Theodore Roosevelt, Elihu Root and Joaquim Nabuco were the three men most responsible, since they were the most efficient, for making concrete the doctrine given to the world in 1823 by President James Monroe. The very functioning of the Pan American Union of today, founded on the association, on the basis of equality, of 21 States differing greatly in size and strength, is something that could not have been defended and advocated only by a North American. Is not the life of nations, like the lives of all of us, full of prejudices and suspicions? If the Union had been proposed by the strongest of the sister nations, it would not have been difficult

to say that she wanted only satellites. In Nabuco were united his prestige as ambassador of Brazil and his gift of burning speech, which so well served a truly privileged personality.

On the day when, in the presence of Roosevelt, Carnegie, and Root, the cornerstone was laid for the edifice which now houses the Pan American Union, it devolved upon Nabuco also to speak. The profession of faith which he then made might well be recited whenever representatives of the 21 States assemble to strive, with an equanimity not wholly free from prejudice, and a desire for efficiency not wholly exempt from uncertainties, to attain above and beyond their material interests the strength of unity in action which is indeed the proof of their idealism. Any one examining the work of the Pan American Union will find—and I do not consider this a disgrace—disagreements arising from loss of temper, from differences of opinion, or from nationalistic points of view. But I maintain that not even an unfriendly observer can find in the annals of the Union any attempt to make selfish motives prevail over the lofty humanitarian idea which inspired its foundation and today guarantees its preservation.

That atmosphere of coardiality had not yet taken form. But it already existed in the soul of the American nations and therefore Nabuco's crusade in favor of his belief was easy. The Union was founded at the First International Conference of American States, held in Washington. The Second Conference was held in Mexico. The meeting of the Third Conference in Rio de Janeiro was to be very different from the first two, for the prejudices that had been aroused were tending to disappear—the idea, well planted, was already flowering. Nabuco presided over this assembly in the edifice now occupied by the Federal Senate, which since then has been called the Monroe Palace. By this time Rio-Branco, who had encouraged Nabuco in his crusade for Pan Americanism but who, in the midst of the campaign, sometimes found the latter's enthusiasm excessive, could say to Elihu Root, Secretary of State and chief of the United States delegation, that he had come to share the idea unreservedly. Men had always been disposed to serve the same ideals which we are serving today. But, by a happy combination of circumstances, it was the conference at Rio de Janeiro that laid the definite bases of the Union, which may be said to have reached its majority in that historic gathering.

Victorious as abolitionist, victorious as federalist, victorious as Pan Americanist, Nabuco utilized his ever-increasing prestige to recommend to the North Americans something close to the heart of the country which he always served so devotedly. On his return to the United States he was invited to deliver lectures at several universities. Some of them conferred upon him an honorary degree, the highest

distinction that the American nation can give a man through its venerable institutions of learning. Into these schools, the forge in which the virtues of the race are tempered; into these schools which leisurely, sometimes almost hastily, educate the citizens of the most alive of the democracies still alive, Nabuco went to proclaim the beauty of the language common to Portuguese and Brazilians, giving unforgettable lectures on Camões, the immortal bard who wrote the epic of the Lusitanian Argonauts. In the United States, where efforts to perfect culture are never-ceasing, the devotion to the Portuguese language which Nabuco began with his lessons was bound to prosper, as indeed it did.

While preparing new university lectures and serving his country as alertly as always, Joaquim Nabuco died in Washington in his sixtieth year, anticipating in his suffering what he himself called "the clarity of [life's] solution." His funeral was held amid official tributes, the evidence of the universal esteem that he had enjoyed from his youth to his radiant end. I still remember hearing the conductors of sight-seeing cars, as they passed the Brazilian embassy, the house that had been Nabuco's, shout that he had been considered the finest-looking man in Washington.

Two colleagues closely associated with him thoroughly appreciated his merits. James Bryce reported to his Government, when he communicated the death of Joaquim Nabuco, that the latter was one of the most distinguished South American diplomats and statesmen, and that he had reached a position in Washington never before attained by a South American. And Jusserand, for so many years French ambassador, whom all Washington will never forget, said of his late colleague that "he and Bryce were the most illustrious members of the diplomatic corps accredited to the United States."

The same eminent diplomat related that a secretary of the Brazilian embassy, when he saw the body of his chief being carried away, said, with tears in his eyes: "Our country produces few such diplomats." To which Jusserand replied: "No country produces many."

History was speaking through the mouth of Jusserand.



DIEGO BARROS ARANA—CHILEAN

By RICARDO DONOSO

Director of the National Archives of Chile

THE life of Barros Arana may be divided into three parts: teaching, writing and public service. The century-old educational institution known to us as the National Institute, which was established by the founders of our country, inherited the traditional studies of colonial days. The courses given in its class rooms were the same as those that in former years had brought so much renown in this part of America to the University of San Felipe. After the separation of the institute from the seminary, the most important reform was the curriculum introduced in 1843. Barros Arana himself wrote, "The plan fixed a compulsory order of study which included Latin, Spanish grammar, French, geography, cosmography, history, elementary mathematics, philosophy and literature. I still recall the effect produced by this reform on the students and many of their parents. They bewailed the necessity of studying subjects which popular ignorance called unnecessary, just as later the study of physics, chemistry, and natural history was also considered needless. It was generally said that since there were too many lawyers in Chile, the Government had planned this innovation to reduce the number of young men who could get a law degree."

By a decree of January 21, 1863, Barros Arana, at 32 years of age, was appointed acting principal of the National Institute. He was authorized to make all the reforms which he considered proper in secondary education. From the first he took particular pains to improve the courses in language and literature, by encouraging the introduction of improved teaching methods and the adoption of suitable text-books, and to foster the development of instruction in science, then only rudimentary. His first reform was sanctioned by a decree of October 5 of the same year, which provided that the general history of literature, elementary history, philosophy, elementary chemistry, physical geography, and natural history should be included as new branches of study.

But the most important innovation made by the new principal was to replace the system of teaching by grades by the plan of teaching by subjects, just as is done nowadays. Formerly a teacher had taught all the subjects given in one year; that is, for example, in the third year of the liberal arts course, he had to teach Spanish, geography, mathematics, philosophy, and other subjects. Such a system naturally did not permit him to specialize in any particular subject and because of its inherent defects educational standards were very low. By a decree of December 31, 1863, Barros Arana was promoted from acting principal

to full principal of the institute. All his energy and all his interest were then devoted to the educational institution placed under his care. "A year ago I was appointed principal of the National Institute," he wrote to his intimate friend, Bartolomé Mitre, "so that I have been constantly occupied in drawing up regulations, revising the curriculum, editing text-books, adopting new ones and bringing into order an infinite number of details concerning the machine called the institute, which has grown much larger in recent years. Just think, it has a staff of 52 and more than 900 students, besides the personnel and students of professional subjects who are under the direct supervision of the university."

He not only introduced the changes already mentioned, but he devoted himself with exemplary zeal to the task of preparing new text-books. He first wrote a *History of America*, from its discovery and conquest to the time of independence, a book still used in several American countries. A little later, he prepared the *Elements of Literature*, the *History of Literature*, a compendium of modern history based on the books of Duruy and Ducoudray and, in 1871, a *Manual of Literary Composition* and an *Elementary Physical Geography*. The last named has been made a pretext for many attacks on his memory.

During President Perez' administration, years of institutional and political stability, the initiation of any reform encountered two kinds of obstacles. Some, which are always to be expected, had to do with human nature, the law of inertia, and adherence to routine; the others were subsidiary stumbling blocks arising from the fears of reactionaries, who saw in the introduction of new subjects an attack on the faith and the deep-rooted beliefs of the ignorant masses. For this reason, the principals of the seminary, of private secondary schools, and even of some State schools brought to bear on the Government every kind of influence, so as to obtain a declaration that the new subjects were not compulsory for obtaining a university degree. It was claimed that these studies were absolutely unnecessary, that they were of no practical benefit, that they could give only a little superficial knowledge having no real application and that they were too hard for the students. This state of uncertainty lasted some time, but finally a decree of April 24, 1867 declared the new subjects obligatory for the bachelor's degree.

But before this result was obtained, what struggles and what bitterness ensued! The conservative press unceasingly attacked Barros Arana, and had it not been for the unwavering support given him by the Government his work would have been impeded by serious difficulties.

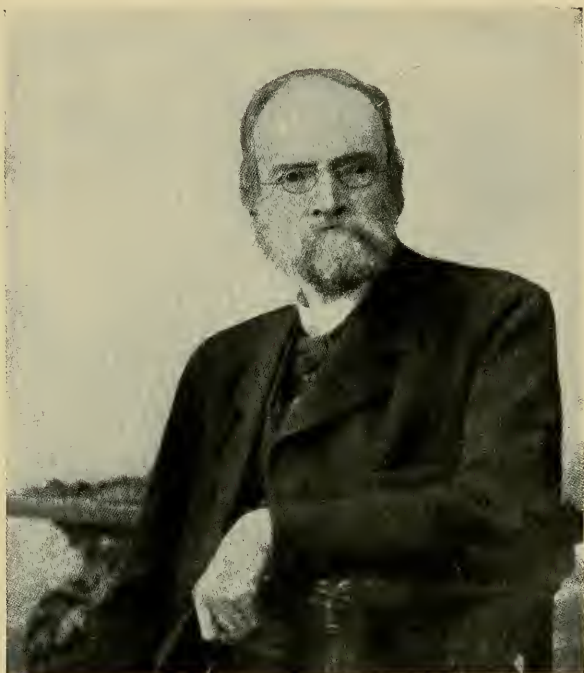
The eminent educator, moreover, did not limit his reform to the courses of study. He wrote textbooks and gave careful attention to all the phases of administration of the institute under his guidance; in fact, he himself taught the history of literature and the history of America. He spared no effort to banish forever from the classroom

studying by rote, the learning with tears that cost our grandfathers so much suffering, and to incorporate the study of science definitely in the curriculum, as a means not only of affording general culture but also of developing the mind.

Fifty years ago the National Institute had bitter enemies, who proposed to have Diego Barros Arana expelled from the principalship. This was by no means an easy thing to do, since the eminent educator was not a man of easygoing temperament nor was he disposed to leave the field to his enemies. Nevertheless, he was put out after having devoted 10 years of his life to the work of education.

DIEGO BARROS
ARANA.

Historian, educator, and Chilean statesman, on whose initiative new branches of study were introduced in secondary instruction.



After leaving the institute, Barros Arana passed some peaceful years devoted entirely to literary tasks and especially to writing, of which he was so passionately fond. It was at this time that he published the *Revista Chilena*, one of the most important Chilean periodicals, with the cooperation of Don Miguel Luis Amunátegui. In April 1876, the same Government which had expelled him from the National Institute sought him out to request him anew to place his intelligence and his patriotism at the service of his country, offering him the legation of Chile in Argentina at a time when relations with the neighboring Republic were rather strained.

Barros Arana then put his educational tasks aside for a number of years until after the end of his diplomatic mission in Argentina and in Brazil and a brief trip to Europe. He resumed his teaching at the

institute early in 1880, and continued it as long as he lived. And it should not be forgotten that while he worked with passionate devotion and painstaking scholarship on his great *General History of Chile*, he continued to act as an expert on the boundary questions with Argentina and to cooperate in the work of the university as dean of the College of Liberal Arts, a position to which he was several times elected.

At a time when political passions were seething, Barros Arana was appointed president of the University of Chile by a decree of July 3, 1893. His election to this position by an immense majority of the members of the University Council [an election which in Chile precedes the presidential appointment] was a tribute to his long devotion to the teaching profession, as well as an expression of the council's desire that autonomy be granted to the university, and a warning to reactionaries that the liberals were firmly resolved to defend the structure of national culture, erected with so much labor and so many sacrifices. While Barros Arana was president, a very important reform was introduced into our educational system. This was the so-called concentric course of study, which required that every subject be taught from the first year to the last, with increasing difficulty of content from year to year. From the very first Barros Arana was a determined supporter of the new methods, ready to uphold them at any cost. He therefore cooperated directly in preparing the new courses of study for secondary schools and did everything to help the special work of the German professors who had been engaged, persuading them also to cooperate actively in the *Anales* of the university.

But the determined party hostility which continued even after his death paralysed his activity in directing and reforming higher education. His work, nevertheless, bore fruit and has continued to develop in recent years according to the principles of serious study, love for science, high standards, disinterestedness and idealism, which he knew how to instil with inflexible determination. Having left the university, notwithstanding the insistence of the University Council, which twice in succession reelected him as its head, Barros Arana did not give up his teaching, but taking refuge in his professorship at the National Institute, continued to devote himself to the work that he passionately loved. Teaching was for him a necessity of the spirit and in the classrooms of the old institute he had his true spiritual home. At the age of 77, when he had won renown as one of the most illustrious servants of his country, and was honored as one of the greatest American historians, he still continued, day in and day out, to meet his classes in the National Institute, teaching philosophy and history, commenting on the beauty of the immortal pages of world literature, and with biting sarcasm mocking all the decadent forces that sought to place bounds to human thought and to the development of democracy.

DÁMASO ZAPATA—COLOMBIAN

By RAMÓN ZAPATA

DÁMASO ZAPATA, the son of Col. Ramón Zapata and Doña Genoveva Vargas de Zapata, was born in Bucaramanga on December 11, 1833, just after the last echo of the final shots fired in the War of Emancipation had died away.

After Colombia had achieved political liberty, the country began the bloodless conquest of intellectual freedom by providing instruction and education for the nation. In accomplishing this, the concept of education, as formulated by the leaders of the new Republic, was not as important as the presence of a reformer capable of arousing public opinion to an enthusiastic and passionate faith in that ideal. Without such a spur to the will, the ideal would not be communicated to others or awaken that contagious ardor characterizing every reform that changes the very spirit of a nation.

Through what avenues of thought Don Dámaso Zapata became imbued with the purpose of improving and spreading public education as the real source of a strong and happy nation—a purpose which dominated him with singular intensity during the better part of his life—it would be difficult to guess, says Monsignore José Vicente Castro Silva. Don Dámaso was more prodigal with deeds than with words, and it could be said of him, as of other men who have achieved great things, that he was “long on doing but short on talking.”

Don Dámaso Zapata concluded his studies of political science and of law in Bogotá, but these were not the fields he had chosen for his profession. His keen mind, his energy, and his sympathies were always devoted to teaching and educating the people. In 1856 he and his brother Felipe opened a school in the city of San Cristóbal (Venezuela) “where he displayed his admirable ability as an organizer and his gift for teaching,” to quote Senator Luis de Greiff. The school acquired a fine reputation, but had to be closed soon because of political disturbances.

“Dámaso Zapata was the central figure in the galaxy of statesmen who devoted their energies during the last third of the nineteenth century to the problems connected with the intellectual and moral training of children and adolescents and who gave vigorous and sane support to the movement for rejuvenating methods of teaching,” to quote Senator de Greiff again. “Not only was his activity untiring and his enthusiasm fervent, but, most important of all, the moral influence which he exerted on all civic activities was distinguished by the stamp of deep and genuine Christian feeling.

"His unceasing labors," the senator continues, "as director of public instruction in Santander and in Cundinamarca—at that time a position with jurisdiction over and influence in the other states of the Federation—as well as in normal instruction and primary education, constitute the most glorious page in the annals of our history and rank Dámaso Zapata high among the exceptional men of Colombia.

"In the Constituent Assembly of Santander and in the national legislature he was distinguished as an able legislator and a worthy



DÁMASO ZAPATA.

Apostle of primary and
normal instruction in
Colombia.

champion of national interests, especially those connected with the education of the people. In exercising his official duties, he was always careful not to mix politics with public acts.

"This virtuous citizen, champion of a rejuvenated education and a doughty warrior on behalf of the moral and intellectual improvement of the Colombian people, started on his last journey on August 29, 1888. . . . He died poor, as a schoolmaster should, but with blessings gratefully bestowed on the foremost servant of the people, the outstanding teacher of youth. He bequeathed to his sons a glorious

name, and to his country the memory of his virtues, his robust mind, and most of all, his persevering, inimitable, and effective work on behalf of education, which earned for him the leading reputation in the annals of popular education."

When Dr. Fallon tried, about 15 years ago, to arouse the public in favor of better education with the catchword "Renew or perish", he referred, in a comment on the "educational missions" (traveling groups of instructors), to the wanderings of Dr. Zapata, calling him "the knight errant of public education, who would end a school visit at dusk and on the morrow appear some eight leagues away, knocking on the door of another school at daybreak." And Monsignore Castro Silva speaks of "certain narratives telling how Don Dámaso used to appear wandering early in the morning over the roughest country in search of a school. And just as present day children enjoy wild and improbable adventures, so the travels of the Santanderean educator delighted me, for he would appear unexpectedly, looking just like an itinerant peddler, either on the hillsides of Mogotes or in distant corners of Ocamonte, on a still hunt for primers and slates, counting pupils, scrutinizing the teaching equipment, examining teachers, often providing necessities himself, interrogating the parish priest to learn what was or was not being done in the region for education, and then hastily saying goodbye because farther on there was a tumbledown school house, or one whose foundations had just been laid, which he must visit. Don Dámaso cared little for inclement weather, bad roads, treacherous paths, and other difficulties standing in the way of his constant eagerness to watch over the schools himself."

What did the word *teacher* mean to Don Dámaso Zapata? Let us hear it from his own lips: "The first duty of principals is to make a great effort to give children training in religion and ethics, and to grave on their hearts the principles of piety, justice, respect for truth, love of country, humanity and universal goodwill, tolerance, sobriety, industry and frugality, purity, and, in general, all the virtues that are the ornament of the human race and the basis of every free society."

At that time there were no special courses in religion, but the great educator of the people urged the teachers and directors to use—and these are his very words—"all the strength of your minds and methods, in order to impress on your students indelible and profound convictions as to the existence of God, the Creator of the universe, and the respect owed to religion and to liberty of conscience."

Dámaso Zapata proceeded logically and naturally in the matter of methods, and sometimes today the principles close to his heart are proclaimed as the latest invention and most recent importation, and made the basis of important reforms. That he was truly a pioneer

may be clearly seen from these words of his: "Let us try to cultivate the intelligence of children by following a method which will enable them to discover for themselves the rules, motives, and principles of what they are learning."

Cities, municipalities, and Departments, as well as the nation, commemorated the centenary of Don Dámaso's birth two years ago; the chief tribute was the establishment by the national Government of the Academy of Educational Science, to help carry on the activities of that apostle of our primary and normal instruction.



JESÚS JIMÉNEZ ZAMORA—COSTA RICAN

By CARLOS JINESTA

JESÚS JIMÉNEZ ZAMORA was born in the city of Cartago on June 18, 1823, a red-letter day for Costa Rica. As a child he stood out among his fellow students for his quick intelligence, and while yet a lad he displayed the eager spirit which by the time he had grown to youth became a promise of positive achievement. To finish his education and acquire a profession which would make him independent, he went to Guatemala, at that time the most convenient university center, and returned to his native city a few years later bearing tangible evidence of triumph—the degree of physician and surgeon. Although successful as a practicing physician, Dr. Jiménez had talents which demanded greater scope. He was appointed governor of Cartago, and while fulfilling his gubernatorial duties he had an opportunity to become thoroughly acquainted with administrative problems. His work brought great benefits to the Province of Cartago, and his name has always been connected with the progress attained there long ago.

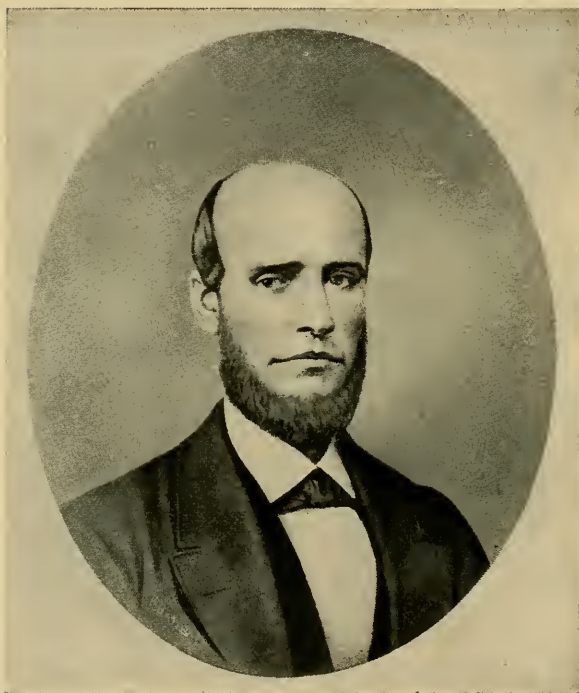
In January 1850 Jiménez Zamora married Doña Esmeralda Oreamuno, a charming woman with a sweet disposition and distinguished manner, who had inherited the intelligence and virtues of her ancestors. In this new home so auspiciously established, tradition and education combined to develop innate ability and noble character. Seven children were born to the couple, three girls and four boys. Of these the two outstanding were Manuel de Jesús, an intelligent man, an able politician, and the author of sketches in the style of José Milla describing bits of local color; and Ricardo, the finest mind produced in Costa Rica for more than a century.

Don Jesús was elected to the Chamber of Deputies of the National Congress, where his advanced views won him prominence. As a member of the Cabinet during José María Montealegre's administration, he had opportunity to use the knowledge gained from his experience as governor. On May 8, 1863, he assumed the Presidency amid almost universal acclaim. Giving free rein to his plans for progress, he enthusiastically encouraged the construction of schools and highways and promoted other improvements. He is the recognized founder of public education in Costa Rica, to which he gave greater importance in every way.

History approvingly records this incident: The Governments of Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, and Nicaragua requested that Costa Rica expel from its territory General Gerardo Barrios,

ex-President of El Salvador, who was urging the reestablishment of the Union of Central American Republics. President Jiménez Zamora nobly denied their requests. Those countries therefore severed diplomatic relations with Costa Rica on June 2, 1864. By his conduct the President embodied the feelings of his country, for by nature and by tradition our people are hospitable, their land is a haven for refugees from persecution, its soil the asylum for leaders suffering from injustice and passion elsewhere.

Difficult days ensued. Party politics divided the country, and Jiménez was compelled to dissolve the legislature, in spite of the



JESÚS JIMÉNEZ
ZAMORA.

Costa Rican President who established free compulsory primary education in his native land.

consequences which such an act entailed, and new elections were immediately held. The historian González Víquez, in commenting on this incident, has remarked that we have a right to ask that the men in power many years ago leave us concrete accomplishments, examples of patriotism, and lessons in honesty, but that we should not demand of them a government according to the ideas and ideals of a later day.

Don Jesús turned over the reins of government to Dr. José María Castro in 1866. Three years later Señor Jiménez again assumed power: the army had overthrown Señor Castro's administration, and Jiménez was appointed to take his place as Provisional President.

During this period he wrote into our constitution compulsory primary education at the expense of the nation. He administered Treasury funds with great economy and probity. He organized government finances and established real estate records. His administration was overthrown by a proclamation issued by army regiments on April 27, 1870, but out of that bitter experience, Jiménez Zamora gained experience and wisdom. Later, by a legislative decree passed in July 1886, he was declared *Benemérito de la Patria*. Charity, order, and rectitude dwelt in him; truth, right, and character were his shield; unselfishness and service he gave to others.

He breathed his last in Cartago on February 12, 1896. Men pass, but their principles remain. After the great men of the country have disappeared in the mystery of death, the radiance of their souls remains. Over the altars of the Republic the rainbow light of their virtues still hovers; on the fields of the country where they cast the grain, the miracle of fruition remains untouched and fragrant. Jiménez offered liberal government, according to law, to his fellow-citizens, and hospitality to foreigners seeking justice. He built schools and highways, the latter for the promotion of agriculture and commerce, the former so that the light of knowledge might be kindled and reach into every corner of the land—like the winds, like hymns—bringing culture, human redemption, and the creative life.



CARLOS J. FINLAY¹—CUBAN

By ARÍSTIDES A. MOLL, Ph. D.

Scientific Editor, Pan American Sanitary Bureau

IN the typical Cuban city of Puerto Príncipe (now called Camagüey) Carlos J. Finlay was born on December 3, 1833. Through his veins ran Scotch and French blood, giving him the happy combination of the best qualities of the two races: the persistence, common sense, logical mind, and fondness for abstractions of Hunter's countrymen, and the lively imagination, pleasing ways and politeness of Pasteur's fellow citizens, as well as certain virtues held in common by both nationalities. Among these were an adventurous spirit and inquiring bent, and some gifts often shown by men of mark everywhere: unselfishness, passion for study, devotion to mankind, high ideals, kindness, and the religion of duty.

It is always interesting to consider the training of men of genius. In Finlay's childhood, an aunt came from Edinburgh to teach him his letters; when 11, the boy was sent to Havre. There he remained until 1846, when a nervous trouble compelled his return home and left in his speech traces never to disappear. In 1848 a new trip for study was made to Europe, ending, after visits to England and Germany, with enrollment in a Rouen school until 1851. Then another illness, this time typhoid, forced him again to go back to Cuba. The next stopping place was to be Philadelphia, where he graduated from the Jefferson Medical College in 1855.

After two journeys to Lima the newly fledged practitioner finally settled in Habana. Here he finally registered his diploma in 1857, and with the exception of a temporary change to Matanzas and a few short excursions abroad, including his memorable appearance in Washington in 1881, here he stayed, making his home and practicing his profession.

Ganivet, the Spanish writer, has said that what matters is to keep the fire burning. In Finlay's mind live coals were never missing. The questions to the fore in his times found him neither indifferent nor deaf, as shown by the bibliography of his works so meritoriously got up by Dr. J. Leroy. There we find noted his discussions of the Cuban climate, acclimatization of Europeans, communicability of tuberculosis, and at a later date, his excursions into philology and mathematics, his thoughts on cosmogony, and finally his effective advice on the prevention of *tetanus neonatorum*. The onsets of cholera in 1865-68 had served to bring into the open his progressiveness,

¹ Abridged from an article in the BULLETIN of the Pan American Union for December 1933.

for he explained the water-borne character of the disease and even in 1865 spoke of pre-existing germs.

All these enterprises are, however, mere asides. Toward the latter part of 1858, when barely 25, and not long out of college, Finlay tackled what was to become his life work, to the benefit of the whole world: the study of yellow fever. He first undertook a research into the alkalinity of the air at Habana, with the naturally disappointing results set forth in his papers of 1865, 1872, 1873, and 1879. In the latter year an American commission created to investigate the cause of yellow fever reached Cuba. It may be guessed that one of the very first to offer his cooperation was the Cuban physician who had been battling for several years with the same problem. The commission had finally to confess defeat. Its searching analysis of the various prevailing theories as to the cause of the disease may perhaps have helped Finlay into new pathways. It also contributed to his suspecting the mosquito, because of having read in van Tieghem's textbook on botany a reference to the role of the barberry shrub in conveying the fungus causing wheat rust. This radical change in his ideas soon found expression in the declarations before the 1881 Washington conference as to the spread of yellow fever: ". . . three conditions are necessary . . . : 1, the presence of a previous case within certain limits of time; 2, the presence of a person apt to contract the disease; 3, the presence of an agent entirely independent of both the disease and the patient, in order to convey the disease to a healthy individual."

Typical of the man are the modesty and simplicity surrounding this momentous statement. In 1882 Finlay astonished the Habana Academy of Medical, Physical, and Natural Sciences with a specific indictment of the mosquito, his Scotch caution showing in the insertion of the word "hypothetically." The paper was placed on the table, with no discussion. Here begins the most glorious period of our hero's life: two decades in which, without allowing himself to be discouraged, he held aloft the doctrine the final proof of which had to wait until the occurrence of an historical conflict.

It is to be regretted that Finlay, to a great extent because of unfavorable times and environment, should not have been able to carry to its logical conclusion the work he had so clearly sketched. A great deal of what others did later he had already tried from the very start, including experimental bites of mosquitoes, even on himself, and also serotherapy.

Let those doubting that the work done after Finlay was mainly confirmation and amplification—most brilliant indeed—recall that Ross, the Finlay of malaria, having at his disposal information which permitted him to look for definite organisms in the body of the

mosquito, spent three long years before being able to utter the joyful eureka of the scientist who has reached the goal.

Finlay's views proved true; his pioneer direct experiments, beautifully planned, failed only in details; the insect he singled out was the vector of yellow fever; the antimosquito work so masterfully put into execution by Gorgas had been anticipated by him; he was the first to point out a specific mosquito, among hundreds, as the carrier of a specific disease. How truly could Gorgas say in 1915, "No country owes a greater debt of gratitude to Dr. Finlay than does the United States. Dr. Finlay was the first explorer in the field of research

CARLOS J. FINLAY.

Cuban man of science, to whom the world is indebted for the correct theory of the transmission of yellow fever. This monument stands in the patio of the Department of Public Health and Charity in Habana.



relating to the transmission of yellow fever. The United States would have lost thousands of its citizens and hundreds of millions in wealth during the past 20 years if Habana continued as a focus of yellow fever. It was Dr. Finlay's brilliant and logical reasoning that first suggested that the *stegomyia* mosquito was the transmitter."

No man is a prophet in his own country, we are told. Finlay belied this saying, and national and foreign honors brightened his old age.

A pathfinder and a thinker, decipherer of vast problems, opening new routes in both medicine and public health, Finlay stands out for his perseverance, his faith and his goodness. Great among the great, Guiteras called him; great indeed for his courage, his foresight, his equanimity, and his modesty, and even for the attacks of those critics who tried to tear away some of his deathless laurels, as green now as ever.

FATHER BILLINI—DOMINICAN

By EMILIO RODRÍGUEZ DEMORIZI

Chairman, Cooperating Committee on Bibliography of the Dominican Republic

THE Dominican priest Francisco Xavier Billini was the embodiment of Christian piety in its noblest aspects: a deep consecration to goodness, and eagerness for the physical and spiritual well-being of man. His was a saintly soul, whose presence blessed the city of Santo Domingo de Guzmán, bringing comfort and peace to the unfortunate.

He was born on the first of December in the year 1837. In the flower of his youth, in answer to the call which he had heard as a lad, he donned the habit of a priest to become a minister of the Lord, vowing to serve Him rather than men. Human griefs and the horror of sin, the confessions and sorrows of those to whom he gave absolution and comfort, the prayers raised on high from his lips, tempered his soul and gave it the firmness needful for victory in the hard and incessant struggle which ceased only when he was face to face with death.

What was the work of the humble priest who has been immortalized by his grateful fellow-citizens in austere bronze? The figure seems to be bowed under the grief and helplessness of those who wish he were still alive so that in him they might find a healing fountain of pity.

Over the ruins of Santo Domingo, remnants of the city's past splendor ravaged by war and earthquake, only the elegies of poets and the cry of birds had been raised until Father Billini came to bring them back to life. The ruins beside the ancient Regina Angelorum Monastery he made over into the San Luis Gonzaga School, where for a quarter of a century under his direction primary instruction was given to many poor children and a well-founded scientific Christian education to not a few prominent citizens who were or still are an honor to their country. Out of the ruins of the San Francisco Monastery, the oldest stone church in America, he built the first hospital for the insane in the Dominican Republic; it is still standing. And in the annexes of the tumbledown San Andrés prison (since demolished), he founded and maintained an orphanage and house of public charity; the latter, modernized, is today known as the Padre Billini Hospital.

As a richly merited reward for what he had done, Providence joined the name of this humble and pious priest with the most glorious name in American history. On September 10, 1877, while Father Billini



MONUMENT TO
FATHER BILLINI.

This priest for a quarter of a century taught and helped the poor in Santo Domingo de Guzmán and was the refuge of all those in distress.

was directing certain repairs in the Cathedral of Santo Domingo, the miraculous discovery of the remains of Christopher Columbus was made. Until then it had been believed that they reposed in the Cathedral in Habana. The name of Padre Billini has thus been linked with that event of world importance.

Hissurprising activities were not limited to the labors described above. He preached, fought lawsuits, established newspapers, libraries, vocational schools, and religious and patriotic societies, and had accomplished or was about to accomplish as many more good works when death stopped the vigorous stream of his well-doing.

What were the financial resources of this modest priest? From what mysterious quarry came the marble for his great creations?

When the coffers of the church were empty, and the tithes and alms of pious parishioners barely sufficed for its maintenance, Father Billini had to find the means for his works in his works themselves, and resources in his own resources multiplied a hundredfold by the prolific energy of his character. Thus Father Billini, poor and humble, with no treasure except that of his will strengthened by Christian faith, worked on unceasingly, created out of nothing.

A man of character, he was master of others and of himself. One day, face to face with a lowborn despot who refused to pardon some unfortunate victims of civil war, he threw to the ground his biretta, which he never again used to cover his head, and full of holy wrath, exclaimed: "Sir, if what you feel is a thirst for blood, sate it with me, and pardon these unhappy men who are about to die of their wounds."

Father Billini's name is beloved in all Dominican schools. The children sing to the inspired music of Professor José de Jesús Ravelo a hymn written by Ramón Emilio Jiménez, poet, writer, and jurist, who has traced in simple and melodious verses a beautiful portrait of Father Billini.

Such, in broad outline, was the generous, ascetic, and unselfish Father Billini. It was amazing to find such noble deeds coming from a slender dark-robed figure apparently incapable of giving room to the vast combination of activities which, extending beyond passive virtue, translated every thought into reality and every emotion caused by another's sorrow into comfort and succor.

March 10, 1890, was a day of general and inconsolable grief for the saddened inhabitants of Santo Domingo. Father Billini was performing his last act of piety: serene and unburdened by sin, he was surrendering to death, just as the pollen of the faded flower floats softly away into the unknown. . . .

This was his last request: "I beg my executors to place my body in a plain pine box and to have four men bear it to the cemetery." And these were his last words, worthy of the godly St. Francis of Assisi: "Lay me down so that I may rest humbly."



EUGENIO ESPEJO—ECUADOREAN

By BEATRICE NEWHALL

Assistant Editor, Bulletin of the Pan American Union

ON February 21, 1747, the future scientist and patriot Francisco Javier Eugenio de Santa Cruz y Espejo, the son of humble parents whose blood was largely Indian, was baptized in Quito. His father, Luis Espejo, was the attendant of a Bethlehemite, Fray José del Rosario, the physician at the Quito Hospital of Mercy. Thanks to this connection and to his own perseverance and ability, Eugenio Espejo, to use the name by which he is most generally known, was able to obtain the education of his time, and at the age of 20 received his medical degree, although it was not until five years later that he was granted the license to practice.

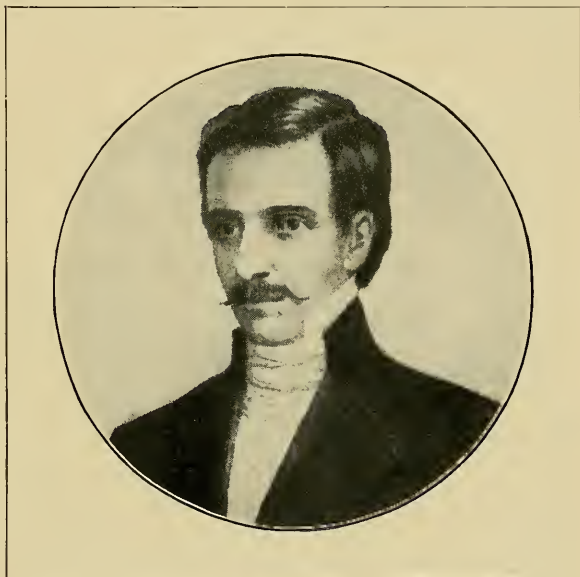
Espejo was a good doctor, keenly aware of the deficiencies in the practice of medicine in the colony and not afraid to state facts openly and without equivocation. This attitude brought upon him the jealous hatred of other physicians, including Fray José del Rosario, his former benefactor. "To comprehend the psychology of Dr. Espejo," said Dr. Gualberto Arcos in his introduction to a modern edition of Espejo's *Reflexiones médicas sobre la higiene de Quito*, "it is necessary to discover the secrets of his race. His whole life, from the very beginning, was lived in an atmosphere of struggle and sorrow. His whole existence had to adapt itself to the prejudices of that period: prejudices of class; prejudices of conquest; prejudices of studies; prejudices of science. At that time, in order to enter the university, the student had to present and register the family coat of arms; and on the day he received his degree, he was supposed to outline the shield with taffeta and attach it to the university standard. Our Espejo did not have arms or shield, and when he applied for a public office, he invented one in a curious document which portrays the period and not the man. His forbears gave him only the noble title of talent, and implanted in his blood, like a prolific germ, the tendency to rebellion, which he dignified, and the holy love of liberty, which he made sublime."

Espejo's open and inquiring mind found ways of supplementing his stereotyped colonial education. Dr. Arcos has also written: "Because of his medical knowledge, we may designate him as the first scientist in our cultural history. . . . Given the period, the enormous erudition which characterized Dr. Espejo in medical matters is almost incredible; the intuitions of his genius about contagion and the cause of epidemics are truly astounding. He stated, many years before the experiments with which Pasteur astonished the world, that fermentation was not produced solely by decomposition. . . . He spoke, for the first time in the colony, of hygiene, or what

he called, to use his own words, policing the cleanliness of the city, as the sole and primary source of health; he was the first sanitarian when men were still ignorant of the fact that disease should be prevented rather than cured; and he used a language which seemed to his contemporaries to represent only extravagances of his imagination. . . . 'The air itself is not the immediate cause of disease, especially of epidemics; and those particles that cause contagion are other little bodies different from the elastic elemental fluid which we call air,' he said. . . . He observed that in Quito the periodic invasion of epidemics did not penetrate severely cloistered monasteries, even when the whole city was stricken. This was of course because no bearer of the germ could pass the doors.

FRANCISCO JAVIER
EUGENIO ESPEJO.

Precursor of Spanish-American independence, who as a physician and writer contributed to the advance of science and letters in Ecuador.



Courtesy of Homero Viteri Lafronte.

"Of all the scientific and literary productions of Dr. Espejo which have come down to us . . ., the study on smallpox best reflects his ability."

González Suárez has said of Espejo that he was a "writer, critic, physician, journalist, and great politician, in a period when in Quito it was almost impossible to keep from languishing peacefully in ignorance."

Espejo did his best to dispel that ignorance and correct the temper which accepted it so calmly. In 1779 he wrote *El Nuevo Luciano*, a satire which brought upon him the enmity of all the religious communities and of many notables, and their resentment increased with the appearance of *La Ciencia Blancardina*. Attempts were made to impute to him the authorship of many other works, with

the result that President León y Pizarro ordered him to the Amazonian region as physician to the Requena boundary commission. This appointment Espejo refused, and therefore had to leave the capital for a time.

In 1785 he wrote his *Reflexiones*, a commentary on the study of smallpox made by Francisco Gil, surgeon of the Escorial in Spain, to which Espejo added specific suggestions for improving sanitation in Quito. Feeling ran so high among the authorities responsible for the conditions which he ruthlessly exposed that he was advised to leave the city. Although he started for Lima, he went no farther than Riobamba, where he continued to write articles and satires against established authority. In 1787 he was arrested and taken to Quito, but he was set at liberty after a few months on condition that he present himself before the Viceroy at Bogotá and remain away from Quito for two years.

In Bogotá Espejo met Nariño, a Colombian scientist and patriot, and others who were working openly for the independence of America. He also met there the young Marquis of Selva Alegre, who urged Espejo to write an address directed to the city of Quito on the need of establishing a society to be known as the "School of Peace." The viceroy, finding the original accusation against Espejo groundless, gave him complete liberty at the end of 1789. From then on Espejo devoted himself heart and soul to the patriotic cause.

On his return to Quito, the authorities appointed him National Librarian, in November 1791. The library, the first available to the public in that city, was formally opened on May 25, 1792.

In that same year Espejo's suggestion, contained in the address written in Bogotá, was realized when, under the auspices of the parent society in Madrid, there was organized in Quito on November 30 the "Patriotic Society of Friends of the Country", with Espejo himself as secretary. But it was not long before the authorities were again interested in Espejo, and on January 30, 1795, his rooms were raided and a week later he was transferred to prison, charged with trying to make America independent of Spanish rule. There he remained, except for a brief period of liberty during Holy Week, until his death at the end of the year, although orders had been given in October for his release if the charge mentioned were the only reason for his imprisonment.

"More than a century obscures his distant memory," says Dr. Augusto Arias in his *El Cristal Indígena*, "and the man whose unbounded aspirations filled him with unhappiness as he paced the cloisters of the Hospital of Mercy cannot know that now his name is admirably echoed through the spacious welcoming wards of the magnificent new Espejo Hospital at Quito."

ANTONIO JOSÉ CAÑAS—SALVADOREAN

By Dr. HÉCTOR DAVID CASTRO

Minister of El Salvador in the United States

ONE of the greatest charms of history lies in the fact that it continues to draw more and more clearly as the years go by the portraits of individuals in its great gallery, for the discovery of each new trustworthy document intensifies the lights and shadows of the picture and accentuates the figures by throwing them into bold relief.

Historical documents may also be said to serve as powerful lenses through which our eyes may focus upon objects with greater clarity and definiteness.

Or, to use another metaphor, historical documents are, in the prolonged voyage upon which humanity is embarked, the gigantic engines that carry us closer to past ages, so that out of the shadows of the recent yesterday and the deeper shades of antiquity emerge men and events which, linked one to another by the human mind, constitute History.

The foregoing is only part of what might be said to show what a legitimate human satisfaction it is to find in the true account of history a significant character, one of those who by their example contribute in some way to make us realize man's noble mission. Therefore, I shall begin, without further preamble, to discuss the life of the Salvadorean patriot and statesman Antonio José Cañas, the first Minister permanently accredited by the United Provinces of Central America to the United States.

The circumstances leading to the establishment of that first permanent mission under Cañas are worthy of mention.

As soon as the American countries formerly subject to Spain had begun their struggle to achieve a life of liberty, strong currents of friendly feeling began to flow between them and the United States. These currents were due to at least three powerful causes: (a) The democratic principles embodied in the constitution of the northern republic; (b) the United States' policy of avowed sympathy for the cause of Latin American emancipation; and (c) the generally cherished aspiration among the nations at war for the organization of a "continental system", which would affirm their permanent autonomy and preserve it from future attacks by the nations of Europe bent on conquest. This ideal had its most effective champion in Bolívar, but, since it was born of the urgent necessities arising from the situation of the liberated colonies, it was also held and advocated by other statesmen, including the Central Americans José del Valle, Manuel J. Arce, and Antonio José Cañas.

In response to these sentiments and needs, Antonio José Cañas was sent to Washington to represent the United Provinces of Central America.

With letters of credence signed in Guatemala on March 30, 1824, by José del Valle and Manuel José Arce (joint executives) and duly countersigned by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Cañas set out on what was then considered a long journey because of the difficulties of communication. On his arrival in Washington on August 3 of the



ANTONIO JOSÉ CAÑAS.

The first Central American diplomat accredited to Washington. He believed in a "continental system" confirming and preserving the independence of all the American Republics and promoting the general good.

same year, he entered wholeheartedly upon his duties and promptly won the regard of the Government before whom he was accredited. He successfully concluded the first international pact between Central America and the United States, which was signed by our minister, Cañas, and by the distinguished Pan Americanist Henry Clay, Secretary of State of the great northern Republic.

Close together are the signatures of the two plenipotentiaries on the General Convention of Peace, Friendship, Commerce, and Navigation, signed between the Federal Republic of Central America and

the United States of America in Washington on December 5, 1825; just as close together were the minds of those two outstanding patriots, interested in achieving an understanding not only between the people and the governments which they represented, but also between all nations on this hemisphere.

Antonio José Cañas had a genuine admiration for Henry Clay, appointed Secretary of State in 1825, several months after Cañas had arrived in Washington. Earlier in 1825 he had written these words in a note, dated March 11:

If the whole Union ought to be flattered with the great advantages which the wise performance of so important a trust, worthy of the distinguished hands of Mr. Clay, will produce, all South and Central America, which has seen in him the friend of their independence, ought to be penetrated with joy and felicitate themselves at seeing him elevated to the destiny to which his merit calls him.¹

Soon after this the Central American diplomat tried to persuade Clay to have the United States represented by delegates at the First International Congress of the Americas, held in Panama in 1826. The congress was the result of an enthusiastic invitation from Bolívar, who dreamed of laying there the foundation of an immediate Pan American Confederation, a dream then as it is now, but one which at some future date may be realized.

I copy from a note dated November 14, 1825, the following paragraph:

The Government of Central America, which I have the honor to represent, as early as the year 1821, was sensible of the importance to the independent Nations of this Continent, of a General Congress of their Representatives, at some central point, which might consider upon and adopt the best plan for defending the States of the New World from foreign aggression, and, by treaties of alliance commerce and friendship, raise them to that elevation of wealth and power, which, from their resources, they may attain. It also acknowledged, that as Europe had formed a *Continental System*, and held a Congress whenever questions affecting its interest were to be discussed, America should form a system for itself, and assemble by its Representatives, in Cortes, whenever circumstances of necessity and great importance should demand it.²

Cañas was cooperating with the work of the Liberator, Bolívar, to whom he made an indirect reference in mentioning the ideas of the Governments to the south of the United States when, in the note just cited, he expressed the desires of his own Government to have the United States represented at the Congress of Panama.

Other important negotiations were carried out by Cañas while on his diplomatic mission in Washington, which lasted from the official notification of his arrival in the United States, written in New York on July 6, 1824, until June 24, 1826, the date on which Secretary of State Henry Clay replied to his note of leave-taking, sent from New York two days before.

¹ This translation is taken from Manning, "Diplomatic Correspondence of the United States concerning Independence of the Latin American Nations", Oxford University Press, 1925, vol. II, p. 882.—EDITOR.

² *Ibid.*, p. 883.

The limits of this brief article make it impossible to give those negotiations the attention they deserve. Suffice it to say that Antonio José Cañas showed throughout the learning, probity, ardent patriotism, and zeal for the absolute independence and the aggrandizement of his country that were mentioned in his diplomatic credentials as characteristic of him. His tact and discretion were revealed in every important official act. In expressing the wish of the Government of Central America to have the United States represented at the Bolivarian Congress of Panama in 1826, planned, as he said, to form a "continental system" for America, he was careful to point out that although that Congress had as its definite and important object "to preserve and confirm the absolute independence of these Republics, and to promote the general good," the invitation was extended by the Government of Central America to the United States with the added statement that the presence of its representatives at the congress would not require them to "compromit their present neutrality, harmony and good intelligence, with other nations."³ This is a clear allusion to the avowed policy of the United States toward the wars of independence which were being waged in America against Spain.

Because of ill-health, Antonio José Cañas had to return to Central America two years after beginning his diplomatic mission. Years later he became Minister of Foreign Affairs of El Salvador, and twice during the Morazán wars he was head of that State. He was elected President of El Salvador in 1842, but refused to accept the office. His native land, however, could not forget him, even though he wished to retire to private life; and so, when he was approaching the gates of death, he was elected Chief Executive of the Confederation of El Salvador, Honduras, and Nicaragua, an office which he did not live to hold, for he died on February 24, 1844, at the age of 58.

The information in the preceding paragraph is a summary of an article from the pen of the eminent biographer, Dr. Víctor Jerez, in *Biografías de Vicentinos Ilustres*, recently published by the Salvadorean Academy of History.

I shall avail myself of Dr. Jerez' biography to describe briefly the different facets of Cañas' character.

Patriot and soldier.—He was a member of the party which worked for the emancipation of the provinces which had composed the former Kingdom of Guatemala. When the Junta of El Salvador rejected the annexation to Mexico which Emperor Iturbide was trying to impose, Col. Antonio José Cañas fought for his country and distinguished himself in the engagement at San Salvador on June 3, 1822. "As assistant chief of operations, he accompanied the eminent leader General Manuel José Arce, in the glorious campaign in which a handful of Salvadorean patriots fought the imperialist troops of Filisola."

³ *Ibid.*, p. 883.

Legislator.—Graduate of the Law School of Guatemala, and thus well prepared for the task, he was a member of the Constituent Assembly of 1823, and his signature appears on the Decree of Absolute Independence of July 1 of that year, which declared: "That the said Provinces, represented in this Assembly, are free and independent of Old Spain, of Mexico, and of every other power, whether in the Old or the New World, and that they are not, and ought not to be, the patrimony of any Person or Family." Later, as member of the Constituent Congress of El Salvador in 1841, Cañas proposed, with the support of the priest Dr. Narciso Monterrey, the establishment of the National University of El Salvador, a suggestion which was seconded by General Francisco Malespín and approved by the President, Don Juan Lindo.⁴

Teacher.—His first experience was in a primary school in San Vicente, his native town; many years later he occupied the chairs of political economy and public law. It is regrettable that his two-volume work on the latter subject has been lost.

A man tried by adversity.—Antonio José Cañas could not avoid the vicissitudes which the periods of disturbance in Central America necessarily brought him in view of his active participation in public affairs. When the Federal President deposed Don José María Cornejo, the head of El Salvador, Cañas, who had been his principal adviser, supported him in adversity, and defended himself and his companions in a publication entitled "Interpellation of the Central American People".

Dr. Jerez says: "Party passions ran so high that the voice of justice could not be heard, and Dr. Cañas was condemned to death. The sentence was commuted to four years' detention in Guatemala, under the vigilance of authorities." "During his detention the eminent statesman devoted himself to teaching, occupying the chairs of political economy and public law."

Personality.—I shall close this study by quoting the following paragraphs from Dr. Jerez' biography:

Señor Cañas was pleasing in appearance, correct in manner, affable and courteous in social intercourse, tender and considerate at home; he loved his parents (Don Manuel Mariano Cañas and Doña Mariana Asunción Quintanilla) and honored the worthy companion of his life; he gave his children an excellent education and was a constant example of civic virtue to his compatriots.

To the end of his days he kept his gallant bearing; he seemed like an old-time hidalgo; he put the stamp of a gentleman on everything he did, and the nobility of his soul was reflected in the gentle expression of his calm eyes.

He enjoyed being with children, in whom he took the greatest satisfaction; and it has been said that it was a charming sight to see the great man, accustomed to the tumult of assemblies and the hazards of politics, chatting with a group of little ones.

⁴ See page 131.

MARIANO GÁLVEZ—GUATEMALAN

By Dr. ADRIÁN RECINOS

Minister of Guatemala in the United States

IN the sad picture presented by the political disturbances which kept Central America in a turmoil during the first 20 years of its independence, the figure of the chief executive of Guatemala, Dr. Mariano Gálvez, stands out bathed in the pure light of the republican ideal which served him as a guide during those difficult times, a light which increases in brilliance with the passage of the years.

Rivalry between individual States, party ambitions, conflicting interests, and the inexperience of nations newly born to sovereignty, contributed to the long civil wars which stained Central America with blood and finally caused the destruction of the Federation and its division into five small independent Republics.

The leading role which the State of Guatemala had played in the early years of the Federation ceased in 1829, when the allied armies of El Salvador and Honduras, under General Morazán, defeated the Federal Army and occupied Guatemala City, the capital of both the State and the Federation. To the great material injuries which Guatemala suffered at that time was added the loss of many eminent citizens who were exiled by the victors. Morazán restored the Federal and State authorities deposed in 1826 and retired, leaving to the Liberal Party the difficult task of restoring peace and confidence and repairing the damage caused by civil war.

During that period of truce and reconstruction, Dr. Mariano Gálvez came to the fore; Congress had been wise enough to elect him Chief of the State in 1831. Gálvez, born in Guatemala in 1794, had been carefully educated and from his youth had distinguished himself at the bar and in letters. He had been one of the liberators who proclaimed independence in 1821, and later, as a member of the Liberal Party, he had helped organize the Republic. He was a just and even-tempered man, whose learning and splendid character marked him as the citizen most competent to guide the Ship of State during the period of reconstruction which lay ahead.

His administration proved that his contemporaries had not erred in entrusting that delicate task to him. Energetic, active, and progressive, he was also tolerant of others' ideas, austere in character, honest in the management of public finances, and ardent in his support of democracy and of civil liberties. When dissension in the Liberal Party finally destroyed his work and obliged him to abandon the State to anarchy, even his enemies recognized that they had unjustly

sacrificed a real patriot, a civic hero who could not conceive that matters of state could be ventilated on any other basis than discussion and unprejudiced analysis.

Two fundamental problems faced Dr. Gálvez at the beginning of his administration: the material poverty and intellectual backwardness of the people. He fought these two evils so successfully that at the end of the first four years of his administration agriculture was flourishing, new roads and the port of Iztapa on the Pacific had been opened, a port established on the Atlantic coast, and lands distributed

MARIANO GÁLVEZ.

Guatemalan patriot, founder of the first normal school in his natal land, and reformer of public instruction in all its branches.



From a portrait in oil, belonging to the author

to various colonization companies to develop the uncultivated and unpopulated districts of the north coast, while industry, commerce, and the fine arts were prospering.

To remedy intellectual backwardness in the State, Gálvez multiplied the number of primary schools, modified courses of study to include arithmetic, history, geography, physics, and natural science in addition to reading and writing, and decreed that wherever possible commerce, agriculture, hygiene, domestic economy, mining, foreign languages, and civil law should also be taught.

He established in Guatemala City a normal school for the training of teachers, which was open to young men from the rest of Central America. As books were few and there were no printing facilities, Gálvez bought a press, by means of which he disseminated courses of study and methods of teaching, and put the elements of knowledge within the reach of every one. In his message to Congress in 1836, the Guatemalan executive said: "The printing-press acquired for public use is, in my opinion, the best means of spreading knowledge, not so much for the young men who are dedicating themselves to a life of study, as for the public at large. . . . The city of Guatemala is today the center of that learning which is to be broadcast throughout the Republic."

With true statesmanlike vision, Dr. Gálvez realized that the soldiers should not only be given military training, but that they should be taught their duties as citizens as well. In his 1836 message he referred to that fact in the following words: "The State's most urgent need, as far as the army is concerned, has been satisfied: organization, discipline, and ethical training. The barracks are now school-houses. With the authorization granted by the Assembly, I have decreed that all officers must attend the Normal School, and that no man without his certificate as a primary school teacher is eligible for promotion in the army."

But his most notable achievement in popular education was the Academy of Studies, opened in 1832 and continually improved during his administration. This institution replaced the colonial University of San Carlos de Borromeo, and introduced into the country the most up-to-date learning of the time. Gálvez equipped it with a printing press and a library of 15,000 volumes.

By governmental decree, too, maps of Guatemala and of each of its provinces were drawn, historical monuments studied, and population and industrial statistics compiled.

The tax system of the country was revised; the tithes formerly paid to the church were abolished and a moderate real estate tax was levied; monopolies were also done away with and the right to trade freely reestablished. These reforms encouraged a revival of economic prosperity and the more equable and general distribution of wealth. Dr. Gálvez referred with just pride to these social and economic reforms in his 1836 message when he said, "Prior to independence the land was owned by a few families who used their influence for personal profit; the rest of the population was composed of the miserable masses, who never imagined that the day would come when their condition would be the same as that of the men whose fortune dazzled them. Now, since there are no special privileges and all are subject to the same conditions, there are no great capitalists, but

property ownership has increased, divided among thousands of individuals. . . . A small clique formerly had everything and was everything, and the people were nothing; now whatever is not of the people is nothing."

In 1835, Gálvez was reelected for a second consecutive term, and although he refused three times to remain in office, Congress obliged him to accept, in spite of his energetic resistance and his determination to retire, as he said at the end of his 1835 message, "leaving a chair in which no man can do good for long." How much happier would he have been personally if he could have done as he wished, keeping the affection of the people and the respect of his enemies, and avoiding the defection of his own friends.

His legislative reforms were also of the greatest importance. He instituted civil marriage and divorce; issued a decree enabling testators to dispose of their property as they wished and granting equal rights to legitimate and illegitimate children; ordered that no one could be buried within city limits; and had a modern market constructed on the site formerly occupied by a cemetery in the center of the capital.

Convinced that the procedure in the criminal courts was slow and defective, Dr. Gálvez tried to go a step farther in the reforms which he had outlined and so he established trial by jury, adopting the code drawn up by Livingston, an American lawyer, for the State of Louisiana. In his admiration for the Anglo-Saxon system of justice he went so far as to give the name of Livingston to the new port opened on the Atlantic coast in November 1831, "in memory of the American legislator and patriot whose penal system Guatemala proposed to adopt."

Unfortunately, these reforms were too advanced for a country where many of the institutions, customs, and prejudices of the colonial period still prevailed. Intelligent citizens applauded his advances in civilization and his economic and social improvements; but political factions and the great ignorant mass of the rural population, dominated by religious fanaticism, formed a formidable opposition which Gálvez could not overcome and which destroyed his work. The uprising of the rude mountaineers, instigated by the aristocratic and clerical factions and by the political passions of Gálvez' own friends, proved that the country was not ready to practice democracy or to enjoy the political and social reforms that were finally introduced by Justo Rufino Barrios only after many years had passed and the sword had been unsheathed in their service.

The terrible cholera epidemic which swept the country at the end of 1836, for which the Government was unjustly blamed, gave new strength to the forces of reaction which, headed by a mountain

caudillo, Rafael Carrera, occupied the capital in 1838 after great excesses and put an end to the period which had raised the highest hopes of regeneration and progress in the minds of Guatemalans. The Liberals, who had opposed one of their own men, did not reap a reward for so doing. Carrera dominated the country from then on, under Conservative guidance; the Central American Federation was destroyed, and the history and destiny of that section of the American continent took a direction contrary to that which the authors of the constitution of 1824 had tried to establish. The régime established in Guatemala by Carrera abolished all of Gálvez' reforms and lasted more than thirty years, or until the triumph of the liberal revolution of 1871.

Gálvez emigrated to Mexico after his fall, and took no further part in politics. He spent his last years in the capital of Mexico, where, loved and respected, he practiced law and educated his children, and where he died in 1862. The Government of Guatemala transferred his remains to the capital of the Republic in 1926 and erected a monument to his memory in the building which once housed the Academy of Studies and now contains the National University.



JOSEPH AND JULIETTE COURTOIS—HAITIANS

THE story of Joseph and Juliette Courtois in the early days of Haitian independence is full of interest not only because of their struggle for the freedom of the press and their contribution to education, but because of their own intelligence, character, and devotion to each other.

One day near the beginning of the nineteenth century eleven boys sailed from Haiti for France; they were being sent by Toussaint-Louverture and Commissioner Roume to be educated at the Collège de La Marche. Among them was Joseph Courtois. The boys' education was rudely interrupted soon after the movement for Haitian independence began, for the French government, fearing for its other colonies, closed the school and the young men suddenly found themselves stranded far from home. Courtois, with a number of others, enrolled in the Garde de Paris; he took part in the Peninsular War and spent some time in England as a prisoner.

In 1814 he was back in France, where he married Mlle. Juliette Laforest, a fellow Haitian. Her father, M. Bussière Laforest, had gone to France in 1795 as a representative of the people, and before his death in 1813, had been a member of the Council of the Five Hundred. Juliette, a brilliant musician, was at one time the governess of Princess Pauline Bonaparte.

In 1817 the young couple returned to Haiti with their first child. The next year they opened together a boarding and day school for both boys and girls, where for ten years a liberal education was provided for future leaders of the country. Although at the closing of the school in 1828 Mme. Courtois stopped academic work, she was sought after as a teacher of piano until her death.

Before that time M. Courtois had received a printing press from his brother Sévère—who, like many other Haitians, had aided the cause of Bolívar in his struggle against Spain and who had risen to the rank of admiral in the Colombian Navy—and in 1824 he established *La Feuille du Commerce*, a newspaper which was published until 1866. During those 42 years the paper had for its motto, "Despotism is wholly impossible as long as a free press exists," yet he was continually harassed by petty annoyances, and articles expounding his stand on public questions were used by his enemies as pretexts for court action.

M. Courtois did not take part in politics until 1843, when he became representative of the district of Limbé in the legislature. After his reelection in 1845 he was appointed a State Councillor (cabinet member) by Guerrier, retained by Pierrot, and confirmed as Councillor-Senator when Riché assumed the Presidency. When Soulouque became President, however, political enemies of Courtois convinced the Chief Executive that Courtois's outspoken opposition to measures detrimental to public welfare was really propaganda on behalf of dangerous doctrines and, in spite of the immunity from arrest which was Courtois's prerogative as Senator, he was brought before the Supreme Court. The judges, doubtless mindful of the motto of the *Feuille du Commerce*, yet hesitating to displease the President,



TOUSSAINT
LOUVERTURE.

A great Haitian patriot who became a general in the French Army and Governor of Saint Domingue, now Haiti. Joseph Courtois was one of the boys whom he sent to France to be educated.

condemned the publisher to a month's imprisonment. This so angered Soulouque that he ordered the execution of Courtois, but the sentence was commuted to exile by the determined intervention of the French Minister.

While her husband was being tried, Mme. Courtois, determined to forestall any attempt at assassination, accompanied him every day from prison to the court and back. Since she had collaborated with him from the beginning in the publication of the paper, she was able to continue issuing it by herself during his imprisonment and exile, until her death in 1853. Her husband, who did not return to Haiti until 1859, died eighteen years later in Port-au-Prince, in his 92d year.

JUAN FERNÁNDEZ LINDO—HONDURAN

“TO write of Don Juan Nepomuceno Fernández Lindo y Zelaya,” the Honduran historian Rómulo Durón has said, “is to write of Central American history during the first fifty-six years of the twentieth century,” for his life reveals him to have been a founder of two universities, “a man of great intelligence, vast erudition, and a steadfast will, all placed at the service of many causes.”

Don Juan Nepomuceno was born in Tegucigalpa on May 16, 1790. His parents, Don Joaquín Fernández Lindo and Doña Bárbara Zelaya, after giving the boy the best education possible in his native land, sent him to Mexico to study law at the university. He returned to Honduras in 1814 as a full-fledged lawyer, determined to serve his native land to the best of his ability; this he did both before and after independence.

After Central America became part of the Mexican Empire, elections were held in the provinces for deputies to the Imperial Congress. Lindo was elected one of the representatives of Comayagua, then the capital of Honduras; his support of Iturbide won for him an appointment, in 1822, as governor of the Province of Comayagua. One of the new governor's first acts was to issue an order establishing primary schools for children from 5 to 14 years of age, without class distinction, a democratic measure quite at variance with imperial ideas.

During the period when the five Central American countries were united as a single nation, Lindo was active in politics. As was true of almost all the men connected in any way with the Government, federal or local, in those turbulent times, his fortunes, personal and political, were subject to violent changes. For example, the Extraordinary Assembly of Honduras included him, in its decree of July 10, 1829, in the list of those who had been or should be exiled, but in 1831 he had returned to the Province and been elected a member of the Constituent Assembly to amend the constitution of 1825.

Even after the Central American Federation had been dissolved and the five countries composing it become independent States, men continued to feel themselves citizens of the whole and served now one nation and now another. Thus it was that Juan Lindo was named Provisional President of El Salvador on January 7, 1841, although he held the office less than a year.

In 1847 Lindo was appointed President of Honduras for a two year term, which was extended to 1852 by the constitution of 1848. After his term of office expired, Lindo continued to take part in public life. At the signing of a peace treaty between Honduras and Guatemala, on April 19, 1852, he was one of the plenipotentiaries for the former. Four years later, in 1856, he decided to make his home in the city of Gracias, but he lived to enjoy it only a year, dying there on April 23, 1857. His desire for a simple funeral and humble grave, as expressed

in his will, were not granted; as "well-deserving of the country", he was buried with military pomp and a large mausoleum erected in his honor. His will also contained a clause ordering "that five hundred pesos be given the secondary school at Comayagua, as much again to the University of Tegucigalpa, and the same sum to that of San Salvador, where, as Provisional President, I was instrumental in raising the rank of the Colegio de la Asunción."

In speaking of Lindo's interest in popular education, Dr. Durón adds: "In Honduras he was the close friend of Dr. José Trinidad

JUAN FERNÁNDEZ
LINDO.

Distinguished Central American patriot and founder of the National Universities of El Salvador and Honduras.



Reyes, whom he helped to carry education to the people. Especially interested in bringing to the citizens opportunity to know what their duties and rights were, so that they could fulfill the former and exercise the latter, he had the constitution of 1848 provide that from 1860 on, no Honduran would be eligible for citizenship if he could not read, write, and count. He hoped to close government positions to ignoramuses and open them to men of education who would conscientiously perform their duties. He shared the view expressed later by his admirer, Dr. Ramón Rosa, when he said, "Government is science; administration is a scientific experience."

SOR JUANA INÉS DE LA CRUZ—MEXICAN

By Dr. FRANCISCO CASTILLO NÁJERA

Ambassador of Mexico in the United States

SOR Juana Inés de la Cruz is one of the very few Hispanic American celebrities who for nearly three centuries have held the unflagging interest of writers, historians, and psychologists.

Culture reached an enviable degree of perfection in New Spain, and its greatest exponent and chief glory was the remarkable Sor Juana. She was a greatly beloved woman, and not only was she privileged to receive the tributes of her contemporaries, but her fame has lasted to the present day. Her works are discussed, her merits weighed, and the treasury of literature is enriched with studies in which the many-faceted personality of the Nun appears in its several aspects.

Immediately after her death, significant tributes were paid her. Sigüenza y Góngora pronounced a eulogistic funeral oration. Bishop Juan de Castorena had printed in Madrid *Fama Póstuma*, which contained panegyrics on the late celebrity by the most noted writers of the period, both Mexican and Spanish. The fame of the poetess spread beyond the limits of the colony to broader realms.

The list of her critics and apologists, national and foreign, occupies many pages of the thick volume *Sor Juana Inés de la Cruz; Bibliography and Collected Works* (Mexico, 1935), one of the books in which Ermilo Abreu Gómez, with real devotion, set himself the noble task of reviving "The Tenth Muse", revealing her true character and making her a living figure of her period.

Father Feijóo, Don Carlos de Sigüenza y Góngora, Father Calleja, and Pacheco, a Portuguese Augustine monk, were among the contemporaries of Sor Juana who applauded her most enthusiastically. To these illustrious names must be added those of such renowned Spanish critics of later periods as Marcelino Menéndez y Pelayo, Ramón Menéndez Pidal, and Juan Valera, authorities in Spanish literature. The Polish critic Ketten gives first place in what he calls "the art of symbolism" to Count Tesauro, and the second to the Mexican Nun (*Apelles Symbolicus*, Amsterdam, 1699).

The famous Dominican scholar, Pedro Henríquez Ureña, has made more than one study of our compatriot and, among North Americans, mention should be made of Bourne, Malone, and the devoted and scholarly Dorothy Schons, who is following in the footsteps of Ermilo Abreu Gómez. Jean Cassou and Meloizes-Lefèvre, French specialists in Spanish literature, have felt the charm of Sor Juana and appreciated her merits.

On the long list of Mexican biographers, commentators, and critics dealing with Sor Juana, the outstanding names are García Icazbalceta, Beristain, Pimentel, Marcos Arróniz, Amado Nervo, Ezequiel A. Chávez, Felipe Teixidor, Francisco Monterde, and Jesús Romero Flores.

The New American Cyclopedica (New York, 1881), said: "CRUZ, Juana Inez de la, a Mexican poetess, born near the city of Mexico, Nov. 12, 1651, died April 17, 1695. She was quick at acquiring knowledge, and spoke and wrote Latin fluently. She early entered the convent of St. Jerome in Mexico, where she remained till her death. During her life she was called the 'tenth muse,' and in Spain, where she is known as the 'nun of Mexico,' her poems have been popular. Her writings have been collected in 2 vols. 4to."

This brief biographical notice should be amplified to state that Sor Juana was born on November 12, 1651, in the hamlet of San Miguel de Nepantla, about thirty miles from Mexico City. Her parents were Pedro Manuel de Asbaje, a Basque of noble family but moderate means, and Isabel Ramírez, a Mexican of Spanish ancestry.

Juana showed a precocious keenness of intellect and interest in study: when only three she learned to read, at five she could write and count, at eight she showed her poetic talents in a religious *loa* (song of praise). She knew that there was a university in Mexico, where learning was to be had, and she persistently begged her mother to permit her to go to the capital; she suggested disguising herself in masculine attire so as to be able to attend classes. When her naïve proposal was refused, the child devoted herself to reading the many books belonging to her maternal grandfather. Neither threat nor punishment was of any avail in turning her from her favorite occupation.

Finally, before she was 10 years old, Juana moved to Mexico, where she began the study of Latin; after only twenty lessons she was able to read and write it correctly, to the astonishment of her tutor, Oliva.

The poetess has described in these words her feverish eagerness for learning: "As soon as the first light of reason dawned in my mind, my inclination towards letters was so strong and powerful that neither the reproofs of others,—and I had many such—nor my own reflections,—and I made not a few—were enough to keep me from following this natural impulse which God gave me. . . . And so strong was my feeling that, although women think so highly of their hair as their natural ornament, I cut off four or six inches, marked the place where it had formerly reached, and made a rule for myself that if when it had grown out again I did not know such and such a thing which I had set myself to learn while it was growing, I should have to cut it off again as a penalty for stupidity. If often happened that it grew

and I had not done my stint, because my hair grew rapidly and I learned slowly, and so I used to cut it off as a penalty for stupidity; for it did not seem right to me that a head should be adorned with tresses when it was so bare of information, an ornament far more to be desired."

It is well known that the fame of the learning acquired by such an unusual and ingenious method reached the ears of the Viceroy, the Marquis of Mancera, who wished to heighten the luster of his court with this rare jewel. Juana was appointed lady in waiting to the Vicereine, Doña Leonor María de Carreto. The new lady in waiting

SOR JUANA INÉS DE
LA CRUZ.

The Mexican nun, called
"The Tenth Muse", who
won renown for her poetry
and learning.



soon won the affection of the Marchioness, who bestowed upon her every attention and many tokens of her confidence.

The Viceroy, to assure himself that Juana was as learned as the reports proclaimed, called together more than forty poets and scholars to examine her. According to the Marquis, the result was that "Juana Inés, like a royal galleon defending itself from a few attacking skiffs, extricated herself from the questions, responses, and arguments which each one made in his own subject."

The viceregal court reflected the gallant customs of the reign of Philip the Fourth, and there Juana Inés displayed her manifold

charms, for to her recognized genius and vast erudition she added youth and beauty. It is not strange that the future nun should have been one of the greatest attractions at the court, where she was admired almost to the point of adoration. She was continually receiving advantageous offers of marriage.

It has been attempted to make her out a heroine of ordinary romance, attributing her entrance into a convent to an unhappy love affair. It is probable that the young woman did harbor some amorous feeling, for her love poems can hardly be taken as productions of the intellect alone.

Father Calleja, one of her chief biographers, says: "In the flower of her youth she dedicated herself to the service of God in a religious cloister without ever having contemplated the license of matrimony, perhaps because 'the American Phoenix' was persuaded that such a union was impossible for one who could find no equal in the world."

In Menéndez y Pelayo's opinion, one can realize, without giving credence to ridiculous romantic legends or inventing any disrespectful story, that in the age to which she belonged, she could hardly have failed to love and to be loved.

The poetess gives her reasons, in the *Letter to Filotea*: "I took the veil because I realized that the religious state held things (I am speaking of minor, not major, matters) that were naturally repugnant to me; but after all, in view of my total disinclination to matrimony, it was the least inappropriate and the most worthy choice I could make to obtain my assurance of salvation. To this, the first and most important question, the caprices of my nature yielded and gave way, although I preferred to live alone, and to have no obligatory occupation impeding my freedom to study and no sound of the community interrupting the peaceful silence of my books."

Having decided on her vocation, she entered the Carmelite Convent at the age of 17. Feeling that her health was suffering from the severity of the Rule, she decided to transfer to the Convent of St. Jerome, where she took her vows. Without slighting her religious duties, she devoted herself to literature and science, and her cell was soon full of books and scientific instruments. It is said that she collected 4,000 volumes, but that figure is perhaps exaggerated. Among those that have been identified as unquestionably belonging to her were books in Greek, Latin, Portuguese, French, and Dutch, in addition to many in Spanish. Her mastery of Latin and Portuguese has been proven and it has been assumed, because of quotations appearing in her compositions, that she could translate the other languages.

The scholars and pundits of the period had their best pupil in Sor Juana, who "aspired to know everything, and did succeed in attaining a remarkable grasp of philosophy, rhetoric, literature, physics,

mathematics, and history. Moreover, she devoted herself perseveringly to music, in which she showed much skill." (Pimentel, *Historia crítica de la literatura y de las ciencias en México*.)

Bishop Fernández, of Puebla, over the signature *Filotea*, sent a letter to Sor Juana reproaching her for giving preference in her writings to matters somewhat disconnected with her position and condition as a nun. She replied in a valiant defense of feminine rights, maintaining that women should be granted equal privileges with men in the field of learning. But, doubtless embittered by the bishop's remarks, Sor Juana ordered her books to be sold and the money to be given to the poor.

She remained in the convent for twenty-seven years, and was only 44 years old when she died, on April 17, 1695, the victim of an epidemic which was devastating Mexico City. Sor Juana had caught the disease from one of her sister nuns, whom she nursed solicitously.

Her chief reputation is in the field of literature, but the Tenth Muse should be considered as one of the finest exponents of the culture of her time and her country; she came of the same intellectual stock as the leaders of the Renaissance. . . . She cultivated several fields of literature, and in poetry some of her sonnets, quatrains, and ballads are particularly praiseworthy. Many of her works have appeared in Spanish and world anthologies.

She belonged to the aristocracy of poets, for she felt deeply and expressed herself gracefully. Her defects, which are those of her era, are especially evident when she imitates Góngora, then a fashionable and widely discussed poet. One of her comedies, *Los Empeños de una Casa*, shows the influence of Calderón. The miracle play *El Divino Narciso* deserves to rank among the best of the Golden Age.

Sor Juana's prose is distinguished for its style. Her philosophical writings are aglow with original thoughts, and she shows a broad-mindedness in advance of her age. She impugned a sermon of Father Vieyra, a Portuguese, starting a discussion in which many persons in Mexico, Spain, and Portugal took part. The letter of Bishop Fernández, to which I have already referred, put an end to the debate and to the literary activities of the nun.

Such, briefly, was the woman who gave brilliance to the Colony and who is known to posterity as "The Tenth Muse", "The Phoenix of Mexico", and "The Mexican Nun".

RUBÉN DARÍO—NICARAGUAN

THE greatest Hispanic poet of the turn of the century was a son of Nicaragua, Rubén Darío, who as a rejuvenating force in Spanish letters was the glory of both America and Spain. Metapa, where he was born on January 18, 1867, is today known as Ciudad Darío, in his honor.

Darío passed part of his boyhood in the neighboring Republic of Honduras; after his return to Nicaragua while little more than a lad, he laid the foundations of his literary career by taking advantage of the opportunities of his position in the National Library of Managua. Even then he was no novice in the art of self-support, for he had been employed on a newspaper staff and had later taught grammar in a secondary school. The story runs that in the library he read everything that came to hand, especially all the prologues to that monumental nineteenth century collection of Spanish literature, the *Biblioteca de Autores Españoles*, and the principal Spanish classics.

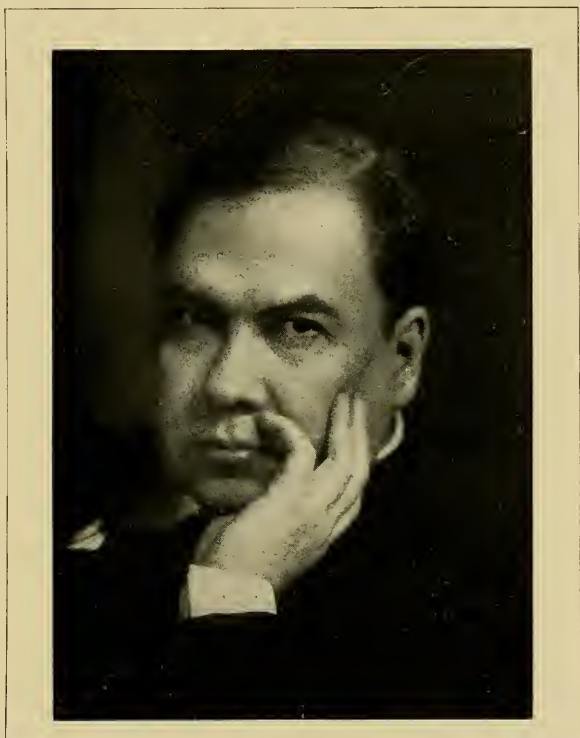
In 1886, when barely 19 years old, Darío began his restless life of travel by going to Chile, where he remained about three years and where he conceived some of his finest literary work. The following year he received a prize awarded in a literary competition for his beautiful *Canto Épico a las Glorias de Chile*; in another category of the same contest, he received honorable mention for verse written in imitation of Bécquer. While in Chile he contributed to some of the principal newspapers of Santiago and Valparaíso, and in 1888 published *Azul*, the book that made his name known throughout the Spanish-speaking world. "*Azul*," the Chilean writer Raúl Silva Castro has said, "is a complete book, inspired by the dreams which people the mind of a strongly imaginative man. *Azul* . . . is the first important book by Rubén Darío. It did not inaugurate the literary renaissance heralded by *Prosas profanas*, but it did include in its pages not a few of the argumentative points, later the subject of artistic controversy." While in Chile, Darío also published many stories, tales, and poems, which had a great influence on the literary circles of that country.

After leaving Chile, Darío returned to Nicaragua, traveling through Central America. He remained there only a short while, and after representing his country at the celebration in Spain of the fourth centenary of the discovery of America, he went to Argentina in 1893. It was in Buenos Aires, the great metropolis of South America, that his personality took definitive shape, and his creative force deepened and became completely developed. There he began the movement which gave a new direction to poetry in Spain and other Spanish-speaking countries.

Darío wrote with a magic pen. Under his skillful touch Spanish meter proved to have greater flexibility, to be capable of hitherto unimagined variations, apparently infinite in number. Some of his seemingly alien innovations in verse forms had existed in early Spanish poetry, and all, no matter how strange the impression conveyed at first, have now become an integral part of Spanish metrics. That he was influenced by foreign poets—and by such widely different ones as Walt Whitman and Verlaine—is undeniable, but his powers of assimilation were such that the result was, after all, consonant with the Spanish tradition. It is also true that knowledge and appreciation

RUBÉN DARÍO.

Darío, born in Nicaragua, is claimed by the whole Spanish-speaking world as one of its greatest poets.



of the recent tendencies in French poetry, such as Parnassianism and symbolism, were spread among Spanish-speaking peoples largely by his works.

Soon after his arrival in Buenos Aires he formed his lifelong connection with the newspaper *La Nación* and its columns were the tribune from which he spoke to the whole continent. In an editorial at the time of the dedication of the monument in Nicaragua, *La Nación* said:

"Rubén Darío, while a cosmopolitan from the nature of his art, is also an important Argentine poet, not only in the purely lyrical aspects of his work, but in the civic ones as well. It is enough to recall his hymn on our Centenary of Independence—the longest of all

his poems—his two odes to Mitre, his descriptive verse, his articles about Buenos Aires, to realize to what extent he was our intellectual compatriot and how greatly the years spent with us influenced his temperament. He was a member of the editorial staff of *La Nación* for many years, and its literary correspondent in Paris for most of his life thereafter. In this manner he realized his desire to live among scenes which fascinated him and which were constantly idealized in his inspired prose and abundant verse. Few contemporary Spanish-speaking poets reflect universal emotions with greater variety. In spite of this, he was essentially an American poet, an Iberian poet, and a poet who was always thinking, with ardent pleasure or acute nostalgia, of the scenes of his native land, which he evoked in songs of melancholy sweetness or in intimate pages describing his boyhood days. And today Rubén Darío has one and the same meaning for Spanish-American nations and for the mother country, which exalted him as the supreme expression of her own tradition and culture."

After 5 years in Buenos Aires, Darío went to Paris, which he made his headquarters during such times as he was not traveling or holding diplomatic posts in Europe or America. As a delegate from Nicaragua he attended the Third International Conference of American States in Rio de Janeiro in 1906, and afterwards revisited South America, to which he paid his last visit in 1912. In the meantime he was Minister of Nicaragua in Spain.

Failing health, which even the Golden Isle of Majorca could not alleviate, began to pursue Darío after his last trip to South America. A lecture tour in the United States in 1914 was cut short by an attack of pneumonia; once recovered, the poet left for Guatemala, and feeling that death was near, continued to his native land, where he died in León on February 6, 1916.

On September 24, 1933, a magnificent marble monument to the memory of Rubén Darío was unveiled in Managua. At the ceremonies Dr. Luis H. Debayle, an old friend and companion of the poet and the official representative of the Academy of Letters, said of him:

"Rubén Darío, socially shy, yet endowed with the audacity of genius, who constructively and triumphantly revolutionized literature and wielded the scepter of Spanish poetry, thus reconquered Spain, and built in the twentieth century, in the realm of the spirit, another farflung empire like that of Charles V, eternally illumined by a never-setting sun. Only in this case the emperor is lord of souls; he is an American, an Indo-Spaniard with indigenous rebelliousness and cosmopolitan ideals, whose cradle was humble Nicaragua, and whose glorious tomb is not in the Escorial of Spain, but here in the Cathedral of León."

PEDRO J. SOSA—PANAMANIAN

By E. J. CASTILLERO R.

Member of the Panamanian Academy of History

AMONG the builders of the inter-oceanic canal to whose memory the Republic of Panama has erected a monument in the Plaza de Francia in its capital, was a Panamanian greatly respected by the French experts working on the project for the ability and scientific knowledge that he contributed to the mighty enterprise of constructing that great highway for world commerce. He was Pedro J. Sosa, whose immortal name has been given to one of the most important schools in Panama.

He was born in Panama City on May 19, 1851, the son of Don Julián Sosa, a native of Santiago de Veraguas, and Doña María Asunción del Barrio de Sosa of Panama. His parents, who were well-to-do, spared no effort to give him the best education possible. At the age of 14, therefore, he was sent to the United States to begin his secondary education in Seton Hall, New York. He studied engineering, a profession for which his interest in the exact sciences especially fitted him, at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute in Troy. There he was an outstanding student throughout his course of university studies, and when he was only 21 the board of examiners granted him the degree of civil engineer *summa cum laude*, and unanimously declared him the head of his class.

As soon as he was a full-fledged engineer, he accepted positions in the United States and Mexico, and it was not until 1875 that he returned to the Isthmus, where the Government gave him some engineering commissions.

About that time a scientific expedition, under Lucien Napoleon Bonaparte Wyse, a well-known French naval officer, was making preparations for exploration in Darien and Panama, in order to select the best route for the proposed inter-oceanic canal. At Wyse's invitation, Sosa joined the French party and carried out with skill and precision every task entrusted to him, according to Capt. Armand Reclus, F. N., another member of the party, who wrote an account of the expedition.

The arduous labor involved in exploring the unhealthful regions of Darien, where the difficulties met with in the day's work included poisonous plants, air polluted by the decaying matter in the many stagnant pools concealed in the inhospitable jungle, treacherous rivers, frequent torrential rains, death-dealing and pestilential insects, wild beasts, bloodthirsty vampires, formidable alligators, hostile natives,

and a thousand other troubles which caused the death of two engineers and of many workmen, wrecked the health of the majority of the intrepid explorers, affecting that of Sosa for some time. In view of his frail constitution, it was a miracle that he too did not perish during the expedition as did his two French companions, O. Bixio and G. Musso, one bled to death by a vampire and the other swept away in the waters of a swollen river. Their unfortunate sacrifice began the long list of martyrs who perished on the Isthmus while the admirable and beneficial project was under way.

After the Darien section had been surveyed, Sosa was commissioned to survey and draw plans for the Panama-Colón route. In his capable execution of this commission, the Panamanian engineer showed an exact knowledge of the topography of the region, and the plan for a canal over what came to be known as the Wyse-Reclus-Sosa route was the one adopted later by the scientific congress which met at Paris in 1879 to choose the best and most feasible project from among the ten plans presented to that international body of distinguished scientists.

The Colombian Government appointed Sosa its representative to the congress, composed of 136 delegates chosen from among the outstanding savants, engineers, and navigators of Europe and America. Thanks to his convincing presentation of his project, he had the great satisfaction of seeing it adopted. In addition to his, other routes advocated were: one across Tehuantepec (Mexico); one across the Isthmus of Rivas (Nicaragua and Costa Rica); two through the Chocó (Colombia); two through Darien; one through San Blas; and two more, different from the plan adopted, across Panama, via the Chagres River.

It was only natural that the eminent Isthmian should have felt a great and very real satisfaction at the decision of the congress, for he realized the immeasurable benefits which his beloved land would reap by the completion of the Canal. And his deep pleasure was greatly increased by the fact that his name was linked with those of the two eminent European savants, Wyse and Reclus, as well as because the principal studies of the terrain had been made by him when Wyse was in Europe and Reclus ill in Panama City.

After the meeting of the scientific congress in Paris, General McMahon, President of France, made Sosa a knight of the Legion of Honor, as proof of his appreciation of the part he had played in the preliminary studies for the canal.

When work began on the canal, Sosa cooperated actively in its construction: first as contractor or section chief, and later (1882), after Reclus had resigned, as chief engineer and acting director of the work.

After the first concession had proved a lamentable failure, the Universal Inter-Oceanic Canal Company was organized and directed by Count Ferdinand de Lesseps. Work was suspended before even half of the Canal—which at the beginning had been planned on a sea-level route—had been excavated, and Sosa, with Wyse and Jaquemin, drew up radical changes in the plan. These were to be made by the New Panama Canal Company, but as the time-limit stipulated in the concession had almost expired, the company was obliged to negotiate with the Colombian Government for an extension.



BUST OF PEDRO J. SOSA.

Panamanian engineer who played a prominent part in surveying the route of the Panama Canal and in the construction carried out by the French concessionaires. His bust, with those of Wyse, Reclus, and de Lesseps, stands in the Plaza de Francia, Panama City.

The Department of Panama, whose economic life depended almost exclusively upon this enterprise, sent a commission to Bogotá to interest the national Government and help Wyse in his negotiations. The commission was made up of Dr. José Alejandro Peralta, Bishop of the Diocese; Don Ricardo Arango; Dr. Manuel Amador Guerrero; and Sosa himself. His ardent patriotism, his close connection with the leaders of the enterprise, his direct and active participation in its workings, and his knowledge of the economic effects which the continuation or cessation of work would have on the Isthmus, were all useful in convincing the central Government of the wisdom of

granting the New French Company the extension which it requested and which Wyse, the company's representative, did obtain. Once his mission in Bogotá had been satisfactorily concluded, Sosa was employed by the Department of Panama to construct waterworks which had been planned for the City of Panama. But the Canal Company needed his knowledge and experience to help settle problems arising in connection with its work, and in 1898 called him to Paris to attend the congress of engineers summoned to the French capital by the directors of the New Company.

But destiny had decreed that this illustrious son of the Isthmus should be lost prematurely and forever to his country. On the morning of July 5, 1898, three days out of New York, a collision in the fog between the *Bourgogne*, the steamer on which he was traveling to Europe, and the English vessel *Cromartyshire*, caused the former to sink with the loss of 611 souls, among whom were Sosa and his eldest son, a lad who inherited his father's brilliance and promised to bring equal glory to his country.

The deplorable and unexpected death of the celebrated Panamanian caused general and heartfelt grief throughout Colombia. The bereavement was felt with special keenness in his native Isthmus, which lost in him an intellectual leader who was its pride. A Colombian biographer of our hero, who had known him intimately, described the appearance and character of his ill-starred friend in the following words: "Sosa was of medium height; his constitution did not seem to be particularly strong, and yet he came unscathed through the most difficult tasks in the surveys where death cut down men of stronger physique and apparently of great youthful vigor. His movements were gentle and charming; the brilliance of his mind sparkled in his eyes without in the least detracting from his modest bearing, the result of a distinguished personality. He spoke several languages faultlessly and his gentle voice and cultured manners gave a decided charm to his scientific lectures. It was inspiring to see and hear him with the Canal plans, which he had drawn up, explaining the projects, the drawings, the details, and the prospect of the enormous enterprise to which he had given his greatest devotion and on which he had lavished his best efforts."

Sosa, as has been seen, was a man of vast scientific knowledge. His work on the Isthmian canal alone has been sufficient to make his name celebrated and keep his memory green. Panama, proud of being the birthplace of so noble a citizen, has paid deserved tribute to his memory in erecting to him a bronze bust beside those of de Lesseps, Reclus, and Wyse, outstanding figures of the Old World who were his companions in the great struggle to build the Panama Canal.

The American and Colombian Societies of Engineers, the Institute of Engineering of Santiago, Chile, and the Canadian Geographic Society honored themselves by counting him one of their members. His scientific-literary production was large and interesting, for he wrote frequently for Colombian, American, and French magazines and newspapers, in the three languages. His articles were either polemics in defense of the canal enterprise, or studies on professional topics. He traveled in many European countries and through the United States, and in Italy made studies of architecture.

Sosa died young and in the fullness of his mental and physical powers, just as he was scaling the heights of glory. His sudden death was an irreparable loss to the nation, because his important place in the huge undertaking with which he was connected was never filled, then or later, by any other native son. The Canal Company shared the grief of Panamanian society, and the government, as well as Colombian departmental bureaus, following the example of the national President and the Senate of the Republic, expressed their sorrow in eloquent and sincere resolutions.

"This young man will make his mark in the world", prophesied the president of Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, when Sosa graduated. This prophecy was fully realized, for as long as the Panama Canal endures, it will be a monument to Pedro J. Sosa.



CARLOS ANTONIO LÓPEZ—PARAGUAYAN

By MARÍA IRENE JOHNSON

CARLOS ANTONIO LÓPEZ belongs on the roster of exceptional men. No amount of research into his achievements will ever exhaust the subject. He was one of those who found nations by deeds and by law—a Roman in strength of character and soundness of ideas. He represents the strength of man in his struggle to improve the wellbeing of society. He had a great desire to excel, an overflowing love for humanity, an eagerness to extend the benefits of civilization, all of which were reflected in his acts as president and in his writings. He strove to free his people from the subtle forces opposed to enlightenment and progress, a tyranny which all nations carry within themselves at birth.

He had an extraordinary soul; it dreamed of greatness, and made titanic efforts to surmount obstacles, to overcome difficulties. He was not the product of his environment; rather he led a redemptive crusade against it.

López left on Paraguayan history the unique stamp of his own personality, because his actions were closely bound up with the development of the nation. He had been reared in an unfavorable atmosphere, full of outworn prejudices. He fought energetically against traditional ideas and customs, trying to have them gradually modified. He proceeded with remarkable wisdom when it was a question of altering existing institutions, as his messages to Congress prove.

"Between despotism and tyranny—detested by every right-feeling man of cool judgment—and an intelligent freedom—which restrains nations and leads to progress—there is a great gulf; every nation which has tried to bridge this gulf at one leap and pass abruptly from one extreme to the other has fallen into it. Yet this gulf may be crossed afoot, without fear of falling into it, if first the precaution of filling it up little by little has been taken." Believing this, he tried to make the transition to an ordered democracy.

His very definite idea of society came from observation of events and from his own reflections, and thanks to it he understood the actual state of the country.

Politics, to López, was a means of wiping out differences in social levels. He believed he could accomplish this by educating the people.

Although he was opposed to war, he believed a good army to be the nation's most faithful servant. He organized the national guard and its reserves, installed foundries and munition factories, built boats, and erected fortifications.

Venerated by his nation, his name is inseparably linked with that of his fatherland. No president has ever been more unanimously respected. He took over the reins of government in 1844, at a difficult time, assuming power with a mind eager to try new measures. Very few men succeed in identifying themselves with as many activities as did López: he was an able legislator, statesman, financier, and executive. He guided public opinion by his writings—messages, proclamations, and presidential decrees—in all of which he expressed clearly facts that others had not even perceived.

He never bothered to publish his ideas in a book, for his messages to the Legislature well expressed them. The social and political

CARLOS ANTONIO
LÓPEZ.

Paraguayan statesman, who fostered liberality of thought and promoted the welfare of his country in many ways.



aspects of philosophy were what attracted his attention, and he tried to see these aspects of every problem. Philosophy was to him the science of living. A man of action, he was no mere empiricist; he loved dynamic thoughts. He sought the happiness of his fellow citizens. He felt responsible for the progress of the people and never ceased to devote himself to his country. Ability, character, and capacity for action endowed him with perpetual youth.

From the ideas he expressed, his utilitarian philosophy can be inferred: confidence in knowledge which, he believed, strengthens men and does away with superstition. He multiplied the number of schools, organized scientific bodies, sent men on cultural missions

to Europe, imported foreign teachers and technical experts, and established academies of philosophy, law, and literature. During his presidency the study of science was given great impetus in Paraguay.

He stimulated the sources of wealth by creating new outlets for economic activity; he encouraged agriculture and stockraising; and he had geological surveys made to search for mineral deposits.

He was constantly occupied with reality, appreciating man's capacity to be useful individually and socially.

He considered politics an art to be studied. He understood the psychology of the people, although, in order to carry out well-planned purposes of government, he sometimes acted contrary to its wishes. As a ruler, his aims were to keep order and defend the rights of every individual, thus making the happiness of the nation possible.

He was especially insistent on affirming the independence of Paraguay and making it recognized abroad. He released the country from its isolation. He signed boundary treaties and treaties of commerce and navigation with Argentina and Brazil, and sent diplomatic representatives to America and Europe, thus beginning an era of prosperity which included every aspect of life and replaced the lethargy of Dr. Francia's tyrannic régime. He levied reasonable taxes, had money coined, organized the courts and the police force; he created administrative posts; he punished slave-trading and emancipated all children thereafter born of slaves; and he promoted primary instruction in his efforts to abolish illiteracy. Convinced of the moral power of religion, he improved the conditions for its teaching, but, jealous of the independence of the State, he drew a sharp line between civil and ecclesiastical jurisdiction.

He studied new administrative and judicial systems, gave a modern organization to the legislature, established laws for the naturalization of foreigners, protected public health, and tried to make the Indian population an integral part of national economic and political life. He encouraged immigration, began the construction of an extensive network of highways, and built one of the first railways in South America. He stimulated private initiative, but had no use for the exclusive individualist; he favored State intervention to regulate economic activities. The repudiation of war was a characteristic of his government. He never alternated sword and pen, and he bequeathed to posterity the triumph of diplomacy in international disputes. He was the man who best and most practically embodied national aspiration. He was many men in one, and during his two presidential terms he displayed that special talent which few statesmen have to so magnificent a degree—the balance between bold flights of imagination and comprehension of actual facts. He died in 1862 at the age of 72 years, leaving Paraguay a recognized member of the concert of civilized nations.

RICARDO PALMA—PERUVIAN

By CLEMENTE PALMA¹

RICARDO PALMA shares with Bartolomé Mitre, Domingo Faustino Sarmiento, Andrés Bello, Benjamín Vicuña Mackenna, Juan Montalvo and Jorge Isaacs the universal recognition accorded to the artistic and scientific accomplishments of the nineteenth century South American writers who appeared after the political emancipation of their continent. These writers reached high spiritual and intellectual levels, and their work, artistically at least, realized the concept or observation of Renan that the lasting values of any artistic achievement are found in its style and character. And in that sense—although I may be somewhat prejudiced by filial affection—it is the work of Ricardo Palma which, in the great wealth of Hispanic American letters, shows most deeply those two aspects of spiritual superiority, because the style of the *Tradiciones peruanas* is distinguished by a genuine individuality and the character by a new literary genre. . . . That is the “tradition” of Palma: the serious and fundamental tradition which is the memory of humanity and the soul of religion and history, and which holds in solution the secret of the nations’ past, transformed, in the privileged hands of an alchemist of art, into a philosopher’s stone, into grains of pure gold, which became brighter and more malleable by the marvelous alloy of a subtle and whimsical genius, a lively vocabulary full of an earthy tang, and a reconstructive phantasy so brilliant and vital that the reader cannot tell whether the basic truth lies in the reincarnation of the episode, corroborated by dull chronicles and documents, or in the vestments in which the writer has clothed his evocation of men, things, and moments, and made them live. . . .

My father was born on February 7, 1833, of a family of modest artisans. Ricardo Palma always boasted of three things: not having blue blood in his veins, not being a colonel, and not having a doctor’s degree. He alone was responsible for his literary aristocracy; his letters patent of intellectual nobility were obtained by his dealings, in archives and libraries, with the doings and sayings of kings, viceroys, conquistadors, inquisitors, landed gentry, judges, lawyers, monks, Castilian grandes, haughty ladies, archbishops, courtesans, and the whole conglomeration of worthies and poor devils who made and lived the history of colonial and republican Peru. Since Palma was not on

¹ Translated from “Ricardo Palma, 1833-1933”, published by the Sociedad Amigos de Palma, Lima, 1934.

such familiar terms with the Incas and caciques who lived before Pizarro arrived on the scene, the *Tradiciones* dealt with the history of Inca Peru only as it touched colonial life. . . .

All the young generation born in the early days of the Peruvian Republic was enthusiastically receptive to the new literary and poetical breezes blowing from the Old World, and also felt a lively stimulus in the new artistic ideals which had arisen as a reaction against classic moulds. The new batch of Peruvian writers and poets hoped



RICARDO PALMA.

Critic, historian, and author of the classic *Tradiciones Peruanas*, which recapture in witty and picturesque phrase episodes of Peruvian colonial history.

to shake the world with their rhymed love laments and with the lyrical floods of phantasy run riot in emulation of Byron, de Musset, de la Vigne, Hugo, Dumas, Espronceda, Zorrilla, Quintana, and other exponents of romanticism, whose plenipotentiary, so to speak, was the Spanish poet Velarde, then living in Lima. At that time the most outstanding of the new intellectual group, which included Luis Benjamín Cisneros, the poet, José Antonio de Lavalle, and six or eight other youths who later were eminent in Peruvian letters, decided to provide an outlet for their effusions. They therefore founded *La*

Revista de Lima, comparable in importance to the *Mercurio Peruano*, the famous mouthpiece for colonial intellectual circles during the last decades of Spanish rule. First in the *Revista de Lima*, and later in the *Revista Peruana*, Palma practiced his traditions, which gradually assumed the outlines and characteristics of a literary invention, as his inclination for historical research became more passionate and more productive and his style acquired definitive and unmistakable characteristics. But Ricardo Palma's dynamic spirit, and his influence on the liberal doctrines of José Gálvez, took him into politics and involved him in dangerous activities. As a result he participated in a daring political enterprise which failed: nothing less than a plot to kidnap Marshal Castilla, then President of Peru. The bold undertaking was discovered and Palma and several others implicated were captured and exiled to Chile. . . .

While in Santiago, Palma became the close personal friend of Chilean and not a few Argentine intellectuals, some of whom he discussed in critical articles. He took part in controversies; founded literary societies; and wrote poetry, forewords to books, political pamphlets, historical studies, etc.

Sailor, lyric poet, dramatist and satirist, critic, delver into history, conspirator, clerk, revolutionary with President Balta, for whom he acted as secretary, traveler in the Amazon Basin and in Europe, consul, academician and linguist, deputy and senator, librarian under Vigil and Odriozola, soldier in the war with Chile, Ricardo Palma showed in his prodigious activities that his spirit was a diamond of many facets, among which, as in that precious stone, was one main facet, that of traditionist. . . . His productivity as a writer was extremely limited during the Chilean occupation, being little more than political and literary letters for newspapers in Colombia, Cuba, and especially for one in Buenos Aires. Peace was declared just as my father was making ready to move with his family to that city, for he had signed a contract to edit a section of the Argentine paper. The new national government begged him to give up his journey and undertake the task of rebuilding the rifled National Library, since he had drawn on the library and its archives for his admirable tales and developed there that personality whose light was already reflected far beyond the confines of Peru to win for him the esteem of men of letters throughout America and Spain. Ricardo Palma could not refuse that appeal to his patriotism, and a year later the traditionist was carrying forward the contribution to education made by the Argentine Protector [San Martín], who had founded the Library in Lima in 1821, and once more making it a means for satisfying the cultural needs of a nation.

After reaching the prime of life, Ricardo Palma devoted himself entirely, with all the energy of spirit which until then had been divided among his manifold activities, to his single consecrated mission as a man of letters. As soon as he gave all his time to his writing, his literary output increased, his traditions were richer and more perfect, his understanding of his theme became subtler and more acute, and his remarkable imagination gained in force and color. Ricardo Palma was an imaginative man and in the atmosphere of the Lima he called to life his genius was so saturated with the evocative influence of old books and monastic chronicles, the picaresque gossip of creole life, the ingenious and mischievous psychology of the people of Lima, expressed in a speech full of grace, color, and piquant irony, that in that period of concentrated work he was in the best possible mood to capture the very soul of bygone Lima. For more than a quarter of a century he labored intensively and brilliantly, giving the finishing touches to his own wonderful personality also. He had heard the call to literature when, as a lad, he had laid his head in the lap of the muses; and at eighty-eight, when his eyes could scarcely see and his hands, trembling with age, were no longer equal to the effort of putting down on paper his last flashes of thought, he sank into the eternal shadows, resting his white head on the lap of the muses for the last time, as he murmured a final poem one peaceful night in October. As in the old tales, his fairy godmother, mysterious and invisible, came to his deathbed to gather up the last sigh and the last smile of the traditionist poet.



THOMAS ALVA EDISON—AMERICAN ¹

TWO stories are told of Edison which perhaps give the key to his achievements. Once when he and Henry Ford were visiting Luther Burbank, the great plant breeder, they were asked to sign their names and addresses in a visitors' book, and in the last column to say in what they were interested. Edison put down "Everything", and turning to Mr. Ford, said, "Write ditto."

And when Edison was 80 years old, he was asked what the essentials of a research organization were. He answered that imagination is most needed, and that the most important part of an experimental laboratory is a big scrap heap.

Edison's imagination had been captivated by electricity when he was a boy not yet 15 and the telegraph was still very new. He and another lad set out to make a telegraph line and at first attempted to generate the necessary current by rubbing fur. Unfortunately the fur was on live cats, which objected strenuously. Later the boys used batteries, and succeeded in exchanging messages in the Morse code.

At this time Edison was carrying on a successful business, started when he was 12. A branch railroad had been built from Port Huron, Michigan, where he lived, to Detroit, 63 miles away, and young "Al", as he was called, had begged for the privilege of selling newspapers and candy to passengers. His father was amply able to support him, but Al's energy and enterprise were already stirring. He did not go to school, for a teacher had said in his hearing that he was too "addled" to learn. His mother therefore taught him at home; he had only three months' formal schooling in his life.

Al was soon running a vegetable and fruit business in connection with his newspaper peddling. Most of the money that he earned he spent for books and laboratory equipment; he was deeply interested in chemistry. Since there was a four-hour wait between trains in Detroit, he undertook to read through all the 16,000 volumes in one of the libraries. This was a little too much even for him, but he remained a voracious reader all his life. Meantime he had installed a chemical laboratory in the baggage car on the train, and also a small printing press, on which he printed a newspaper containing chiefly local news. One day, however, a stick of phosphorus fell on the floor of the car, starting a fire. It was quickly put out, but that was the end of Edison's business venture on the train. He had gained valuable experience and had been taught telegraphing by a station agent whose little girl he had saved from being run over. He himself had become deaf; the cause is often given as a box on the ear by an irate trainman when the baggage car was set on fire, but the deafness

¹ This sketch is based chiefly on "Edison: His Life, his Work, his Genius", by William Adams Simonds, The Bobbs-Merrill Co., Indianapolis, 1934.

is also said to have resulted from his once being dragged onto the train by his ears when he was slow in boarding it.

In 1864, when Edison was 17, he started out into the world as a telegrapher, moving about from one city to another, until in 1868 he reached Boston. There the print-like script that he had taught himself so as to take telegraphic messages quickly and legibly immediately assured him work. After hours, he toiled to perfect an instrument that would send two messages over one wire at the same time, an idea that he already had in mind. He patented his double transmitter that same year, and later his quadruplex transmitter, an extremely important invention.



THOMAS ALVA
EDISON.

American inventor of electric lighting, the phonograph, and the motion picture.

After Edison had improved the stock ticker and had received more than \$40,000 for his inventions when he was not yet 25, he set up a manufacturing shop in Newark, N. J. This he afterwards transferred to Menlo Park, where he built up a devoted staff of technical assistants and machinists. Later the laboratory was moved to West Orange, N. J., and after a number of years another was erected in Florida.

Edison was one of the most prolific inventors ever born in the United States, for he held more than 1,200 patents in this country as well as foreign ones. His life was enormously active and he devoted much time and energy to developing many ideas now obscured by his

most famous achievements: electric lighting, the phonograph, and the motion picture.

Other inventors had been working to make an electric light bulb, but it was Edison who, in 1879, after innumerable experiments, by using a cotton thread as a filament in a vacuum, made the bulb really practicable. He later replaced the thread after many more experiments with the more durable cellulose filament. He had had explorers searching in Japan and South America for bamboo, palms and fibrous grasses which might offer a satisfactory fiber. But the bulb alone would not have been enough to assure electric lighting. Edison had to insulate the wires carrying the current and perfect a dynamo capable of supplying sufficient current to many buildings. The first central electric lighting plant in the world was built under his direction in New York and put into service in 1881, with a complete system of wiring over a considerable area. In 1929 President Hoover and many other persons prominent in public life gathered at Henry Ford's historical village in Dearborn to celebrate Light's Golden Jubilee, the fiftieth anniversary of the first practicable bulb, that with the cotton thread filament. Mr. Ford had had reconstructed the old shop and laboratory as it stood in Menlo Park, and it was there that the ceremonies took place. The President said in the course of his address:

Our scientists and inventors are among our most priceless national possessions. There is no sum that the world could not afford to pay these men who have that originality of mind, that devotion and industry to carry scientific thought forward in steps and strides until it spreads to the comfort of every home; not by all the profits in the world can be measured the contribution which these men make to our progress.

Comparatively few persons recall that in 1889 Edison spent a great deal of time and money in a tremendous survey of low grade iron deposits by the use of magnetic needles, this survey covering a strip 25 miles wide beginning at the Canadian boundary and terminating in North Carolina. His idea was to crush the ore fine, and then separate the iron from the sand by the use of magnets, but the discovery of the rich iron deposits on Lake Superior made his process unremunerative. During the World War Edison, notwithstanding his aversion to warfare, became head of the United States Navy Consulting Board. In this capacity he designed plants for producing chemicals formerly imported from Germany and devised many inventions for the protection and defense of ships at sea. At the time of his death in 1931 he was engaged in promising experiments to produce rubber both synthetically and from plants native to the United States. He is said to have experimented with 14,000 plants. He finally chose goldenrod, obtaining by selection plants 12 feet tall, and a yield of 100 pounds of rubber to the acre.

Edison died in 1931 at the age of 84 when he had in his notebook, as he had said not long before, enough new ideas to keep him busy for a hundred years.

LUIS MORQUIO—URUGUAYAN

By EMILIO FOURNIÉ

Office Chief, International American Institute for the Protection of Childhood

IT is especially appropriate on this occasion to present Doctor Luis Morquio as an example and inspiration to youth, for besides contributing to the greatness of his country through his work in medical science and social welfare, he accomplished a task of continental importance in founding the American Institute for the Protection of Childhood¹ and won for himself the titles of "High priest of South American pediatrics" (Nascimento Gurgel, 1919) and "Patriarch of South American pediatrics" (Aráoz Alfaro, 1935), while there are others who consider his work of significance to the whole world (Bejarano, Escomel, Martínez Vargas, Marfan, Dévé).

Morquio was born in Montevideo on September 24, 1867, and received his early education in a private school, where he was remembered for his application to his studies. His years as a boarder in the vocational school, which had been established in Montevideo under the principalship of his uncle, Colonel Juan Bélinzon, had a marked effect on the later life of that restless lad. The school had a rather unusual student body, for 68 percent of the boys had been sent there by their parents as "difficult children"; it was under the supervision of the Ministry of War, and for that reason and because of other circumstances, the regulations were very strict. This strictness was not to the liking of young Morquio, to judge by the fact that shortly after he entered he ran away to his own home; but he had not taken into consideration his mother's inflexible will, and he was immediately turned over to the officials who came after him.

At that time, the vocational school had excellent teachers and the results it obtained were highly praised, particularly by two famous Argentines, Sarmiento and Avellaneda;² the latter said that "conditions in the vocational school are astonishing, for it has no peer in South America." Therefore it is not to be wondered at that physicians, lawyers, and artists who later became famous began their studies there. I regret never having taken down from Dr. Morquio's lips his real opinion of the influence which that school had upon him, but he often spoke highly to me of its organization and order, and of the work which it accomplished, recalling that his course in bookkeeping there enabled him to finance his study of medicine.

¹ In Montevideo, Uruguay.—EDITOR.

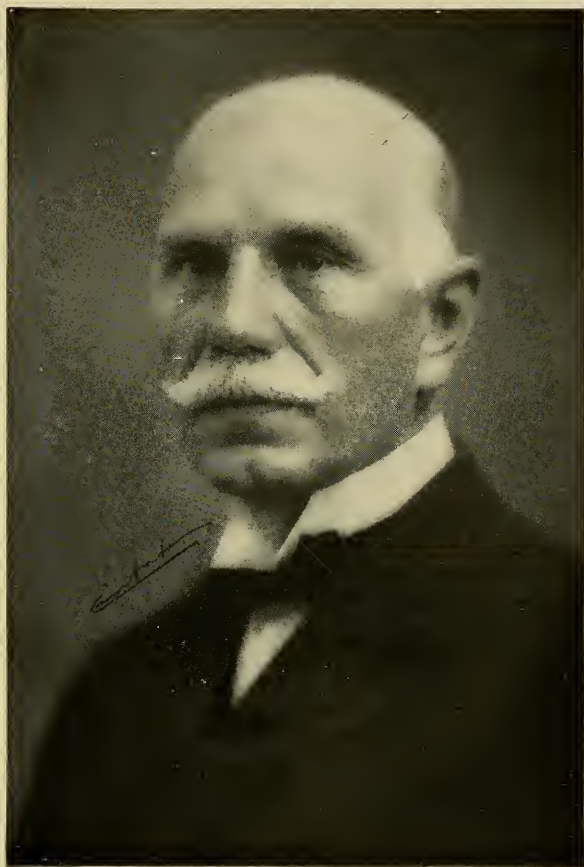
² See p. 86.

HEROES OF PEACE

In preparatory school, Morquio had stood out for his persevering studiousness, and the same thing was true when he was a medical student. Dr. Augusto Turenne remembers him as "a simple and unassuming lad, who studied unceasingly, and had little confidence in his own ability." Dr. Morquio himself, in recounting the struggles and difficulties he endured during his student days for want of money, said, "As we could not afford to buy all the required books, we used to go to the library and there spend long hours with books and maga-

LUIS MORQUIO.

Eminent Uruguayan physician and creator of the American Institute for the Protection of Childhood.



zines. Not being able to practice autopsies in the hospital, we often went to the cemeteries to verify our diagnoses, confirming or correcting them, since there is no better teacher than a recognized error."

At the close of his medical studies, in 1892, he was called in to prescribe for an ailing child. He said that the incident influenced his whole life, since the fact that he had never seen a single sick child at any stage in his studies led him to make all kinds of mistakes.

Realizing that there was a serious gap in his medical knowledge, and also that most of a general practitioner's patients are children, he decided to take a post graduate course in Europe, with special attention to children's diseases.

Upon his return to Uruguay in 1894, he was appointed head of the Children's Clinic, opened that year in the Medical School under the general supervision of Professor Francisco Soca. From then on, Morquio devoted himself uninterruptedly to that work. His extraordinary achievements have been acknowledged, recounted and praised, especially on two occasions: in May 1921, on the occasion of his 25th anniversary as professor, and after his sudden death on July 9, 1935, while he was still in the prime of life.

I am not capable of judging the professional aspects of his career, but his enthusiastic admirers have stated their opinions of him as physician, as professor, as master, as founder of a school of thought. Dr. Gregorio Aráoz Alfaro said, "As a physician, you have chosen the finest but at the same time the most exacting of all specialties; you have devoted yourself to children, the weakest, the most unprotected of all human beings. You have been not only an able physician, a pattern of honor and of self-sacrifice, not only a learned specialist, not only a famous scientific writer, but also a sociologist and a patriotic and humanitarian physician in the noblest sense of the word."

On another occasion, Dr. Aráoz Alfaro appraised him as a teacher: "Morquio's early pupils say—and he himself has admitted—that he had to overcome serious inherent difficulties before he became the excellent professor which he eventually was. He was not endowed with eloquence, or with that outer polish which charms and attracts pupils so strongly. It was by dint of will-power and unremitting efforts that he acquired the qualities which later distinguished him: Clear and methodical exposition and the art of awakening the keen interest of students in the examination of their patients—in the actual fact before them—and in the diagnosis, treatment, and probable course of each case."

One of his pupils, Dr. Víctor Zerbino, in paying tribute to Dr. Morquio on behalf of his pupils, said, "All of them, as they passed through your clinic, changed their placid expression to one of concentration; all of them fell under the spell of a new and ever fresh interest; all of them have felt, under the spur of your overflowing energy, the awakening of will; all of them, indeed, have plumbed their hearts and recognized, perhaps for the first time, using you as a touchstone, the nobility of our profession; and they have stopped in surprise, as if charmed, to exclaim, Here is a true master! And the young men were not mistaken. You have been and are a master in every sense of the word: master in your teaching, master

in your works; you preach by word and by deed, by your devotion, by your enthusiasm."

And in speaking of the Uruguayan School of Pediatrics, lauded by all who have referred to Morquio, Dr. Augusto Turenne said, "His School of Pediatrics, perhaps the only one in the country deserving the name of "school", is the fruit of his tenacious spirit and of his worship of discipline, of a discipline not infrequently imposed with a harsh hand, but indispensable for maintaining cohesion in an atmosphere of rugged individualism such as ours."

In these opinions, and in a hundred others on Dr. Morquio's character, these essential qualities are outstanding: decision in action, energy, constancy of effort, firmness of will, all at the service of a remarkably clear intelligence which convinced him that, within human limitations, "where there's a will there's a way."

But if his work as a pediatrician was so notable as to win unanimous approval, the social aspect of his labor is also very important, for it led him to study every aspect of the great problem of childhood, including also that of the mother and child. He spoke to that effect in the Second American Congress of the Child, when he said, "Medical, educational, hygienic, social, and legal questions are intimately connected, so that the ones arise from the others, are interwoven and interrelated, as if one were dealing with elements of a single compound, so that in an apparently irreconcilable combination, they prove to have affinity and cohesion, and union becomes easily understandable and even inevitable."

Thanks to my almost daily conversations with Dr. Morquio since the establishment of the International American Institute for the Protection of Childhood, I can testify to his great interest in educational, social, and legal questions, especially as a means of remedying the evils that beset childhood. Consequently, he strove to carry out plans which he could see only partly realized: payment to mothers for nursing their children; pensions to mothers to enable them to keep their children; the placing of abandoned children in private homes; the creation of committees to look after the welfare of mothers and newly born infants; the teaching of child care to mothers and to primary school teachers; the establishment of inexpensive schools for mothers in industrial districts; the establishment of an official card index for all children in the country; the hospitalization of nursing infants with their mothers; and so on. As a result of these correlated efforts on behalf of child welfare, he was made director of the International American Institute for the Protection of Childhood, whose establishment he had proposed in the Second American Congress of the Child. He was a member also of the committee which drew up the Child Welfare Code of Uruguay and until his death of the Child Welfare Council.

Limitations of space prevent any enumeration of Dr. Morquio's enormous written output. He also accomplished a magnificent work as a member of scientific institutions in America and Europe, and as a delegate to congresses and conferences at home and abroad. This work won him high recognition, the last two instances of which were his appointment as president of the Union Internationale de Secours aux Enfants, whose headquarters are in Geneva, and his election as foreign associate member of the Academy of Medicine of Paris.

Such was, briefly, the work of Dr. Luis Morquio, an eminent physician and a wise, good, and just man, who gave his life wholeheartedly to the great and noble ideal of child welfare.



ANDRÉS BELLO—VENEZUELAN

By Dr. J. M. COVA MAZA

IN the Altagracia Parish of Caracas, on the corner opposite the church of Las Mercedes, there is an old house which still preserves its colonial aspect. On its façade may be seen, sunk in the wall, a marble tablet which bears the inscription "Andrés Bello was born in this house in the year 1781." He was, in fact, born on November 29, his parents having been Don Bernabé Bello and Doña Ana Antonia López de Bello who, although not blessed with great means, were yet highly esteemed by the noble creole families of the second half of the eighteenth century. Señor Bello, although he had a law degree, did not practice his profession; he was the organist of the Church of Las Mercedes and a composer of religious music.

While Andrés was still very small, he was taught by his maternal uncle, Friar Ambrosio López, a Mercedarian monk; the pupil's intelligence was early manifest. He was fond of reading classical verses, and the relatives and friends of the family were amazed at his ability to recite selections from poems of the golden age of Spanish literature. He pursued his more advanced studies under Fray Cristóbal de Quesada, also a Mercedarian, until the latter died in 1796, but in the meantime he had learned Latin so well that he translated Horace and Virgil.

Bello then entered the University of Caracas, where two of his professors were Father José Antonio Montenegro and Dr. Rafael Escalona. While he was in the university he taught children of rich families; among them was Simón Bolívar, two years younger than himself, to whom he gave lessons in geography and arithmetic. Bello, having distinguished himself by his brilliant record, received the degree of B. A. on May 9, 1800.

In that year Alexander von Humboldt with Aimé Goujand Bonpland, a student in the school of medicine at Paris, arrived in Caracas. Andrés Bello became a friend of them both, and accompanied the German naturalist in his botanizing expeditions in the outskirts of the city and the Ávila mountains.

Andrés Bello frequented the salon of the brothers Luis and Francisco Javier Uztaris, who gave him liberal periodicals and books smuggled in against the restrictions imposed by the Spaniards. In these gatherings, which took on almost the form of a literary academy, he read his first poetical compositions. His sonnet to Victoria de Bailén and an eclogue to Thyrsis in the Virgilian style are worthy of mention, and it is said there was no fiesta, banquet or promenade at which he was not requested to improvise verses.



ANDRÉS BELLO.

Brilliant littérateur, grammarian, educator, juriconsult, poet, and first President of the University of Santiago, Chile. His "Law of Nations" is one of the fundamental works in international law.

Without a teacher he mastered French and English. At the university he studied law and commenced to take classes in medicine, but he could not complete the course; the death of his father obliged him to solicit a position in the office of the Captain General. This he filled with so much ability that on October 11, 1807, he was named War Commissary and later Secretary of the Central Vaccination Committee of which the Captain General was president.

When, early in July 1808, Don Juan de Casas, the Captain General, received some copies of the London *Times* which had been sent to him by the governor of Trinidad, it was Andrés Bello who translated the articles giving an account of the events which had occurred in Bayonne because of the abdication of Charles IV and his son Ferdinand VII, and the accession to the throne of Joseph Bonaparte, brother of Napoleon I; and when on the 15th of the same month there arrived in Caracas two Frenchmen, Paul Lamanon, commandant of the brigantine *Serpent*, which had anchored at La Guaira, and Lieut. Courtay, Andrés Bello served as interpreter of the despatches which they had brought from the Council of the Indies to the Captain General.

The Captain General, Don Vicente Emparan, having been deposed on the morning of April 19, 1811, the junta which was thereupon set up appointed a diplomatic mission to the King of England, composed of Simón Bolívar and Luis López Méndez, with Andrés Bello as secretary. After the failure of the diplomatic mission, the two former returned to Caracas but Andrés Bello remained in London, living there from 1811 to 1829. On August 30, 1815, he married Mary Anna Boyland, who died in 1821, and in 1824 he took as his second wife another Englishwoman, Elizabeth Antonia Bunn. Numerous children were born of both marriages.

To supply the necessities of his family he taught private classes and edited two periodicals, *Biblioteca Americana* and *Repertorio Americano*, in which he published numerous articles of a varied nature. He had a warm friendship with the illustrious philosopher, James Mill, and with other well-known figures in the world of science and letters. He learned Greek and read Homer and Sophocles. He wrote an essay on the poem of the *Cid* which won high praise from eminent Spanish critics. Perhaps it was the contrast between the gray sky of London and the constant memory of the brilliant tropical sky of his own country that inspired him to write in an hour of homesickness his famous *Silva a la Agricultura de la Zona Tórrida* and his *Alocución a la Poesía*.

In 1822 he was appointed secretary of the Chilean legation in London by the Minister, Don Antonio José Irisarri, and was kept in the post for some time by the latter's successor, Don Mariano Egaña.

On November 8, 1824, Don Manuel José Hurtado, Minister of Colombia, appointed him Secretary; when Hurtado returned to Colombia Bello became Chargé d'Affaires until the arrival of the new plenipotentiary, Fernández Madrid, when he again became Secretary. Later, however, the finances of the legation became so depleted that Bello's salary was not paid for a year. He was therefore obliged to resign, although with deep regret at not being able to continue serving

his own country. (At this period the present Republics of Venezuela, Colombia and Ecuador were united as Great Colombia.)

Andrés Bello's financial plight in 1829 was desperate, and he found himself obliged to request Don Manuel Egaña, the Minister of Chile, to recommend him to his Government. On April 27 of that year Simón Bolívar wrote from Quito to Fernández Madrid, saying: "Persuade Bello that the least bad conditions in America are in Colombia; if he wants a government post in this country he has only to say so and he will receive a good appointment. His own country should be preferred to all others and he is worthy of holding an important position in it." But Bello had sailed on February 14 for Chile, so that he did not know of this letter; in fact, he was already there when Fernández Madrid received it.

Andrés Bello was a great acquisition to the capital of Chile. From the time of his arrival he received generous hospitality, for the Government and society hastened to heap attentions upon him. The Government appointed him an official in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; the fruit of his important work in the Ministry was his *Law of Nations*. Having later become a senator, he drew up the civil code for the nation.

He also devoted himself to teaching. He gave classes at home and in the Colegio de Santiago. When the University of Chile was founded, he became its first president, a position which he held until his death on October 15, 1865, at 84 years of age.

During all of his teaching he displayed the most brilliant intellectual activity. He taught Roman and international law, geography, Latin, Spanish grammar, literature and philosophy. For assistance in his teaching he wrote text books, among which are his geography and his grammar. The latter became famous, and the Royal Spanish Academy, desiring to honor publicly so distinguished an author, made him its first honorary member.

Andrés Bello had a many-sided personality. In him were united the poet, called for the excellence of his verses "The Prince of American Poets"; the journalist, who wrote the columns of the *Biblioteca Americana* and the *Repertorio Americano* in London and *El Araucano* in Santiago, which were in reality professorial chairs for spreading the vast erudition of which he was master; the jurist, who left a *Law of Nations*, a civil code and a series of juridical pamphlets; the philosopher, who wrote a *Philosophy of Understanding*; the critic, who accurately judged not only his contemporaries but also the classic Greek and Latin writers; the philologist, called "The Savior of Pure Castilian in America"; and the teacher who, because he opened the store of his wisdom to all nations of Spanish speech, was also called "The Patriarch of American Letters."

In 1883 the Chilean Government published his complete works in 15 volumes. Since 1930 the University of Chile has been sponsoring a second edition; with the valued cooperation of the Venezuelan Government 9 volumes have already been published. On every possible occasion General Juan Vicente Gómez, the late President of the Republic, honored the memory of this illustrious Venezuelan. Bello's name has been given to a secondary school in Caracas. In this capital stand two statues of this famous man: One in the plaza that bears his name and the other in the main patio of the Venezuelan Academy of Letters where, both in effigy and spirit, he is at home, for his exemplary life and his illustrious name are both a stimulus and reward in the literary competitions held by the Academy. In the 1935 competition the prize was won by Rafael Caldera R., a young Venezuelan, for his notable study of Bello's personalty.



ECONOMIC PROGRESS IN THE AMERICAS, 1935

ARGENTINA

By J. B. DAVIES

Manager, Argentine Information Bureau, New York

A NOTABLE expansion in foreign trade and a marked improvement in Government finances were the outstanding economic developments in Argentina during 1935. The value of the Republic's foreign trade is expected to show an increase of about 10 percent at the end of the year, while the government will have a budget surplus of \$6,500,000 on hand. The national debt stands at 3,420,000,000 pesos today (\$1,120,867,000), compared with 3,460,000,000 pesos (\$1,137,302,000) in 1930, indicating a downward trend during the years of depression, notwithstanding the fact that 350,000,000 pesos (\$115,045,000) were spent for public works during that period.

Two major financial reforms contributed to Argentina's prosperity during the past year. These were the creation of the Central Bank and the introduction of a system of unified tax collections throughout the Republic. Argentina's Central Bank, which was patterned after the Bank of England and the Central Bank of Canada, has proven highly satisfactory in the eight months since its inception. One of the first steps under the new banking plan was the revaluation of the country's gold stocks,—an action which automatically netted the Government a profit of about \$225,000,000. Approximately \$120,000,000 of this sum was applied to cancel the floating debt and other short term indebtedness, while the remainder was used in freeing the frozen assets of private banks.

The last statement of the Central Bank, dated December 15, showed a gold reserve ratio to notes in circulation of 144.3 percent. The monetary gold stocks in the country stood at 1,224,417,000 pesos and the holdings of gold and foreign exchange abroad were 130,737,000 pesos.

The unification of internal tax collections—also introduced during 1935—has been eminently successful from the standpoint of the Government and the Provinces as well. The plan literally makes the Federal Government a clearing house for all internal tax revenue, thus insuring a systematic collection and an equitable distribution. Under the old system each Province had its own method of collections



Courtesy of the U. S. Department of Commerce.

A BUSINESS THOROUGHFARE IN BUENOS AIRES.

There was a noteworthy increase in Argentina's foreign trade in 1935; imports of vehicles and machinery alone increased nearly 60 percent.

and the results were always uncertain. Interstate customs barriers had been imposed with the result that interstate commerce was seriously impaired. Now, however, the Federal Government has made itself responsible for all provincial collections and credits. Not only has this action resulted in greater revenues, but it has also removed the barriers to interstate trade and has brought about for the first time in many years a national price system throughout Argentina.

With regard to her budget position, Argentina was able to finish the year 1935 with a surplus of revenues over expenditures amounting to about \$6,500,000. This was an especially unusual achievement when it is remembered that the original budget entailed an apparent deficit of some \$23,000,000. Conversion schemes effected on certain issues of the public debt afforded some savings, but the main item which enabled Argentina to achieve a surplus was an unexpected rise in revenue returns which exceeded the estimates by \$24,000,000. Coinciding with the announcement of the budget surplus, the Government submitted a bill to Congress recommending a reduction of the income tax in Argentina on small incomes so that the minimum exemption has been raised from \$750 to \$1,500. The suspension of various license taxes, mostly affecting smaller merchants and dealers, has

also been recommended. There has been widespread approval of this move in the country and the measure went into effect January 1, 1936. It has been decided that the 1936 budget shall be almost identical with that used during the past year.

Apart from budget revenues the Government derived a profit from the control of foreign exchange, and from the surtax imposed on goods imported into the country without prior permits. In the year 1935, the Government's profits from foreign exchange reached an estimated total of \$47,000,000, of which a balance of \$31,000,000 remains on hand. To this sum must be added about \$5,000,000, proceeds from the surtax imposed during the year on imports brought into Argentina without prior permits. At the end of 1935 there was thus available a total of \$36,000,000 for any emergency requiring the protection of the country's basic industries. The profits derived from these operations are earmarked for use in guaranteeing a minimum price to Argentine farmers for their grain, but the improvement in world prices last year saved the Government from incurring a loss on these transactions.

A substantial and significant improvement in Argentina's foreign trade was recorded during the year 1935. Figures for December are not yet available but during the first 11 months Argentina had an excess of exports over imports amounting to \$110,674,000, which compares with \$99,465,000 in the same period of last year. Total imports for the year show an increase of about 11.5 percent, while exports have risen about 9 percent.

The most notable features of Argentina's foreign trade during the year were the heavy increase in both imports and exports to the United States, and a substantial rise in imports of machinery and all building materials. Imports from the United States showed an increase of approximately 7 percent during the year, while Argentine exports to the United States were more than doubled. Imports of machinery and vehicles were almost 60 percent higher than last year, and greater purchases of timber, stone, glass, etc., were a reflection of the building boom which is now under way in Argentina. Increased business activity in Argentina is demonstrated by the clearing-house figures and bankruptcy statistics for the year 1935. Clearing-house figures for the year will total approximately 32,000,000,000 pesos, compared with 28,225,000,000 last year, indicating a rise of slightly over 13 percent. Clearings for the year just completed were the highest for any 12 months since 1931. Total bankruptcy liabilities in the first 11 months of 1935 were only \$27,332,000, against \$45,067,000 in the same period of 1934, a reduction of more than 40 percent.

BOLIVIA

By ROBERTO M. MORRIS

General Manager, Central Bank of Bolivia

THE event most important to Bolivia in 1935 was the termination of the conflict with Paraguay on terms equally honorable to both belligerents, as established by the protocol signed at Buenos Aires on June 12 under the auspices of the mediating countries.

The cessation of hostilities, after three years of armed strife, immediately produced a feeling of relief and confidence in all national activities. The statement has been repeatedly made with every justification that Bolivia, had it not been for the conflict with Paraguay, would today be enjoying excellent economic conditions. This assertion is proved by the fact that all war expenditures have been covered by internal loans financed by the Central Bank of Bolivia and ore-exporting companies, without imposing on the population in general the cruel sacrifices often caused by a situation of this kind. The government of Bolivia has not officially placed any foreign war loan.

On the other hand, it is logical to think that after a conflict of this nature, despite the potential resources of the country, national economy and finance would have to be directed according to a plan of recovery having for its chief objectives the balancing of the budget, the stability of the currency, and the promotion of national production. Tin is the foundation of this revival, since it is the principal export product and provides the greatest percentage of foreign exchange. Under the plan being carried out by the International Tin Cartel, Bolivia's export quota for the last quarter of 1935 was 9,298 tons, or 37,192 tons for the year—that is, 80 per cent of the basic production of 1929 (46,490 tons).

In addition to tin, there has been increased production of gold, silver, wolfram, lead, zinc, antimony, bismuth, copper, and some vegetable and animal products. The total value of Bolivian exports for 1934 reached the sum of 127,202,931 bolivianos of 12 pence. For 1935 it is confidently expected that this total will pass 150 million bolivianos.

The manufacturing industries, among which the most important in efficiency and output are those producing woolen and cotton textiles, shoes, stockings, soap, cigarettes, canned goods, flour, etc., have carried on a normal amount of activity, and cooperated efficiently in national defense.

Notwithstanding the emergency situation which the country had to meet, the construction of many highways, chiefly financed by the Central Bank of Bolivia in 1934 as the greatest support which this institution could give to the national economic system, has been continued with considerable activity. The roads from Cochabamba to Santa Cruz, Sucre to Lagunillas, Tarija to Fortín Campero, Cochabamba to Chimoré, and La Paz to Beni, are the principal arteries in an extensive highway plan which the government is pushing with a zeal and patriotism worthy of all praise.

Commercial aviation, which has been carried on for a number of years by the Lloyd Aéreo Boliviano, also rendered great services to the



ORE TRAIN LEAVING A TIN MINE, BOLIVIA.

Mineral resources, with tin ranking first, are the chief source of Bolivia's wealth. The production of tin amounts to about one-fourth of the world's consumption.

country this last year, regularly transporting a considerable number of passengers as well as freight. Its trimotored planes have flown almost a million miles. Recently this national air system was connected with the international lines of the Pan American Grace Airways, and thus with practically all of the American continent.

As far as banking legislation is concerned, the only noticeable advance is the decree of February 19, reducing interest on mortgages from 10 to 8 percent. This lower interest rate, granted at a time of economic depression when the conflict with Paraguay threatened to be indefinitely prolonged, alleviated to a certain extent the situation of the debtors of the Bolivian Mortgage Bank.

In the economic sphere, mention should be made of certain measures for price control and for the prevention of the flight of capital abroad. The first consists of requiring exporters to deposit part of the value of their products in foreign drafts at specified rates of exchange. This is followed by the grading and sale of these drafts by the Board of Control. This board permits only the import of necessities and raw materials for manufacturing. It refuses every request for the import of superfluous articles and luxuries. Finally, the general control of prices is in charge of the Dirección General de Consumos, created by special decree early in 1935.

This brief review will give an outline of the present situation and chief activities of Bolivia.



CONGRESSIONAL BUILDING, LA PAZ.

BRAZIL

By PAULO G. HASSLOCHER

Commercial Attaché, Brazilian Embassy in the United States

ON July 16, 1934, Brazil promulgated a new constitution, which in general follows the spirit of its first republican constitution of 1891. It preserves the same form of Government, under the same division of powers, very similar to those established by the constitution of the United States. Moreover, in accordance with progress and present-day necessities, the new constitution contains sections regulating carefully and exactly matters which relate to education, the economic and social order, and national security. It safeguards democratic and liberal principles; contains provisions concerning the modern organization of labor, and sets up expert advisory councils for the Government, which will assist it to act rapidly and efficiently. The constitution assures entire liberty to all national activities; its results are evident in economic and commercial progress and development. Congress has passed suitable laws for putting the provisions of the constitution into effect, and the various ministries have issued regulations fixing the obligations of employers and employees and prescribing the conditions for the exercise of various activities.

In addition to the various ministries, the Federal Council of Foreign Trade, the National Coffee Bureau and the Bank of Brazil play a direct and active part in economic and commercial affairs.

The Federal Foreign Trade Council, whose head is the President of the Republic, has its offices in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Its duty is to direct and supervise production, principally that intended for export. It also endeavors to bring about improvement in our products, see that they are efficiently distributed, and fix grades and standards.

The National Coffee Bureau has charge of everything relating to our chief product: Limitation of the planting of trees to avoid excess production; improvement in the quality of the coffee bean; financing of the harvest; and, finally, the regulation of exports so that stocks cannot be accumulated abroad and thus cause speculation.

The Bank of Brazil, the majority of whose stock is held by the Government and whose president is a Government appointee, performs the functions of a central bank; acts as a bank of issue and rediscount; and exercises supervision over exchange, as may be required. As long as the disequilibrium of foreign exchange persists, business men are obliged to take to the bank their export and import

documents, which are expedited in chronological order as far as the resources of the bank permit.

Immigration, which was formerly unrestricted, is regulated by the new constitution; quotas proportional to the number of immigrants formerly arriving from various countries have been established. The Government has large areas of land suitable for settlement which it distributes, supplying tools to immigrant farmers who meet the regulations in effect.

Besides the Portuguese immigrants who first colonized Brazil and the Spaniards who followed them, Italians and Germans have settled in the southern part of the country in considerable numbers. The



Courtesy of "Revista da Sociedade Rural Brasileira."

DRYING GROUNDS ON A COFFEE PLANTATION, BRAZIL.

The entire coffee industry is under the regulatory supervision of the National Coffee Bureau.

immigration of Japanese, very many of whom were coming to both northern and southern Brazil, was practically stopped by the operation of the above-mentioned quota system which, however, benefited Portuguese, Spaniards, Italians, and Germans.

Both the Government and private interests have paid special attention to systems of communication and transportation so that Brazil is conquering the difficulties inherent in its vast territory and geographical conditions. The telegraph service; many radio stations; an increasing number of post-offices; and national airlines operated by army and navy aviators, besides the various foreign airlines, are developing and increasing our communications.

Our extensive coastline, perhaps the longest of any nation, is served by various steamship companies, both national and foreign, coast-wise traffic being reserved to national companies. Innumerable highways have been finished and many are under construction. Railways are also being extended, and this year the Central Railway of Brazil, the most important of all, began to electrify and extend its lines. The various railway companies are owned by the Federal Government, by the State and municipalities or by national and foreign companies.

Our ports are especially vital in our system of transportation. There are many along the Brazilian coast, well equipped to serve maritime trade. The principal ones are Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Rio Grande, Bahia, and Pernambuco on the Atlantic and the river ports of Manaus, Belem, Porto Alegre, and Pelotas.

With the assistance of the Government and the aid of private initiative, national or foreign, Brazil is developing its national economy and striving to diversify its products. Although coffee still occupies the leading place in exports, other products are assuming importance in our economic life. Cotton, for example, is being grown on a large scale and the crop this year was 1,500,000 bales, although because of the irregularity of the rains, the yield was much smaller than was expected. Cacao, tobacco, rubber, oil-bearing seeds, vegetable fibers, minerals, fruits, and meat are being produced on a larger and larger scale, not only for home consumption but also with a considerable promise of importance as exports.

The most important event of 1935 insofar as Brazilian economy is concerned was the signing of the reciprocal trade pact between Brazil and the United States, since the latter country, our best customer, purchases 46 per cent of our exports and American imports to Brazil continue to increase. This agreement, which went into effect January 1, 1936, will have reciprocal advantages for both signatories, and will assure a liberal policy of international trade, based on the most-favored-nation clause.

One of the most important immediate consequences of the agreement will be the liquidation of frozen credits already authorized by the Brazilian Congress and at this writing being carried out by the Bank of Brazil and the interested parties.

We can therefore look forward with optimism to the economic and commercial prospects of Brazil in 1936.

CHILE

By Dr. H. MAX

Head of the Department of Economic Research of the Banco Central de Chile

THE year 1935 was for Chile one of the most active years in trade and industrial development. This reaction in business commenced in 1933, immediately after the monetary inflation of the previous years had been checked, and if the quantitative elements of economic development are taken into account, they indicate at present an expansion in business very similar to that of the year 1929, which was the period of greatest economic development that preceded the world crisis. But there is a fundamental difference between this reaction and that of the years 1928-29, in that the latter was fomented by the large loans contracted abroad, while in the reaction of the last 3 years there has been no participation of foreign capital: the financing of investments, especially in construction, as also the expansion of the manufacturing industries, has been effected with the country's own means.

Undoubtedly, the large amounts of capital mobilized in Chile have their origin in great part in the inflation that took place in the years 1931-32. The abundant funds that had been lying idle in the banks and other institutions have gradually entered the market to aid business development very efficaciously. Hence this development is to a certain extent of a precipitate nature, which makes many fear that after a while an adverse reaction may set in. It is very possible that this may happen, but, for the moment, there are no concrete signs indicative that a change in the existing general conditions is impending.

There are some who hold the opinion that in such a case the country would have no other alternative than to resort again to inflation. But there is not the slightest doubt that such a policy would signify in the long run the complete ruin of the country. I admit that were it not for the inflation of the years 1931-32 the present reaction in business would not have assumed its actual proportions, but the fact must not be lost sight of that these large amounts of capital have been acquired at a very high price. The external value of the currency has dropped to one-fifth of the old gold parity, while the internal value has depreciated to less than one-half. The purchases effected by the country abroad have to be paid for very dearly, in spite of the low prices ruling in the principal markets of supply, and in the country the purchasing power of capital is less than one-half of what it was formerly.

To the foregoing is added a grave social problem in that the income of the salaried class, although it has increased slightly, is still maintained very much below the real purchasing power which it had before inflation took place. This problem of the adjustment of salaries to the greatly lowered purchasing power of the currency is only at present being taken up by the Government, which has appointed a commission composed of representatives of the Government and of the different industrial activities with a view to studying the living



NEW YORK STREET,
SANTIAGO, CHILE.

A satisfying trend in industrial development marked the past year in Chile, and forecast a period of further business expansion.

conditions of the salaried class and proposing the necessary measures to raise the standard of living. It was not possible two or three years ago, on account of the critical situation of business and trade following inflation, to take up this question which today is a matter of great urgency. And notwithstanding that there are many who fear that an increase in salaries may bring in its wake a further increase in the cost of living, this measure is indispensable in order to bring about a real consolidation of the economic situation of the country. The increase in the purchasing power of the large mass of

the community, a mere problem of distribution of wealth, will not fail to produce its beneficial effects on production in general; but the fears that as a result thereof the currency may again be depreciated are unfounded.

The currency of a country is depreciated if exchange instruments are issued in arbitrary and greater amounts than the market spontaneously requires, consequent on the normal development of business. We have been able to appreciate this very clearly during the years of inflation in Chile. But a currency can be maintained stable, that is to say, at its real purchasing power, if the emissions are always adjusted to the real and legitimate necessities of the market.

This is the principle on which the present monetary policy of Chile is based. This policy is the result of very trying experiences. The years 1930-31, i. e., the period of deflation through which the country had to pass, have shown that a sudden and sharp increase in the value of the currency can be a real catastrophe to a country. In the ensuing years, the opposite has taken place and the depreciation of the currency, owing to inflation, has been no less a catastrophe to Chile. It has only been since the middle of 1933 that the country has recovered a more normal position, and if Chile counts today on a relatively stable currency, both in the country and abroad, this is due to the fact that since then a policy has been followed which endeavors to avoid a recurrence of deflation or inflation.

We are not adherents of the policy of a "commodity-peso". To regulate a currency according to the variations in price indices, which of themselves are very problematical, is a very ungrateful task and we share the opinion of that English banker who said: "A managed currency is always a mismanaged currency." In the United States the ideal policy is proclaimed to be that which tries to eliminate from the price movement all influence arising from gold; however, an attempt has been made to influence prices by means of an artificial sub-devaluation of the dollar, and through a special fund the internal value of the currency continues to be manipulated. We believe that in order to have a stable currency not only must the influence of gold be eliminated from the price movement, but also that of money other than gold, that is, all monetary influence in general.

The practical effects that such a policy has produced in Chile are quite evident. During the last three years the level of wholesale prices has moved almost horizontally with a slight downward tendency; the fluctuations of the index have been decreasing year by year and are now limited, almost exclusively, to variations of a seasonal nature. The index of the cost of living has been maintained, also within seasonal variations, practically stable. And as the external value of a currency is a direct function of the internal value, the same relative stability in the exchange rates is noticed. The average of the

external value of the peso for the past three years has been approximately 1.20d. gold. Just as in wholesale prices, the margin within which the variations in the exchange rate of the peso takes place has been reduced considerably and in the course of the first nine months of the current year it was only 11 hundredths of 1d. gold, which corresponds to 9 per cent of the *de facto* parity of the peso with gold.

It is especially notable that this relative stability of prices and exchange rates has been maintained and accentuated, notwithstanding the large expansion of business. Mining production has increased by 187 percent as from the end of 1932 to September 1935. In the same period, the production of the manufacturing industries has augmented by more than 30 percent. As regards foreign trade, exports will amount in 1935 to approximately 500 million gold pesos as compared with 282 millions in 1932; imports have also increased and will total in 1935 more or less 300 millions, as against only 182 millions in 1933. Bank advances, which at the end of 1932 had touched their lowest level, increased up to September 1935, by almost 600 million pesos, i. e., by 56 percent. Credit operations in national currency are today at a level higher by 10 percent than the peak point reached in March 1930, before the period of deflation set in. Both wholesale and retail sales have increased considerably. Construction activities have shown extraordinary expansion, the volume being higher than that for 1929.

In spite of the foregoing, the stability of the general level of prices in the country has been maintained and accentuated, and thereby the real stability of the currency. This gives ground for the hope that it will be possible to maintain the stability of the money should there be a certain decline in economic activities. And should this be possible, the effects which a crisis might produce in the country would be greatly attenuated.

It may be said, however, that the strict maintenance of the monetary policy in the above sense depends principally and almost exclusively on one factor, viz, the budget policy of the Government. The budget of the nation has been balanced for the past three years. At the beginning of 1933 the Government still had to resort to the Banco Central de Chile for financial assistance, but subsequently, by means of new taxes levied, it has been possible to free the budget entirely from dependence on additional issues of currency. The competent administration of the public finances by the present Minister of Finance holds out the hope that in 1936, also, expenditure will be kept strictly within ordinary income and that there will not be a new deficit. It is to be hoped also that the deficit carried over from previous years will be totally liquidated this year, which would signify the complete restoration of the public finances to a healthy position.

The debt which the Government contracted with the Banco Central during the inflation period, amounting to more than 700 million pesos, was consolidated at the end of 1934 in a long-term loan carrying 2 percent interest and 1 percent cumulative amortization annually.

The consolidated internal debt of the Government at present is 1,386 million pesos. The service of this debt has never been suspended, not even during the period of deflation. The external consolidation debt amounts at present to 2,431 million pesos of 6d. gold. The arrangement which in 1935 was proposed to creditors with regard to its service provides for the maximum amount of funds which the country is able to devote to this purpose and which it can transfer abroad without seriously disturbing the balance of payments or endangering the process of reconsolidation of the internal economic situation.

Given the present situation of Chile, her economic policy must be conducted in such a manner that she will be permitted to develop all her sources of production and create the capital which she requires through her own efforts. In order to achieve this end it is indispensable that the present monetary system be maintained intact with a view to fostering and stimulating savings and the natural formation of capital. If the country follows this policy, its progress will be slower and not so precipitate as in the past, but it will be healthier, more organic and more lasting.



From Robert Gerstman's "Chile."

A SHEEP RANCH IN SOUTHERN CHILE

COLOMBIA

By JULIO CARO

Manager, Bank of the Republic of Colombia

COLOMBIA has been endeavoring in recent years, especially in 1935, to extend and facilitate banking credits for increasing production, especially in agriculture. Helpful measures in this field have been the adoption of legislation permitting liens on agricultural products and the establishment of the Agricultural, Industrial, and Mining Credit Bank. By means of agricultural liens this bank, and commercial banks as well, can make loans guaranteed by stock or crops in the field for a period of not more than one year at 5 percent annual interest. These loans, which may be discounted at the bank of issue at 3 percent, are a form of credit whose use has increased considerably in recent years.

The Agricultural, Industrial, and Mining Credit Bank was founded by law no. 57 of 1931, afterwards amended by decrees nos. 553 and 849 of 1932. Its capital, furnished entirely by the State, was originally 2,600,000 pesos, but it was planned to raise it to 3,500,000 pesos in 1935, in accordance with the Government plan to increase it as soon as possible to 5,000,000 pesos. Although the bank is an official institution, the Bank of the Republic plays an important part in its organization and operation, for the latter appoints directly one of the four members of the board of directors, and presents lists of agriculturists and industrialists from which the Government names two more. The Bank of the Republic also selects the auditor for the Credit Bank. Recently the Credit Bank has been entrusted with the management of the National Savings Bank, which has a capital of 1,000,000 pesos and deposits of 4,000,000 pesos, and has been empowered to invest 50 percent of these sums in loans secured by agricultural liens. To the increased assets of the Credit Bank must also be added its privilege of rediscount in the bank of issue. These powers have enabled it to amplify its agricultural and industrial operations considerably, thus rendering a great service to national economy, for the affairs of the bank have been conducted prudently and skillfully.

This service will be made still more effective by extending it to productive districts which, because of their isolation, have been practically denied the benefits of bank credit. Regional credit societies have begun to function in the principal cities of such districts, with capital contributed by the Department and municipalities, the Agricultural Credit Bank, and the manufacturers and the farmers of the respective districts. These institutions are under the supervision

of the Agricultural Credit Bank, which discounts their obligations and then may rediscount them with the Bank of the Republic. In this way the latter can safely and effectively extend its credit in support of production to the farthest confines of the country. The National Government has taken special interest in organizing these societies and in increasing their number, and successfully urged the Departmental Assemblies in 1935 to add to their capital by appropriations.

Another factor in stimulating agricultural production is the policy of the Bank of the Republic to make loans backed by bonds issued by the storage warehouses maintained by the National Federation of Coffee Growers in the principal commercial centers. Such bonds are secured by national products, such as coffee, wheat, tobacco, etc., and bear the very low interest of 3 percent a year.

These persistent efforts to extend, facilitate and cheapen credit for stimulating production have been accompanied by steps for agricultural development. With the greater appropriations made for 1936, the Minister of Agriculture is preparing to put into effect an extensive plan of agricultural promotion through the spread of information, more experiment farms and stations, and the importation of seeds and machinery to be sold to farmers at cost and even, in some cases, distributed free of charge.

To make the results more effective it was very sensibly decided to concentrate at first on cotton, wheat, rice, and tobacco, since their cultivation can be enormously increased because of the ease with which they are grown and the abundance of suitable land.

Coffee, another crop admirably adapted to conditions in Colombia, is grown on an ever-increasing scale, notwithstanding the adverse conditions which this commodity has had to face in recent years. The National Federation of Coffee Growers calculates that coffee exports in 1935 will total 3,670,000 bags (of 132 pounds each), the largest amount ever reported, and a 17 percent increase over the 1934 exports.

Bananas, another important crop, are being cultivated in increasing quantities. Both on the Pacific Coast and around the Gulf of Urabá, large plantations are being established under conditions superior to those around the Magdalena River, especially as the new districts are not subject to damage from occasional hurricanes.

Mining is another field of national production which holds promise of great development. The high price of gold, especially in relation to the national currency, has stimulated gold mining in the last three years. Considerable capital has recently been invested in modern machinery and the geological survey of new mining regions which seem to be promising fields. Colombian gold production, which in 1932 amounted to 7,721 kilograms of fine gold, rose to 10,704 kilograms in 1934, thus placing our country first among gold-producing nations in South America.



Courtesy of SCADTA.

THE AIRPORT AT BARRANQUILLA, COLOMBIA.

Great progress has been made by the nation in recent years in the elimination of transportation difficulties. Colombia boasted the first aerial transportation system in the Americas.

The Bank of the Republic successfully backed this movement, setting up agencies for the purchase of gold in all producing centers and, because of its special facilities for exporting this commodity, paying a higher price than the miners could have obtained by exporting it directly. Moreover, the Agricultural, Industrial, and Mining Credit Bank is at present considering how best to arrange mining credit, for the development of such credit is indispensable if mining is to be placed, as it deserves, in the front ranks of national industry.

Petroleum, produced on a commercial scale only in the concessions of the Tropical Oil Company, is being exploited to the limit of the company's transportation facilities. Other oil companies, such as the Catatumbo and Carare, are just beginning their surveys.

A renewed interest has been taken in silver mines, which once were actively operated but were abandoned when the price of silver dropped. A company with large capital has just been formed in London to exploit the famous Frías Mines, and it is generally believed that the extensive silver deposits known to exist in Colombia will induce others to follow its example.

Gold and silver are not the only metals mined in the country. The production of iron and steel will be developed when better and cheaper transportation makes our rich iron deposits economically exploitable.

Manufacturing has also been stimulated, thanks to a higher tariff. The greatest increase has been in cotton spinning and weaving, although woolen textiles, footwear, and tobacco products have also been made in considerable quantities.

Transportation difficulties have been the greatest obstacle to rising production in Colombia. The peculiar topography of the country and the fact that its most densely populated regions lie between the steep ranges of the Andes have made communication difficult and expensive. Nevertheless, the nation has made a great effort in the last 15 years to build railways and roads, and its achievement in this respect, in view of the circumstances just noted, is probably superior to that accomplished in the same period by any other country of Latin America. These means of communication, added to the river and air routes, have brought the different sections of the country, formerly quite isolated, into contact with each other, and have been an important factor in the great economic transformation the nation has undergone in the last few years.

Besides taking an interest in agriculture and the extension and improvement of education, the Government has continued to promote public works, especially highways. The road connecting Bogotá with Villavicencio, on the eastern plains, is practically completed. This is a very important highway, for the President hopes to extend it along the Meta River as far as Puerto Carreño, on the Orinoco River, at the Venezuelan border. Improved communication will open to settlement a vast fertile region which, in spite of its great possibilities, has been virtually unproductive by reason of its isolation.

At present Colombia seems to be following a policy as regards production similar (though on a smaller scale) to that long followed by the United States: the development of its domestic market as the foundation of foreign trade. The domestic market of Colombia, given the population of the country, can reach considerable proportions, but it must be created, so to speak. Contributory factors in its creation are more extensive and cheaper transportation, the suppression of internal trade barriers, more widespread education, and the improvement of living conditions among the people in general, thus increasing their capacity as both producers and consumers. When the domestic market has thus been developed to its highest point, it will be a firm foundation for a considerable foreign trade.

To establish national progress by these and other means, internal peace has been and necessarily will continue to be the chief and indispensable factor. Fortunately, Colombia has enjoyed such peace for the last 33 years, as the result of a civil régime which has guaranteed the free exercise of all rights, and realized practically and beneficially the great ideal expressed in the motto on our national coat of arms: *Liberty and order.*

COSTA RICA

AIDED by an internal political situation which has been almost uniformly peaceful throughout her history, the Republic of Costa Rica, like the rest of world, was still grappling in 1935 with the difficult problems brought about by the economic collapse of 1929. And, despite the fact that the raising of the standard of living of her people, the prosperity of her Government, and its power to meet current expenses and carry out public improvements, all depend almost entirely upon the sale of a few exportable commodities, mainly coffee, bananas and cacao, this progressive land of 541,000 industrious souls was waging a courageous fight against the depression. In this struggle, she was not deterred by the storms and floods which played havoc with agriculture in the northern districts, disrupting communication by railway, destroying bridges and isolating towns and villages. Work went on in all sections, and material progress was reported at the close of the year.

The increasing importance of the banana industry, with the development of new, extensive plantations along the Pacific coast, was found to be highly gratifying, even though it will be some time yet before they yield their first crop. As to banana exports during 1935, a blight which infested some of the Atlantic plantations caused a drop of about 300,000 stems, if compared with the 1934 shipments, which totalled 3,210,169 stems. Cacao exports were lower than in 1934, but prices were relatively high and there was a great demand for the product in foreign markets. Efforts were made to organize this important industry properly, by establishing cooperative societies among the large number of farmers of limited means who control a considerable proportion of the country's production of cacao.

The coffee industry, which supplies about 70 percent of the Costa Rican export trade, had a year featured by low prices abroad. However, the fall in the exchange value of the colón, subsequent to the month of February, brought a measure of relief to the coffee growers whose situation had been most distressing. Coffee exports during the 1934-35 crop year showed a marked increase over those of the preceding period, with 367,943 bags shipped up to September 15, 1935, when most of the exportable stock had been disposed of, as compared with 270,618 bags to September 15, 1934. The larger part of these exports went to the United Kingdom, as usual, although its purchase of 163,241 bags represented only 44 percent of the year's shipments, as against more than 68 percent during 1933-34. Shipments to the United States totaled 64,442 bags, compared to 15,000 in the previous year, while 138,665 bags went to continental Europe.

The statistical position of Costa Rican coffee, as viewed by the United States Department of Commerce, appeared to be "excellent in most markets" at the beginning of the new crop-year, in November, and "better than it has been in years." It was pointed out that "on October 31 the carry-over in London, the principal center for Costa Rican coffee, was only 5,000 bags for the 1934-35 crop", which compares favorably with "the carry-over at the same time the preceding year of about 27,000 bags. Furthermore, the carry-over in Germany was likewise small."

COSTA RICAN BANANAS

Bananas, coffee, and cacao are the three agricultural products upon which the economic welfare of the Republic depends.



Courtesy of Manuel González Zeledón.

The general business situation seemed to have become adjusted, by the end of 1935, to the depreciated value of the colón, quoted at around 6.85 to the dollar during the last quarter, after a period of exchange agitation in which it declined from 4.25, at the beginning of the year, to 7 colones per dollar on August 21. The foreign exchange control system, as modified by a law issued on February 23, 1935, operated with satisfactory results. Pursuant to its provisions, a Produce Export Control Board, dependent on and maintained by the *Banco Internacional de Costa Rica*, saw to it that the foreign exchange obtained by exporters through the sale of their products was brought into the country, and granted permits for the purchase

of exchange to those persons who needed it to fulfill commercial engagements, meet family obligations, pay educational expenses abroad or for other similar purposes. The board fixed the rate at which foreign exchange could be bought and sold, but there was also an uncontrolled street market offering lower quotations. The purpose of the February, 1935, modifications was to permit rates to move in accordance with supply and demand. On July 10 new amendments were introduced in the law, giving in effect preferential treatment, regarding foreign exchange, to those countries which purchase most Costa Rican exports, and at the same time making it difficult for the exporters of countries which buy little or nothing from her, to collect for goods sold to Costa Rica.

Local manufacturing industries benefited to a great extent from increased cost of imports, and enjoyed a rather prosperous year, a bright spot in the general economic situation, even though domestic industry accounts for a rather small part of the country's total business activity. "It is the importing business", said a recent report to the United States Department of Commerce, "which supplies the country with most of its luxuries and many of its necessities, and it is this branch of business which is most affected by the decline in the value of exports and the weakened exchange value of the colón."

Activities in the branch of public works included some highway construction, and the building of new rural schools and of water supply systems in several of the smaller cities. The water-works at Puntarenas, most important of the public works projects undertaken, was completed in the month of August, 1935.

The principal sources of national income are provided by customs duties, the Government liquor monopoly and the Government-administered Pacific Railway. Estimates made late in the year pointed to a drop of about 2,000,000 colones in customs revenues, as compared to those of 1934, when collections amounted to 13,012,340.67 colones. In an effort to balance the nation's budget, the Government decreed new direct taxes on business, effective January 1, 1936, and affecting banking houses, exchange brokers, cigarette manufacturers, agents and representative of foreign firms, and others. Figures were lacking with regard to the earnings of the *Fábrica Nacional de Licores* (National Liquor Distillery), which in 1934 reported a net income of 2,625,637.36 colones; but the Pacific Railway showed, at the end of the first nine months of 1935, operation earnings of 909,807 colones, or more than double those of the previous year. This constitutes further proof of the rapid strides which agriculture and commerce are making throughout the provinces of Guanacaste, Puntarenas, and in the sections of Alajuela reached by this modern, electrified railroad line.

The facilities offered by this railway continue to aid in the development of a new industry in Costa Rica. This is the tourist trade, which has shown a substantial growth during the past few years, and during 1935 was given added impetus through the intensive efforts of the National Tourist Board. Hundreds of visitors who land at Port Limón, on the Atlantic coast, and travel over the Northern Railroad to the nation's capital, San José, are able to continue across the continent, reaching the Pacific port of Puntarenas after a five-hour trip on the electrified railroad. With the effective publicity campaign conducted by the National Tourist Board, and the favorable response it has been receiving abroad, it is safe to predict that the tourist trade will assume a place of importance in the national economy of Costa Rica.—F. J. H.



GRAN HOTEL, SAN JOSÉ, COSTA RICA.

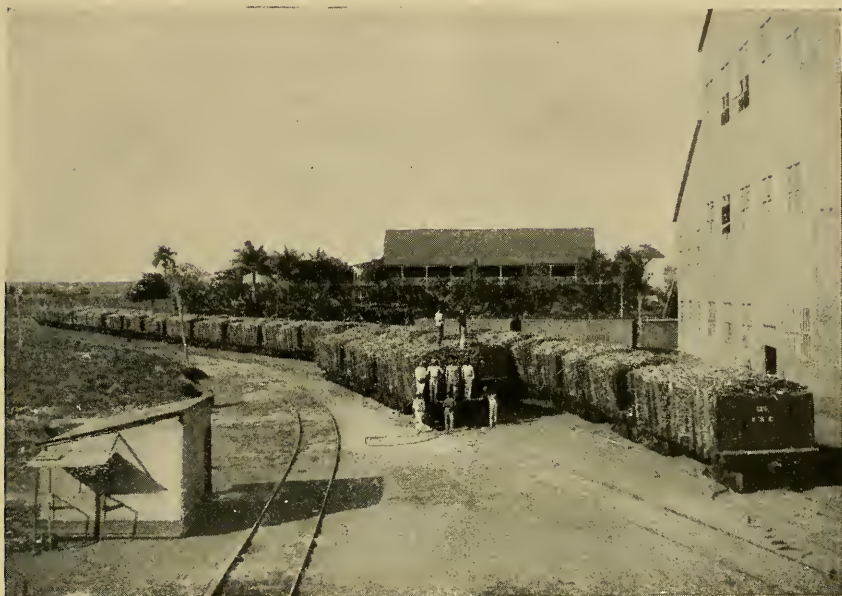
CUBA

DURING the past year Cuba continued to enjoy the improvement in economic conditions which began in 1934, particularly since the adjustment in its commercial relations with the United States through the new reciprocal trade agreement. Reviewing the progress made during the first nine months of 1935, the United States Department of Commerce recently stated: "It is evident that acute economic distress has been relieved in most sections, and that unemployment has been reduced by public works activity and by increasing opportunity for work in private industries. Labor legislation, particularly the minimum wage law, has improved working conditions and increased the purchasing power of this large segment of the population. Increased prices obtained for leading commodities have brightened the outlook for many agricultural and industrial producers and are encouraging the investment of capital in plant equipment and repairs. Private construction is definitely increasing."¹

In Cuba the depression began in 1924 with the collapse of the sugar market, or some five years before it was felt in the majority of the American Republics. Sugar is the predominant source of Cuban income, and its price in New York dropped from 4 cents a pound in 1924 to an all-time low of 0.57 cents in the summer of 1932, rising to 1.2 cents in 1933. In 1934 the Cuban sugar industry benefited by the enactment of the Jones-Costigan Act, which provided for production control and the allocation of sugar quotas among the various areas supplying the United States market. Under the act Cuba was allotted a quota of 1,902,000 short tons. At the same time (May 9, 1934) the duty on Cuban sugar, which had been raised from 1.76 cents to 2 cents per pound by the Hawley-Smoot tariff, was reduced to 1.5 cents a pound.

The most important single factor in Cuban recovery during 1935 was the reciprocal trade agreement signed with the United States on August 24, 1934, which further reduced the duty on sugar, bringing it to nine-tenths of a cent a pound as long as the quota provisions of the Jones-Costigan Act or their equivalents are operative. The agreement went into effect on September 3, 1934. Under it Cuba reduces import duties on a wide range of American agricultural and industrial products and grants other concessions to the United States. In exchange, besides reducing the sugar tariff, the United States grants substantial reductions on Cuban rum, tobacco, and fresh fruits and vegetables, which together with sugar comprise over 90

¹ "Review of Economic Conditions in Latin America during January-September, 1935", prepared in the Latin American Section, Division of Regional Information, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, for the National Foreign Trade Convention, Houston, Texas, November 18-20, 1935.



TRAINLOAD OF CANE AT CUBAN SUGAR MILL.

Mainly because of the improvement in the sugar industry, the chief source of income, the Cuban economic situation at the end of 1935 was better than for the past decade.

percent of Cuba's exports to the United States. As a result of the mutual concessions granted, during the first 12 months the agreement was in effect (through August, 1935), Cuban exports to the United States amounted to 127.3 million dollars as compared with 63.3 million dollars during the 12-months period ended August 30, 1934. Similarly United States exports to Cuba increased from 35.4 million dollars to 56.3 million dollars.

To expedite further the resumption of normal trade relations between Cuba and the United States the Second Export-Import Bank was established in Washington in March 1934. In April of that year the Cuban Government negotiated a \$4,000,000 loan with the bank for the purchase of silver bullion in an amount sufficient to coin at the United States mint 10,000,000 standard Cuban pesos. (The value of the peso is on a par with that of the dollar.) Seven and a half million ounces of silver were purchased through the bank and the United States Treasury at a cost of \$3,588,568.83. Two similar transactions were conducted with the bank in 1935 for the coinage of a second and third issue of 10,000,000 silver pesos. The coins were retained in the Cuban treasury as full backing for an issue of silver certificates having an equivalent face value. On November 8 the Cuban cabinet approved a decree-law appropriating 60 percent of the seigniorage on the 10,000,000 pesos of the

third issue for public works. This step insures the continuation of the program of public works carried out during 1935, which has been an important factor in reducing unemployment.

Sugar, despite obstacles to its exportation and efforts toward diversification, remains the foundation of Cuban economy. The industry still employs the great majority of the working population and produces the bulk of the exports. Thus any improvement affects the whole economic structure of the country, restoring employment to the agricultural population and stimulating business conditions in general. The 1935 sugar crop was harvested under more favorable circumstances than those of 1934. There were fewer labor difficulties, sugar prices were higher, and the quantity that could be marketed in the United States was known before grinding commenced, the quota for 1935 having been fixed at 1,857,022 short tons. Under an official crop restriction program the mills ground 2,537,385 long tons of raw sugar. Exports of raw sugar from January 1 to November 15, 1935, totaled 2,293,124 long tons, of which 1,467,129 were shipped to the United States, as compared with 1,787,938 and 1,229,511 long tons, respectively, during the corresponding period in 1934. Stocks on November 15, 1935, were estimated at 874,687 long tons, compared with 1,266,936 on November 15, 1934. During the year 1935 the official price for raw sugar in warehouse, Habana, for export improved from \$1.299246 per hundred pounds, on January 1 to \$1.762767 per hundred pounds on November 15. The field workers and mill hands received considerably better wages, the minimum wage being established by law at 80 cents for an 8-hour day for the former and \$1.00 for the latter during the grinding season and 80 cents during the "dead season."

Although tobacco, Cuba's second leading industry, was benefited by concessions in the trade agreement with the United States, prices during the first part of the year were not very satisfactory, and the crop was affected by a drought. Abundant rains and heavy shipments of leaf tobacco to Spain improved the outlook for the industry during the last quarter of the year. The fruit and vegetable industry, which was granted seasonal reductions in the United States tariff, enjoyed a prosperous year, tomato raising, especially, employing many agricultural workers. Local manufacturing plants are reported to have advanced toward normal production schedules during the year, while sales of many of their products, such as processed foodstuffs, clothing and certain textiles, paper, and building materials, increased considerably.

During the first 10 months of 1935, 82,051 tourists visited Cuba, as compared with 78,097 during the same period in 1934, and a substantial improvement in tourist traffic was expected during the months of November and December.—G. A. S.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

By CRISTIÁN LUGO

Secretary of the Dominican Chamber of Commerce in the United States

THE program for the economic development of the nation which is being carried out by the Dominican government under the direction of President Rafael L. Trujillo Molina culminated in 1935 in acts marking notable progress in all branches of national life.

The most interesting of the activities both begun and ended last year was the national census, in which complete statistics were gathered on population, buildings, farms, stock, and farm products. This census, taken in the most modern manner, will be the source of all data necessary for promoting undertakings of any kind. The establishment of a statistical bureau which will function in accordance with an act of Congress promulgated on November 1 of last year will supplement the census and keep it up to date.

Furthermore the Government has endeavored to continue the construction of public works, especially the improvement of means of communication and transportation. The new road from Hato Mayor to Sabana de la Mar has solved the transportation problems which retarded the rapid development of one of the richest regions of the country. Four new bridges have been opened to traffic, thus assuring farmers, manufacturers, business men, and the public in general, first class communications.

At the same time that this work was going on the Government was carrying out an intensive campaign for rural settlement and promoting the distribution of farms. Suitable legislation and untiring efforts in this direction have resulted in a considerable increase in the cultivated area of the country.

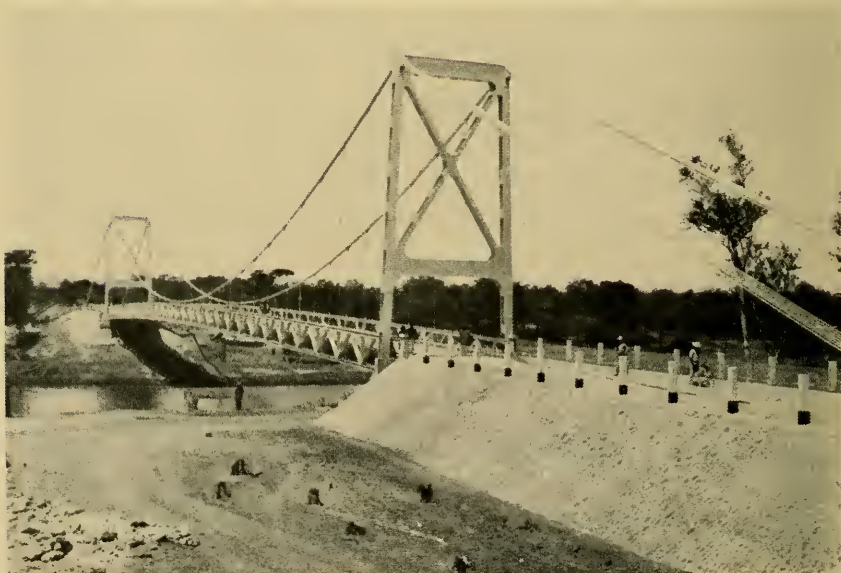
With a view to extending and improving the public services related to national economy, the Bureaus of Agriculture, Labor, Commerce and Industry have been reorganized into two Departments: One has jurisdiction over matters concerning agriculture and labor and the other over those pertaining to commerce and industry. An act of September 18 reorganized the Chambers of Commerce, Industry and Agriculture and gave them greater autonomy.

The general tax law, preparatory to which a scientific study of the tax capacity of the nation was made, abolished the tax on real estate, thus permitting the farmer to spend on seeds and tools the amount which he formerly had to contribute to national revenues.

Last November the Dominican Congress passed an amendment to the commercial code with regard to the organization and operation of stock companies or corporations. The chief purposes of the amendment were to modernize our legislation in this respect, giving greater flexibility to the legal procedure and liberalizing the requirements for the establishment of such companies. A single moderate tax has been established which replaces the former complicated and costly system.

Finally, special mention should be made of the port works at Ciudad Trujillo,¹ started in 1935, which will permit ships of deep draft not only to enter the harbor but also enable them to load and unload directly at the wharf. These improvements, so necessary for the economic development of the country, are now well advanced and in fact are already in use to some extent. Their completion will not only beautify the capital of the nation but will also be a great help in the promotion of commerce and especially of tourist travel, for which there are, at present, flattering prospects.

¹ Formerly named Santo Domingo.—EDITOR.



Courtesy of the Legation of the Dominican Republic, Washington.

SAN RAFAEL BRIDGE, DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

The bridge over the Yaque del Norte River, the first of the suspension type built in the Republic, was one of the projects in the extensive public works program which was continued in 1935.

ECUADOR

By GUILLERMO A. SURO

Editorial Division, Pan American Union

NOTEWORTHY progress toward economic recovery distinguished the year 1935 in Ecuador. In contrast with the depressed conditions in recent years 1935 was the second consecutive year in which agriculture, industry, commerce, and public finance have shown substantial improvement.

In the field of agriculture the year was marked by abundant crops which were disposed of at generally satisfactory prices. The crop of cacao, Ecuador's principal export commodity, exceeded that of 1934, which was considered the best in several years as regards both quantity and quality. Arrivals of cacao at Guayaquil, the principal port, from January to November amounted to 39,031,100 pounds¹ as compared with 33,448,300 during the same period in 1934 and 35,093,000 during the whole of that year. The quotations for this product in the Guayaquil market, which were satisfactory during the first nine months, showed a tendency to improve with the liberalization of exchange control restrictions in October. The coffee crop, which is next in importance to cacao, was also good. In contrast with the reduction in coffee shipments to Spain, Ecuador's traditional market for lower quality coffees, exports to the United States showed a considerable increase, attributed to a large extent to a reduction in freight rates between Guayaquil and New York. The 1935 rice crop was estimated in November to equal or be larger than the abundant one obtained in 1934, amounting to some 85 million pounds. Good markets for this cereal were found in Peru, Chile and Bolivia. Likewise the cotton crop was expected to exceed the 1934 harvest by about 15 percent. Because of the expansion of the Ecuadorean textile industry since 1933 and government aid to producers, cotton cultivation was greatly increased in the province of Manabí, the 1934 crop being double that of 1933. In November 1935, the Government issued a decree stating that there was a sufficient supply of domestic cotton for the needs of the country and forbidding its importation while this condition obtained. The decree further provided that the Central Bank would purchase the entire stocks of the 1935 crop in the hands of producers and subsequently sell it to domestic textile manufacturers at the purchase price plus handling costs.

¹ Spanish pounds: each is equivalent to 1.012 English pounds.

Ecuadorean industries are reported to have had a very successful year. The oldest and most important industry in Ecuador is the manufacture of textiles. During 1935 this industry was the most prosperous; mills worked 24 hours daily and still were unable to meet local requirements for their products. There are 19 textile mills in Ecuador, all located in the highland region. They employ some 3,500 operatives and have an annual payroll estimated at 1.7 million sucres and a total capitalization of 10.5 million sucres. Twelve of the 19 mills produce cotton textiles exclusively, 3 cotton and woolen goods, 1 woolen goods exclusively, 1 hosiery and other knitted goods, and 2 knitted products and rugs.

The shoe industry, the second most important domestic manufacture, continued to operate at the high levels of 1934 when production was estimated at 750,000 pairs, an increase of 50 percent over that of 1933. In addition to three factories, representing an investment of 2.3 million sucres, there are over 300 individual shoemakers in Ecuador. The industry is supplied by eight main tanneries with an estimated yearly production of 800,000 pounds of sole leather and some 6,000 pounds of other leathers. A cement plant established in August 1934, and producing about 24,000 bags of high quality Portland cement monthly was unable to meet the local demand, estimated at between 400,000 to 500,000 bags, private construction having been most active throughout the country. This construction activity is one of the best indications of economic improvement in Ecuador.

When complete figures for Ecuador's foreign trade during 1935 are available they will no doubt reflect the improvement in general economic conditions. Statistics for the first 10 months of the year show increases of 8.7 percent and 40.1 percent over exports and imports, respectively, during the same period of 1934. Total exports from January to October amounted to 94,330,000 sucres and imports to 79,978,000 sucres as compared to 86,102,000 sucres and 47,828,000 sucres, respectively, during 1934. During the first half of 1935 there was considerable apprehension in Ecuador over the growing volume of imports, which threatened to create a large unfavorable trade balance. Credit was tightened but after July exports increased sufficiently to return a favorable balance. The United States continues to be the leading supplier of Ecuador's imports and the leading purchaser of its exports.

On July 2, 1935, Ecuador negotiated with France a commercial modus vivendi which, in exchange for Ecuadorean reductions of import duties on French products, provided for an annual French quota of 13.2 million pounds of Ecuadorean coffee. The agreement was made provisionally effective in France on November 8.

Government revenues have also increased. Collections from January to November 1935 were 59.2 million sucres as compared



THE WATERFRONT OF GUAYAQUIL, ECUADOR.

An abundant crop of cacao—the chief agricultural export—is an important item in the economic life of Ecuador. Nearly 40,000,000 pounds reached the port of Guayaquil during 1935.

with 41.1 million sucres in the same period of 1934. The above figures include import and export duties collected, which amounted to 21.6 and 2.5 million sucres, respectively, during the first 11 months of 1935 as compared with 13.6 and 2.3 million sucres during the corresponding period of 1934.

During 1935 Ecuador enjoyed a stable currency. Since early in February the sucre has remained around 10.50 sucres to the dollar. The improvement in economic conditions has made it possible for the Government to remove practically all restrictions on foreign exchange. On October 7, 1935, a decree was issued repealing the partial control of exchange in effect since January, 1934, which required exporters to sell to the Central Bank 25 percent of the exchange derived from exports at the rate of 6 sucres to the dollar, the balance being disposable at the free market rate of approximately 10.50 sucres. In view of this decree Ecuador may now be added to the list of Latin American Republics which impose no restrictions on normal transfers for commercial purposes.

Among the numerous laws and decrees issued during the year on economic and social matters the following must be mentioned: The decrees of January 6 and 17 and April 2 creating a National Economic Council as well as an Economic Commission at Guayaquil to advise the Government on economic questions; the immigration and colonization decree of February 21 authorizing a contract relative

to immigration of Europeans or Americans of the white race and providing for grants of Government land to settlers; the decree of January 24, promulgated on February 22, providing for the extension of agricultural education to the Indian and that promulgated March 6 excepting communal lands from taxation; the decree of March 28, modified on July 20, requiring landowners to provide better living conditions for agricultural workers; the decree of October 16 creating a Bureau of Labor Inspection to see that labor legislation is complied with; the decree of October 2 establishing a system of compulsory social insurance in the country to include all public and private employees and wage earners and creating a National Social Welfare Institute to carry out its provisions; and the decree of October 4 regulating the operation of foreign insurance companies in Ecuador. As a result of legislation enacted on March 14 providing for the establishment of exchanges a Securities and Commodities Exchange, the first of its kind in Ecuador, was inaugurated at Guayaquil on September 30, 1935.



MAKING JIPI-JAPA HATS IN ECUADOR.

These are erroneously called "Panama" hats.

EL SALVADOR

IN reviewing economic developments in El Salvador during the year 1935 there stand out the efforts of the Government to balance the budget, maintain a stable currency and strengthen the financial position of the country in other ways and at the same time render all possible assistance to the coffee industry without jeopardizing the interests of the nation as a whole. El Salvador has felt the effects of lower coffee prices, for this product constitutes 95 percent of the country's exports and the price which it commands in the world's markets to a large extent governs the general economic situation. In quantity the 1934-35 coffee crop exceeded that of the previous year, shipments during the entire crop year (November 1-October 31) amounting to 730,907 bags¹ as compared with 695,566 bags during the previous season.

Normally Germany, which pays the highest prices for upland Central American coffees, takes the largest share of Salvadorean coffee shipments. The trade restrictions imposed by Germany in 1934, which limited its coffee purchases to the value of Salvadorean imports of German products, made it difficult to dispose of the 1934-35 crop in that market. This was offset to some extent by larger sales to the United States. The latter country, which took only about one-fourth of Salvadorean coffee exports during the previous two years, and only one seventh in earlier years, purchased half of the 1934-35 crop. The prices paid, however, were lower than those obtained for similar grades in Europe. Coffee shipped to the United States was sold almost exclusively in the Pacific Coast States. Seeking a wider distribution, the Association of Coffee Growers of El Salvador sent a commission to the United States last September to interview the principal importers and roasters.

El Salvador levies a tax of \$2.57 on each 100 kilograms of coffee exported from the country, which represents, it is estimated, about one-fifth of the Government's revenues. In order to help the coffee industry the Government has sacrificed this important portion of its income. On June 28 a legislative decree, signed by President Maximiliano H. Martínez, reduced the export tax by about two-thirds, from \$2.57 to 82 cents per 100 kilograms. Of the 82 cents, 5 cents goes to the Coffee Growers' Association and 77 cents to the recently established Mortgage Bank, whose operations are of special benefit to coffee growers. The reduction applies only to coffee of the 1935-36 crop shipped between November 1, 1935, and October 31, 1936. Estimates of this new crop range from 700,000 to 725,000 bags for

¹ Bags of 69 kilograms or 152 pounds.

export and the loss in revenue to the Government as a result of the duty reduction has been calculated at about 2 million colones. To offset this loss in part, import duties have been collected since July 1, 1935, at the rate of 2.50 colones to the dollar, instead of 2.20 as previously. (Tariff rates in El Salvador are quoted in dollars.) On the basis of 1934 figures this change in the rate of collection would increase Government revenues by about one and a half million colones, it is estimated.

On the same day that the Government announced the reduction in coffee duties it made known that the Treasury balance on May 1 indicated that there would be a surplus of 3,202,000 colones at the end of the 1934-35 fiscal year. The report of the Auditor General of the Republic shows that the fiscal year closed on June 30, 1935, with expenditures of 15,952,867.77 colones and revenues of 19,239,140.37 colones, leaving a surplus of 3,286,272.60 colones or a real surplus of 2,116,297.96 colones if pending expenditures of 1,169,974.64 were taken into account. The budget for 1935-36 estimates expenditures at 20,790,290 colones and revenues at 21,073,290 colones, giving an estimated surplus of 283,000 colones.

The Mortgage Bank referred to above was established on January 29 in accordance with the law issued on December 20, 1934. It began operations toward the latter part of the year. Its principal functions are to make mortgage loans on rural and urban real estate and to issue its own obligations in the form of bonds or other instruments, guaranteed by the mortgages held, by a special guaranty fund, by other assets of the bank, and finally by the Government's credit. Its capital when organized amounted to 900,000 colones, divided in shares of 100 colones each. The Association of Coffee Growers subscribed 8,838 shares and the Cattle Raisers Association 150 shares. The former association obligates itself to transfer to the latter and to individuals a sufficient number of shares to bring down to 40 percent its participation in the Bank's capital. The Cattle Raisers Association obligates itself to subscribe sufficient shares to acquire a 20 percent interest. The portion of the coffee export tax which goes to the Bank is used principally for the formation of a 10-million colones guaranty fund. A summary of the first statement published by the Bank, as of August 31, 1935, is given below:

Assets	Thousand colones	Liabilities	Thousand colones
Cash on hand and in Central Bank	1,077	Paid in capital	584
Loans:		Guarantee Fund and other reserves	755
Short term production loans	76	Obligations in circulation	4
Mortgages maturing in 3 years	38	Deposits	57
Mortgages maturing after 3 years	95	Miscellaneous	4
Other loans	10		
Miscellaneous	108	Total	1,404
Total	1,404		

Since the publication of this statement, during the last four months of the year, the Mortgage Bank extended its operations as fast as circumstances permitted. The short term production loans (*créditos refaccionarios*) which appear in the balance sheet are supposedly made only in conjunction with the bank's mortgage credits.

Of great importance in the economic life of El Salvador during the past year was the operation of the Central Reserve Bank established by the Government in 1934. This bank took over the note-issuing privilege, formerly held by three private banks, and centralized all gold stocks.² In addition to the usual central banking



CUSCATLÁN AVENUE, SAN SALVADOR.

The operations of the Mortgage Bank and the Central Reserve Bank were of major importance in the economic life of El Salvador during 1935.

functions, the bank is also empowered to perform agricultural financing operations and thus has been able to be of substantial help to the coffee industry. Throughout 1935 the bank kept the exchange rate of the colón steady at 2.50 colones to the dollar. The report of the Bank as of November 30, 1935, shows the ratio of gold to notes in circulation to be 94.72 percent and the reserve ratio 64.58 percent. The statement of November 30, 1935, when compared with that of November 30, 1934, shows that gold holdings have increased 4.8 percent (580,184 colones) and note circulation decreased 12.1 percent (1,818,556 colones).

² For details as to the organization of the Bank see "The Central Reserve Bank of El Salvador", BULLETIN of the Pan American Union, February, 1935.

The Government's efforts to solve the private debt question in El Salvador culminated on September 4, 1935, with the issue of a new moratorium law designed to end the element of uncertainty with respect to these debts, establish definitely the rights and obligations of debtors and creditors, and provide means for eventual and orderly liquidation. The law applies to all mortgages, rural or urban, which were signed prior to March 12, 1932 and which to prevent wholesale foreclosures had been subject to emergency moratorium decrees. Mortgage credits affected are divided into two classes: those guaranteed by rural property and those guaranteed by urban real estate. The two classes are treated slightly differently as to payment of interest, etc., but both are to pay interest and amortization in accordance with a table given in the law, involving lower costs during the first few years, and providing for eventual liquidation of the capital amounts over a period of $15\frac{1}{2}$ years.—G. A. S.



THE PORT OF CUTUCO (LA UNIÓN), EL SALVADOR.

GUATEMALA

By E. SCHAEFFER

President, Guatemalan Chamber of Commerce and Industry

BECAUSE of the limitations of space we shall consider only the most important economic measures issued by the government during 1935 and a few others will be mentioned because, although they had been passed earlier, their effects have been apparent only recently.

The government's economic policy, based primarily on non-interference with the natural laws which have controlled economic development, has continued to find expression in legislation in harmony with these laws. Therefore the acts now in effect, instead of being authoritarian—or perhaps arbitrary might be a better word in many cases—as is true of the tendencies current in the economic policies of most countries, have unquestionably helped facilitate the development of our national economy through natural channels.

In July 1934, the Chief Executive promulgated decree no. 1545, passed by the National Assembly, establishing the Agricultural Credit Bank as a State institution under the supervision of the Central Bank. The main purpose of the new institution was to aid agriculture by supplying loans—usually for one year, although the time may be extended to not more than five years—for the purchase of seeds, fertilizer, tools, and agricultural machinery; for the expenses of preparing the land and constructing and repairing structures for agricultural purposes; and for the planting, cultivation, and harvesting of coffee, bananas, sugarcane, tobacco, corn, wheat, rice, beans, cacao, cotton, and ramie. These loans were to be credited as a checking account, at annual interest not exceeding 6 percent.

Decree no. 1634 was, in a sense, complementary to the foregoing. It authorizes the National Mortgage Bank, a State institution, to establish and operate general warehouses, in accordance with the provisions of the Law of Credit Institutions. The general warehouses will serve not only to give broader financial facilities for agriculture, but also to benefit commerce and industry.

This same decree, which went into effect in February, 1935, is also interesting because it appropriates \$250,000 as a basis for the activities of the general warehouses, an appreciable sum for a country like Guatemala, especially in view of the powers granted to the National Mortgage Bank to obtain funds through the issue of securities.

The highway policy was an important factor in stimulating the economic life of the country, especially because it provided access to the principal markets of the interior for many agricultural regions



Courtesy of Schlubach, Sapper & Co.

TRANSPORTING COFFEE BY AERIAL CABLE IN GUATEMALA.

This means is sometimes employed for conveying coffee over rugged terrain. The coffee industry was one of those aided by the establishment of the Agricultural Credit Bank.

which hitherto had had no outlet for their products. The expenditure of \$150,000 for the purchase of suitable modern road-building machinery should be noticed in this connection.

Previously, to mitigate the effects of the depression as much and as practically as possible, a number of measures had been issued to ameliorate the situation of debtors. The most important proved to be the limitation of legal interest to a maximum of 8 percent annually, and the provision that all obligations, when due, were to be automatically extended as long as the interest was paid punctually. In September, 1935, decree no. 1735 went into effect lowering the maximum interest rate to 6 percent a year for obligations in general and 4 percent for mortgages and crop loans. It should be noted that this measure was taken only after consultation and negotiation with the principal banking institutions, which are the most important creditors. Finally, the Law of Relation between Debtors and Creditors went into effect in November; it includes in a single act the various measures mentioned at the beginning of this paragraph, harmonized and improved.

Of course, a complete picture of the efforts of the government to protect and stimulate national economic activities would require the mention of many other measures; but such enumeration, even though brief, would require too much space.

Therefore, we conclude with the statement that the most propitious factor in the economic development of Guatemala has been the state of peace, order, and effective guarantees which has prevailed in the country, as a result of the government's policy. These circumstances have made unnecessary any recourse to extraordinary powers beyond those inherent in the natural functioning of permanent political institutions.

The success attending the legislation described would not have been so great if one of the salient characteristics of the policy under consideration had not been energetic action for a radical reduction in the national budget, accompanied by a successful effort to increase imports and exports. Another important factor was the imposition of real economies, more careful administration and expenditure of Treasury funds, and the introduction of measures to assure the probity of public officials.



A SECTION OF SIXTH AVENUE, GUATEMALA CITY

HAITI

HAITI looks to the future with justified hope and optimism, despite setbacks in her commerce brought about by unfavorable weather conditions during the past year and the low prices quoted for her products. Highways, bridges and irrigation projects are expected to give the nation a real chance for modern development under a five-year public works program formulated by the Government, at an estimated cost of 30 to 35 million dollars. Arrangements for the financing of this program were provided, according to press reports from Port-au-Prince, in a recent law authorizing the borrowing of 500,000,000 gold francs. Also, the diversification of crops for export—as planned by the national administration—through the development of new agricultural districts, will undoubtedly contribute to the realization of such a laudable objective.

In the year 1935, efforts were continued to improve agriculture by means of experimental work in the field, and by the fight on the boll weevil and other destructive insects. New interest in banana production has provided a measure of relief for the future, exports having increased 90 per cent in 1934–35 over the previous year. This increase is attributed principally to the contract signed by the Government with the Standard Fruit and Steamship Company, the purpose of which is to place the banana export business on a more permanent basis.

Outstanding, among the international events affecting Haitian commerce, was the signing of the reciprocal trade treaty with the United States,¹ which “provides for reductions in the existing duties of each country on certain products of particular interest to the other, and assurances against imposition or increase of duties on certain other products”. Provision is also made for an “unconditional most-favored-nation treatment of each other’s commerce in all respects”, and for protection against the impairment of the agreement by means of import quotas, internal taxes or exchange control. Haitian coffee, cacao beans, sisal, logwood, bananas and ginger root continue to enter the United States duty free, and American import duties on rum, fresh pineapples, and mangoes and guavas in preserved form, are lowered, in exchange for reductions, granted by Haiti, on a range of American export products, industrial and agricultural. National treatment is provided with respect to all internal taxes and charges except for the existing differential taxes on cigarettes imported into Haiti and on cocoanut oil imported into the United States. The agreement, which became effective on June 3, 1935, is to remain in force for at least 3 years. The settlement of the boundary dispute between Haiti and her neighbor, the Dominican Republic, is bound to have a favorable reaction on the commercial interchange as well as on the general friendly relations of the two nations.

¹ See BULLETIN of the Pan American Union, July 1935, p. 571.

A most important question in Haitian commercial circles during the last quarter of 1935 was the possible effect on business of a law promulgated on October 21, 1935, which prohibits foreigners and naturalized Haitians from engaging in certain types of retail trade. It is specifically provided that the law shall go into effect on February 1, 1936, but reports to the United States Department of Commerce indicate "a possible withholding of active enforcement until perhaps the present crop year ends on July 1, 1936", inasmuch as the rather short notice given does not appear to permit of sufficient time in which to collect accounts receivable or to liquidate stocks of merchandise on hand. The law is necessary, according to the Haitian authorities, because the excessive number of "merchant-consignees, im-



Courtesy of the Legation of Haiti, Washington.

GOVERNMENT BUILDING, PORT-AU-PRINCE, HAITI.

This building houses the Department of Finance and other government offices.

port and export merchants, as well as of wholesale and retail dealers, is detrimental to the national economy, driving away the native element from a branch of [commercial] activity which formerly contributed to public prosperity". The law provides that a foreigner may carry on commerce in the Republic "as a merchant-consignee" solely in open ports. The retail trade of a long list of articles given in article 3 of the law is reserved to Haitians "of origin", defined as those born of "a father who was himself Haitian-born" or, in the case of an illegitimate child, "a mother who was herself Haitian-born".

The gross public debt of the Republic, on November 30, 1935, amounted to 54,613,000 gourdes,² compared to 58,562,276.60 gourdes on the same day and month of 1934. The corresponding figure for November 30, 1933, was 64,596,000 gourdes.—F. J. H.

² A gourde is equivalent to 20 cents, U. S. currency

HONDURAS

THE Republic of Honduras, covering an area of about 46,000 square miles and having a population of 962,685 inhabitants, is primarily an agricultural country. Cacao, cotton, sugarcane, coffee, tobacco, and other tropical and subtropical products of excellent quality are grown in its fertile soil, while its immense forests supply some of the finest woods for both building purposes and cabinet-making. The lowlands are particularly suited to the production of bananas, which are the chief crop of the nation and most important item in its foreign trade. For many years the lack of adequate means of communication and transportation was a great handicap to the agricultural development of the country, but in recent years, and especially in 1935, the Government has made special efforts to construct highways and roads, permitting the shipment of products from districts in the interior of the Republic. The Government has also stimulated aviation, thanks to which it has been possible to establish services bringing even remote regions of the country into contact with each other and making it possible to market agricultural products hitherto confined to the inaccessible regions where they were grown. There are more than 70 airports in the country. This has been another factor in improving economic conditions. But progress has not been uninterrupted, for Honduras was one of the American countries scourged by the great storms of last October; these caused the rivers of the north coast to overflow their banks, flooding towns, highways, and railways, and washing away fields of bananas, wheat, sugarcane, and other agricultural products whose cultivation gave work to hundreds of laborers and whose export brought in considerable revenues to the treasury. The Government was therefore obliged to spend large sums to cover the damages, to repair roads, construct bridges, and in other ways make good the losses.

The Government of Honduras issued in 1935 regulations for leasing the so-called reserved zones of the State, according to which every native or naturalized citizen may lease 500 hectares (about 1,235 acres) of land for agricultural purposes and 600 hectares (about 1,480 acres) for stockraising. This measure was intended to help agriculture and the cattle business and to encourage the establishment of farms. In the same session the National Congress approved a resolution of the Chief Executive establishing the so-called Rural Settlement Plan, whose purpose was to intensify the cultivation of the soil, improve the cattle industry, and protect the farmer. This plan is applicable especially in the zones reserved for settlement, where lots



Courtesy of Félix Canales Salazar.

PUERTO CASTILLA, HONDURAS.

One of the Honduran ports on the Caribbean, through which large quantities of bananas are exported.

of 20 hectares (about 50 acres) each will be granted to heads of family, national or foreign. Two lots may be granted to one person under certain conditions. Foreign settlers importing at their own expense agricultural machinery, tools and seeds of new crops will be given special consideration.

The foreign trade figures for 1935 are not yet available; in the preceding year the total foreign trade amounted to \$20,370,000 of which \$8,216,000 represented imports and \$12,154,000 exports, giving the nation a favorable balance of \$3,938,000. A comparison of these figures with those of 1933, when imports amounted to \$6,287,563 and exports to \$14,277,199, show that the former increased \$1,928,437 and the latter decreased \$2,123,199.

In spite of the depression from which Honduras, like the rest of the world, had been suffering, the country continued to meet the service of its foreign debt in 1935 as it did in former years.

Another event of economic importance took place on December 18, 1935, when Honduras signed a trade agreement with the United States according to which each of the signatory powers agreed to grant reciprocal tariff advantages on certain products of particular interest to the other. The agreement contains the unconditional most-favored-nation clause, and specific safeguards of the type embodied in similar agreements signed with other American nations against import quotas, new internal taxes and other developments

which might impair the benefits of the agreement. According to its terms, it will come into operation 30 days after the exchange of ratifications in Tegucigalpa, having previously been approved by the National Congress of Honduras and approved and confirmed by the President of the United States.¹ In return for the assurance of continued duty-free admission of bananas and a number of other Honduran products—which together represent about 96 percent of the imports of the United States from that country—and reductions in the duty on some other products, Honduras agrees to grant duty reductions on numerous products of the United States, covering 30 tariff classifications, and gives assurance against imposition or increase of duties on other stipulated products, covering 36 tariff classifications.

It is hoped that with the signing of this treaty the trade between the two countries will continue to increase and will constitute a firm foundation for national prosperity and international friendship.—E. C. S.

¹ The agreement will become effective March 2, 1936.—EDITOR.



HIGHWAY INTO TEGUCIGALPA.

MEXICO

WITH warm expressions of satisfaction at the work accomplished during the year 1935, and restating his absolute faith in the future of the Nation, President Lázaro Cárdenas addressed the Mexican people over the radio on January 1 to give a detailed report on the activities of the national administration. While voicing his personal greetings to all on the New Year, the Chief Executive called upon every citizen to contribute his best efforts to the tasks yet to be done. "In this period that marks a brief stage in the onward march of the new Mexico", he said, "we should be guided by a spirit of solidarity, a true concept of values and our dedication to this constructive and patriotic undertaking, as citizens of a nation that needs so much, and is so accustomed to sacrifice."

President Cárdenas explained that the original budget of the Federal Government called for expenditures in 1935, to the amount of 275,795,000 pesos; but, with the increases decreed during the year, it finally reached a total of 305,779,554 pesos. After covering all commitments provided for in the budget, there was a cash surplus of 32,500,000 pesos on hand, which is to be used on a number of important projects included in the 1936 program.

Appropriate action was taken during the year to insure the stability, both in conditions at home and in international relations, so necessary to the fulfilment of the Six Year Plan for economic recovery launched by the present administration. A General Bureau of Population (*Dirección General de Población*) was created and, with the cooperation of the State governments, efforts were made to prevent the emigration of Mexican nationals. Restrictions were imposed on the emigration of individual laborers, while, in the cases of group emigration, measures were taken to safeguard the rights of emigrants regarding working conditions and subsequent return to their native land. In the international field, the development of Mexico's foreign trade was one of the major concerns of the Government. "Sound promotion of our exports and reduction of imports to our indispensable needs, objectives of our consuls abroad as part of the year's program", said the President, "called for an intensive propaganda on behalf of our exportable products." It should be noted here that the value of Mexican exports during the first 11 months of 1935 exceeded 665,000,000 pesos, according to preliminary figures computed at the end of the year, against 583,000,000 pesos in the same period of 1934, or an increase of about 14 percent. The approximate total of the nation's imports, from January 1 to November 30, amounted to

362,398,000 pesos, while the official figures for the first 11 months of 1934 placed the value of Mexican imports at 304,403,000 pesos, an increase of 19 percent in 1935.

The work of the Ministry of Finance, most efficient from a technical as well as from a social standpoint, followed the general program formulated by the Chief Executive in January of last year, when he set forth "the form and the extent to which the Government would meet the 1935 requirements of the Six Year Plan, as regards revenues." Import duties were raised on a number of articles similar to those produced in the country, mainly to promote such industries as poultry farming, stock-raising and leather production. To further encourage local development and progress, a decree was issued permitting the free entry of materials, machinery and equipment intended for road construction in Lower California, as well as of farming machinery for the Northern Territory and the mechanical equipment necessary to open irrigation canals in the Valley of Mexicali. The exportation of the better grades of chick-peas increased through the operation of an adequate quota system. With the organization of the "Productora e Importadora de Papel, S. A." (Paper Producing and Importing Company, Inc.), in which the Government invested the sum of 500,000 pesos, a check was placed on the paper monopoly formerly maintained by a private concern. A new customs law was enacted during the year, which "embodies briefly the reforms introduced by the previous law; modifies the provisions concerning *free areas*, and gives the customs agents a legal status pursuant to the latest amendment to the the Constitution, which requires that they shall be Mexican citizens."

The currency reform instituted by the Mexican Government represented, according to President Cárdenas' report, "the solution given by the Federal Administration to the problem created by the progressive rise in the price of silver in the world markets", for it was explained that "the replacement of coins in circulation with non-metallic currency provided with sound backing, made it possible to keep up the value of our currency at home, as against prices, and abroad, as against the currencies of other countries, in addition to imparting flexibility to the national currency system."

The Ministry of National Economy centered its efforts on "laying the foundations for the fulfilment of the policy outlined in the Six-Year Plan. As concerns petroleum, 2,659,020 acres of land were added to the federal reserves; and in the field of mining, 109 claims were incorporated into those same reserves. Furthermore, the States of Puebla and Oaxaca in their entirety, and portions of Guerrero, Mexico, Michoacán, Colima, Jalisco, Veracruz, Hidalgo, and Querétaro were designated as reserve zones for iron and coal mining operations. Foreign technical experts were engaged to carry out



SILVER MINE NEAR PACHUCA, MEXICO.

Mexico is the leading silver-producing country in the world.

mining surveys, the first group of geologists having visited Oaxaca to make a study of the productive capacity of the iron and coal mining regions. On April 10, 1935, the first Village Common Lands census (Censo Ejidal) was taken; it is expected to disclose the true scope and actual results of the agrarian reforms; while the second Industrial Census, which was taken on the same date, stressed the consumption of raw materials, foreign and domestic, and will no doubt prove of the utmost importance in connection with future economic plans.

The National Agricultural Economic Council, established in March, 1934, was installed as a technical advisory board entrusted with the task of coordinating the activities of the federal and local authorities with those of private enterprise, and by the end of 1935 had secured the signing of agreements with 24 States. Moreover, local district councils for the promotion of farming and stock-raising had been organized in 3 States. Authorization was granted for the operation of 96 farm and stock-raising associations, and of 92 farming cooperative societies; special attention was given to the fight against locusts, an agreement signed with the neighboring Republic of Guatemala calling for simultaneous action against them in both countries; effective war was waged against the fruit fly, the boll weevil and other pests so harmful to agriculture; and progress was

made in the plan which will make it possible to establish new farming centers settled by Mexican citizens now living abroad, but anxious to return home. The irrigation program laid down for the year was duly completed, at an expense of 10,300,000 pesos; a notable achievement, in the opinion of President Cárdenas, who considers irrigation "an essential prop to the policy which seeks the agricultural progress of the nation."

On the fine roads which are being built throughout the country, more than 625 miles of grading, surfacing and paving were completed during 1935. On the Mexico City-New Laredo road, 80 miles of grading, 192 miles of surfacing and 263 miles of paving were put in at a cost of 15,000,000 pesos. The Six-Year Plan provides for the construction of 2,798 miles of highways at an approximate cost of 288,000,000 pesos. Airports were built at Matamoros, Tamaulipas, and Tapachula, Chiapas; and a new hangar was erected at the Mexico City central airport. Improvements were made in ports, lighthouses and docks for greater safety in navigation. As to railways, for which the Six-Year Plan provides an expenditure of 60,000,000 pesos, work was begun on the lines from Uruapan to Zihuatanejo and from Sarabia to Campeche.

President Cárdenas called attention to the activity which has been displayed by the Agrarian Department in the allotment of lands to towns and villages, "not only to satisfy the needs of the *campesinos* but to provide a final solution to this problem, which is deemed to be of vital importance to the economic development of the nation." He said that 1,412 land grants were made last year, involving an aggregate of 5,837,542 acres, to the benefit of not less than 141,001 *campesinos*. This record, which compares favorably with that of 1934, was made possible by the increase in the respective appropriation, from 4,800,000 pesos in 1934 to 7,500,000 pesos in 1935.

The President's report to the people, which contained a detailed account of the work done by all Ministries and departments in 1935, presents also the general program to be followed by the national administration during the current year. In the words of *Excelsior*, Mexican daily, the New Year speech impressed upon his fellow citizens "the thought that ours is a great country, with large economic resources, full of energy and vitality; a nation in the process of absolute transformation, and one which, if it continues to have the benefits of peace and order, in a few years will become an emporium of wealth to be enjoyed by all the inhabitants of our vast territory."—F. J. H.

NICARAGUA

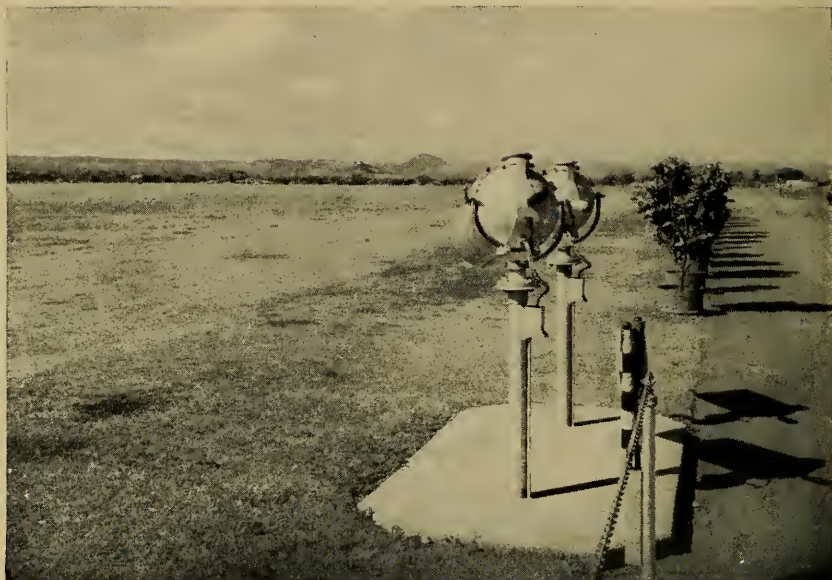
THE efforts of the Government of Nicaragua during 1935 to counteract the effects of the depression met with a gratifying measure of success, and although all underlying causes could not be abolished, the general situation in the country at the end of the year was noticeably improved. President Juan Bautista Sacasa brought this fact out in his message delivered on December 15 to the National Congress, in which he discussed the work of his administration during the previous 12 months. He mentioned particularly one fact beyond the control of the Government: low prices in world markets for the products exported from the country were still having an unfavorable effect upon the foreign exchange of Nicaragua.

Legislation passed and institutions established to further economic progress had generally favorable results throughout the country. The National Bank stimulated production especially of goods for export, by offering credit facilities at a low rate of interest; the Credit Bureau of the bank saved many agriculturists from ruin by sponsoring a readjustment between creditors and debtors which included a scaling down of the former's demands to the latter's capacity to pay. The Mortgage Bank, which opened January 1, 1935, had granted by November 30 loans amounting to 1,979,245 córdobas, thereby benefiting agriculture, stockraising, industry, and city interests. Some of the "urban loans" made during the year were used to rebuild and beautify the capital, Managua, which was almost entirely destroyed by earthquake on March 31, 1931. The first national pawnshop, whose official name is the National Popular Credit Bank, was opened in Managua on November 1, 1935, and the Government has taken steps to establish agencies in other parts of the Republic.

The anti-usury law was, in the opinion of President Sacasa, one of the measures most beneficial to the country during the year. He also praised the effects of a refinancing law (*Ley de Habilitaciones*) which offered credit to farmers and industrialists threatened with bankruptcy; the Conciliation Law (between debtors and creditors) which had brought relief to landowners with mortgages due on their property; and the new tobacco tax law, which went into effect on September 16, and whose revenue the Government intends to apply on a loan for financing the construction of national buildings.

The President reported that the Republic had continued to meet the service charges on both the foreign and the internal debt. Although internal tax receipts, which are used to meet the general budget, increased during the year, there was a monthly deficit of approximately 30,000 córdobas.

In spite of the fact that the depression was aggravated at the end of last October by a severe hurricane which destroyed houses and



Photograph by J. Harold DeVeau.

THE MODERN AIRPORT, MANAGUA, NICARAGUA.

The public works program is being directed particularly to the improvement of transportation.

plantations in the flourishing agricultural section along the north Atlantic coast, the administration continued its general program of public works in so far as circumstances permitted. "The results of the El Sauce-Estelí highway," said President Sacasa, "are already visible in the increased trade of that section. The extension of the road from Estelí to Condega has been almost completed." Surveys on the Condega-Pueblo Nuevo-Ocotal highway, which will facilitate trade with Honduras, are being made and work is progressing on the Rama-Libertad-Puerto Díaz highway. In accordance with the public buildings program, bids were accepted for the National Palace and the contract awarded to an important construction firm for 447,500 córdobas. Railway service has improved, and the construction of the Pan American highway is being considered. "This work," said President Sacasa, "is very important for all countries on this continent, and the present depression will surely not prevent Nicaragua from cooperating to the best of its ability."

The National School of Agriculture in Chinandega and the Agricultural Experiment Center at Masatepe were of great service to agriculture, especially by their introduction of foreign plants. The recently established Bureau of Agricultural Promotion immediately proved its value, particularly in connection with cotton growing.—F. J. H.

PANAMA

By HORACIO F. ALFARO

Secretary of Finance and the Treasury

THE Republic of Panama can boast of having made real advances during 1935 in the field of national economy, thanks to the unremitting efforts of the President to put into effect the laws passed by the National Assembly during its 1934 and 1935 sessions.

The Assembly, on its own initiative and also at the suggestion of the President as co-legislator, passed various laws tending to promote industry, agriculture and commerce; to foster manufacturing and the cultivation of new products; to improve those already in existence; and to settle the agrarian problem by means of distributing land among poor farmers without infringing upon the legitimate rights of land-owners.

Protection to commerce and industry was given by laws 42 and 69 of 1934, which not only exempted from import duties articles suitable for sale to tourists and in general everything which cannot be produced in the country but also imposed duties on everything which is produced nationally or which can be either manufactured or grown. These laws promote the establishment of plants for processing and distributing foreign products and, by executive decree, bonded warehouses have been created and the re-exportation of merchandise has been appreciably facilitated.

Because of the privileged geographical position of the Republic of Panama, the benefits of these measures were quickly manifest in the steady increase in imports and commercial activity, especially in the cities of Panama and Colón. This increase has been such that notwithstanding the large number of articles which may be imported free of duty, an exemption which it was feared at first might occasion a considerable decrease in this item of the budget, the customs receipts are constantly mounting.

These laws, then, serve a double purpose: on the one hand they stimulate commerce and on the other they protect national industry, preventing the competition of foreign articles with those produced at home.

Under the present administration agriculture has been considerably extended. The Bureau of Agriculture and Industries is becoming more important every day and extending its sphere of activity to the whole Republic. This bureau has promoted the growing of rice, sugar cane and other tropical products and has built plants for hulling rice in

various provinces. It has imported selected seeds for free distribution among farmers and for experiments at the National Experimental Farm and has also brought into the country pedigreed sires for improving the national breeds of cattle, horses and swine.

At present there are four experimental farms: one at Santiago de Veraguas; another in the District of Las Tablas, Province of Los Santos; a third at Aguadulce, Province of Coclé; and a fourth at David, Province of Chiriquí. Moreover, preliminary investigations are being carried on with a view to starting a model farm in the Province of Panama, near the capital. In this same province several



Photograph by the U. S. Bureau of Public Roads.

A BUSINESS STREET IN PANAMA CITY.

Commercial activity received a great stimulus in 1935 by reason of the protective legislation enacted.

agricultural colonies have been created to help the unemployed from the city of Panama.

All these steps were made possible by the tax called the workers' and farmers' tax, which was amended and clarified by law 49 of 1934. Its proceeds were designed exclusively to provide employment for the workers in the city and to promote agriculture. It is levied on the net profits of all persons or companies residing or doing business in the Republic, the rate being from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 per cent monthly. Its annual yield has been calculated at 250,000 balboas.

To help agriculture and especially to foster a greater number of small holdings, the Government purchased from private owners in

various parts of the country about 250,000 acres of land. Its purchase and distribution were authorized by laws 20 and 33 of 1934, which empower the President to acquire the necessary land for the purpose indicated and for the establishment of agricultural colonies, model farms and other analogous institutions. Another measure adopted by the Government to acquire privately owned land for the above-mentioned purposes is to accept uncultivated land in payment of back real estate taxes. This practice has turned out very well, for it has given owners an opportunity to cancel their debts to the Government and has returned to national ownership some thousand of acres of practically uncultivated land, thus decreasing the size of very large holdings and increasing the ownership of lands in small parcels.

These problems, which in some countries have originated serious disorders, are being settled by the Republic of Panama peacefully, without prejudice to any legitimate rights.

To attend to the distribution of the aforementioned land, decree number 100 of 1935 created the National Agrarian Commission, composed of the Secretary of Finance and the Treasury, chairman, the Secretary of Government and Justice, the Chief of the Bureau of Agriculture and Industry, and the Chief of the Agrarian Section of the Department of Finance, who acts as secretary and in this capacity has charge of the distribution of the land, in conformity with the provisions of the decree and the instructions of the Commission.

With respect to banking legislation to aid industry, agriculture and commerce, it may be said that there is no general law upon this subject, but the National Assembly at its last session took action tending to facilitate loans by the National Bank to farmers for the purpose of stabilizing the prices of their products, and an Agricultural Section to have charge of such operations was created in the Bank. Its board of directors, in cooperation with the Department of Agriculture and Public Works, is authorized to regulate the operation of the Agricultural Section and its personnel.

PARAGUAY

ALMOST in the center of the immense continent of South America, and bathed by two of its mightiest rivers, lies the Republic of Paraguay, a country of extensive plains and dense tropical forests, the basis of the great agricultural, cattle, and forestry resources which constitute its chief wealth.

Although it is true that during the last few years military activities in connection with the conflict with the Republic of Bolivia checked the normal progress of the country, it is no less true that since the cessation of hostilities Paraguay has started enthusiastically on the road to economic rehabilitation which should lead to an improvement in its economic structure. "The damages to our national economy caused by the war," said President Eusebio Ayala on April 1, 1935, in his last message to the National Congress, "can be quickly repaired. The country has suffered no permanent economic injuries. The upsets it caused were only temporary. Production is increasingly on the upgrade, for a reaction to the universal depression has set in."

Cotton growing is a good example of this. In 1935 production was greatly increased as the result of a well-planned program which has been carried out not only with that end in view but also to establish it as an agricultural resource of recognized value in the national economy. According to data released by the Administrator of the Agricultural Bank of Paraguay, an institution which has given special attention to the growing and marketing of this commodity, the export of raw cotton was estimated to be more than 18,000,000 pounds in 1935, as compared with an export of about 17,500,000 in 1934 and 6,000,000 in 1933. To understand how rapidly this industry has grown, it is enough to state that exports amounted to only 17,330 pounds in 1918 and have increased steadily ever since until they reached the notable figure given above for 1935. If the 440,000-660,000 pounds used by Paraguayan textile mills are also taken into consideration, it will be seen that last year's production reached a total of about 18,500,000 pounds. This amount of fiber represents a raw cotton production of 62,000,000 pounds, for the average yield of marketable fiber was 30.5 percent. Since the average was approximately 625 pounds per acre, almost 100,000 acres in Paraguay were devoted to cotton growing, 25,000 more than in the preceding season, 1933-34. The report also states that if weather and other growing conditions had been normal, the crop would have amounted to some 88,000,000 pounds of raw cotton, which would have yielded about 28,600,000 pounds of fiber. In addition to the fiber exported, as stated above, there were also heavy exports of linters, seed, oil, pressed cake, and cotton thread, the

latter manufactured in factories employing only Paraguayan operatives. This year's results have led the farmers to increase the area sown to cotton; it is therefore estimated that the yield will be double that of last year, especially as a better quality seed has been used and technical information and cooperative organizations, both official and unofficial, have been improved. The Government has shown a continued and intensive interest in promoting this branch of agriculture and industry. It is very probable, therefore, that in 1936 Paraguay will export around 44,000,000 pounds of fiber.



A SECTION OF THE PORT, ASUNCIÓN, PARAGUAY.

The water front of Asunción has been rebuilt in recent years to facilitate the handling of the country's growing commerce.

Government distribution of agricultural tools has facilitated farming. The Army and Navy munitions factories in Asunción are now manufacturing 10,000 plows for the Agricultural Bank.

Paraguay is also a large-scale producer of maté, or Paraguayan tea, a plant whose leaves made a delicious drink steadily increasing in popularity in foreign markets. It is estimated that more than 7,000 tons of this product, which grows wild in great abundance in the central and eastern sections of the Republic, are exported annually, without counting the enormous quantity consumed within the country. In South America, especially in Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, and Chile, there are said to be about 10,000,000 individuals who partake daily of this popular beverage. France is the foremost importer of maté in Europe, the others in order of importance being

Germany, Italy, Spain, Portugal, and England. In the United States its use is increasing every year.

Other products besides cotton and maté which were the object of special consideration during 1935 are tobacco, quebracho, lumber, and minerals. An increased production has been sought, since the future of the country depends to a large extent upon its export trade and the facility with which its products may be marketed abroad.

The four packing plants established in Paraguay (Liebig's Extract of Meat Co., Ltd., International Products Corporation, Industria Paraguaya de Carnes, S. A., and Société Foncière du Paraguay) are again in active operation. The United States has been importing canned meat from Paraguay since the middle of 1935.

President Ayala, in the message already referred to, brought up several important economic matters. For example, he branded as false the doctrine that foreign credit is the chief means of providing money for governmental needs; he advised instead a rational organization of the domestic securities market. "The nation can build its financial structure, from its own obligations," he said, "as universal experience has shown." As fundamental administrative needs of the Public Treasury he recommended "putting government expenses on a systematic basis, regularizing fiduciary obligations, meeting promptly the service of the public debt, and obtaining current credit for the Treasury." Referring to the new Ministry of National Economy, he stated that it has justified its existence as a governmental department, if only for "the increase in export items, the production of sufficient articles to meet the demands of domestic consumption, the construction of public roads, and other aspects of its manifold activities." In discussing foreign trade, one of the chief bases of national economy, the President emphasized the fact that Paraguay is a producer of raw materials, a condition which, "more or less modified, will last for a long time to come," since industrial development "occurs in dense centers of population where technical aptitudes have been slowly and cumulatively acquired." In view of the fact that primitive methods are still used in agriculture and cattle raising, the Chief Executive requested from Congress in 1935 authority to employ a commission of foreign experts to formulate a scientific plan to set new goals for these two important industries.—E. C. S.

PERU

By F. J. HERNÁNDEZ

Editorial Division, Pan American Union

IMPROVED economic conditions throughout the year 1935, as compared with 1934, have raised the hopes of the Government and people of Peru for an early return of the country to pre-depression prosperity. Great satisfaction is expressed by the national administration at this favorable trend, which speaks well of its rehabilitation policies. The national budget was expected to be balanced at around 130,000,000 soles, against 111,119,000 soles in 1934; while the budget for 1936, which was submitted to Congress last September, estimates revenues and expenditures at 139,126,746 soles, an increase which, according to the Ministry of Finance, is fully justified by the expected increase in the yield of customs duties at the new port of Callao, and that of the income tax. To these may be added the all-important factors of stable political conditions at home and peaceful and cordial relations with the rest of the world. The announcement by the Lima Government that the new budget provided for resumption of foreign debt services evoked high praise and considerable satisfaction abroad.

To the amendment of the General Banking Law, pursuant to a legislative act promulgated on March 23, 1935, encouraging the extension of commercial banking operations by reducing reserve requirements, and of branch banking by reducing invested capital requirements, is attributed in a large measure a broad expansion of credit operations throughout the land, with particular benefit to agriculture. Branch offices have been established by important banks in Callao, Piura, Ica, Huacho and other places. There has been a tendency for bank deposits to increase faster than loans, a situation which has prompted the banks to seek new outlets for their surplus funds. Exchange remained relatively stable throughout the year, with no sharp fluctuations reported, the general tendency being for the sol to appreciate.

The latest figures available, covering the first ten months of 1935, show that the total volume of Peruvian foreign trade increased appreciably, as compared with the same period of 1934, reports placing the amount at 398,101,690 soles for 1935 against 388,221,437 soles for 1934. Exports increased to the extent of 6,119,978 soles, and imports increased from 138,974,033 to 142,734,308, evidencing a

healthy improvement in the purchasing power of the nation. Revenues from customs duties amounted to 31,321,267 soles as against 28,056,864, an increase of 3,264,403 soles. The outstanding features in the international commerce of Peru during this period were the marked increase of trade with the United States and the decline of trade with Great Britain. Exports to the United States showed an increase of more than 17.5 million soles over the January-October period of 1934, attributed largely to the rise in the price of copper, while American imports increased by 3.5 million soles. On the other hand, imports from England fell off considerably, and exports to that country also diminished. The reason for this decrease is found in the reduced purchases of Peruvian cotton, compensated only by heavier German purchases. During the period under discussion, Germany displaced England at the head of the list, a position which she had held almost continuously since Peru became a cotton exporting country. Statistics revealed also that Japan was making a decided effort to increase her purchases from Peru, reducing a balance, unfavorable to the latter, of 5,077,529 soles in the first ten months of 1934, to 2,820,976 in the same period of 1935, notwithstanding an increase in imports.

The agricultural situation, according to reports received by the United States Department of Commerce, has continued to be satisfactory. Recent estimates forecast "a cotton yield somewhat under that of 1934, but well above a normal crop." Moreover, the quality and staple of the maturing crop are expected to be even better than the previous ones. Prices were considered to be "generally remunerative", and, on the whole, another prosperous year was in prospect for the industry. The outlook for the sugar industry, on the other hand, did not seem very favorable, with continued unsatisfactory prices in the world markets making the position of the sugar planters extremely difficult. In a letter addressed to President Benavides by Señor Carlos Palacios V., vice-president of the National Agrarian Society, the Government's attention was called to losses which estate owners were sustaining through having to sell sugar at prices below cost of production, and to the danger of having either to curtail production or to close down altogether unless there were some measure of relief. Mining showed continued activity, as a result of improvement in metal prices. The monthly production quota of Peru was not reduced under the international copper agreement, and, consequently, no slackening was expected in the principal mining industry of the country, which was reported as "profiting by the higher level of copper prices." Another bright feature in the mining industry of Peru was the rise in silver prices, with the corresponding beneficial effect upon the national economy. Petroleum exports during the

first nine months of 1935 were valued at 89,509,703 soles, as compared with 90,345,958 for the corresponding period of the previous year—a decrease of 836,253 soles—slightly cutting down the revenues collected by the Government on these exports, from 11,332,382 to 11,122,658 soles. Nevertheless, the operating companies have intensified, rather than diminished, their activity, with the International Petroleum increasing the capacity of its refining plant at Talara, while the Lobitos Oil Company completed an up-to-date plant in England to process its Peruvian crude oil.



BALES OF COTTON AT A MILL NEAR LIMA, PERU.

Cotton has become the second leading export of Peru, valued slightly under petroleum and its products.

The dearth of statistical data makes it impossible to give accurate information regarding national industries and output, a situation which the Government has undertaken to remedy, as a direct result of the recent signing of a commercial treaty with Chile. The National Congress approved a resolution recommending "the appointment of a Technical Commission to study the production of articles of prime necessity and to draw up complete statistics of national food products in relation to the requirements of the country", inasmuch as in the congressional debate on the treaty, conflicting sets of figures were submitted by supporters and opponents of the pact. A National Statistical Bureau has been in existence since 1932, but has been unable to operate properly owing to lack of funds. Nevertheless,

there were clear indications of a sustained upward trend in the manufacturing industries during the last quarter of 1935. The beginning of a new Callao just north of the old city, as a direct result of the modern port works there, was the feature of an active year in the construction industry. Unemployment was not a major problem during 1935.

A number of treaties signed with other South American countries gave added impetus to business in Peru. After ratification of the Rio protocol, paving the way to a final solution of the unfortunate controversy with Colombia over the Amazonian port of Leticia, there was an immediate favorable reaction in the general business situation. However, greater benefits were expected from the Peruvian-Chilean commercial treaty originally signed on March 17, 1934, and the additional protocol, signed on February 1, 1935, both of which became effective on November 27, 1935, after ratification by both Governments, replacing the *modus vivendi* entered into in 1932. The treaty provides special treatment in Chile to Peruvian sugar in exchange for similar favors granted to Chilean wheat in Peru. Both of these commodities are to be free from any import restrictions up to 70 percent of the total consumption in the importing country and no favors to third countries are to be granted which may render difficult the sale of these products up to that amount. Half of the 70-percent quota on Chilean wheat will be admitted duty free into Peru. Peruvian cotton will be admitted free of duty in Chile up to 100,000 kilos annually, while Peru will not impose import duties on Chilean condensed and evaporated milk up to 1,000 tons a year. In the event that Chile imposes a duty on cotton yarn, imports of this commodity from Peru will be admitted free up to 500,000 kilos net per year. In addition to several other reciprocal concessions, both countries will have natural fertilizers, coal, lumber, fruits and vegetables in their free list, and the products of each will be accorded national treatment in the other with respect to internal legislation.¹

Great strides were made in the improvement of all means of transportation, new roads and airlines facilitating the flow of goods between the coast and the sierra. The central highway, expected to be the main artery of a great network of roads, opening new lands to exploitation, was formally opened to traffic in June, 1935. It starts from Lima and runs east, crossing the Andes, to Oroya, where junction is made with the highway system of the Department of Junín, which in turn is connected with roads of the Departments of Huánuco, Huancavelica and Ayacucho. The first section having been completed, work will proceed until this modern highway reaches Pucallpa, a port on the Ucayali River, from which water transportation is

¹ See BULLETIN of the Pan American Union, July, 1934, p. 531.

provided to the Atlantic Ocean by way of the Amazon River.² Then there is the progress of Peruvian aviation, which has been nothing short of amazing. Numerous lines cross the country in every direction, and Lima boasts today what is considered one of the finest airports in South America. Faster services have been established in the international field, providing closer contact with the neighboring countries. Only recently, Peruvian-built airplanes made non-stop flights from Lima to Santiago, Chile, and to Bogotá, Colombia.

It is evident, therefore, that the year 1935 witnessed a notable improvement in the general economic situation of Peru, and that, with continued political and industrial stability within her frontiers and her international policies of amity and better trade relations bearing the results expected, she will be able to meet her problems during 1936 with justified optimism and excellent prospects.

URUGUAY

By OCTAVIO MORATÓ RODRÍGUEZ

Member, Editorial Staff of "Revista Económica Sudamericana"

ACCORDING to a law passed on January 31, 1935, the budget for last year was as follows: Estimated revenues, 84,162,973.55 pesos; estimated expenditures, 83,970,486.82 pesos.

National debt.—The floating debt of the Uruguayan Government, as of October, 1934, was 30,000,000 pesos. A law of November 9, 1934, authorized the Bank of the Republic to pay off amortizable obligations (1st and 2nd Series) which had been issued by the Autonomous Amortization Bureau to liquidate blocked foreign exchange. The bank was empowered to use for that purpose an amount not exceeding 10,000,000 gold pesos (about 22,000,000 paper pesos at the official rate of exchange—12.06 francs per Uruguayan peso), and to take from its gold stocks the amount needed.

These expenditures will be a debt of the State to the Bank, and are to be repaid in annual installments of 1,500,000 paper pesos, with interest at the rate of 6 paper pesos per annum on each 100 gold pesos or their equivalent.

The assets of the Autonomous Amortization Bureau are to be liquidated to the credit of the State in an amount equivalent to the amortizable obligations which the Bank has paid; the proceeds, after the deduction of some legal claims previously arranged for, must be applied to paying off the national floating debt, which will thus be reduced by about 26,000,000 pesos.

² See article "The Peruvian Central Highway", by Eduardo Salgado, in the November issue of the BULLETIN.

According to the above law of November 9, 1934, and another passed on August 14, 1935, the internal debt was to be reduced by 27,500,000 pesos as follows: Consolidated Internal Debt of 1933, 9,500,000 pesos; Public Works 6½ percent 1932 Bonds, 13,000,000 pesos; and Loan to Encourage Rural Living and Colonization, 5,000,000 pesos.

The law of November 9, 1934 further provided that public debt bonds already authorized but not issued by December 31, 1933, could not be issued without special legislative action, except in the case of the Public Works Bonds of 1932.

According to decrees of September 28, 1934, and February 7, 1935, the purchase or transfer of foreign debt bonds, except those issued by municipalities, must be registered with the national treasury. The temporary retirement of foreign debt obligations held in the country was provided for by decrees of January 11, 12, and 14, 1935, although some obligations were excepted by decree of February 2, 1935. For such obligations the owners would receive coupon certificates good only in the country, payable in Montevideo in Uruguayan pesos.

The law of August 14, 1935 authorized the emission of 20,000,000 pesos, nominal value, in 6 per cent internal tax-exempt coupon bonds. These were to be offered in exchange for blocked foreign debt bonds, held in the country, on which interest payments were to be resumed in foreign currency, and once they had been acquired by the State, they were to be delivered to the Bank of the Republic as an extraordinary asset to make up its Exchange Stabilization Fund. Official estimates gave the sum of 24,000,000 pesos, nominal value, as the amount of the foreign debt bonds blocked at the time the bill was introduced.

Balance of Payments—Foreign trade.—Uruguay has had a large unfavorable balance of trade for several years. By a decree of August 31, 1934, an official commission was appointed to establish the real values of the imports and exports for 1932, 1933, and 1934, and to calculate the balance of payments for those years.

Control of exports was vested in the Bank of the Republic by a decree of April 4, 1935, through extension of exchange control and the transfer abroad of capital entrusted to it by the law of May 29, 1931. This provided that permission to export commodities of any kind must be obtained in advance, so that the declared value of each shipment could be ascertained beforehand.

A law of November 9, 1934 made it obligatory to obtain prior permits for imports, and under it exchange quotas were assigned by country and by classes of merchandise. These quotas can not be less than 75 percent of the value of the exports of Uruguayan products to the respective purchasing countries. Computed within such quotas were payments for exports to Uruguay from each country; financial

services for the payment of public and private debts and public services; freight, insurance, and personal drafts; and, in general, all transfers of funds. Import permits can also be granted when the importer possesses the necessary exchange.

A law of July 15, 1932 consolidated the blocked foreign credits as of that date, by the issuance of amortizable bonds by the Autonomous Amortization Bureau to a total of 37,311,594.90 pesos in foreign currencies at 5 and 6 percent annual interest, to be canceled by five annual payments of 10, 15, 20, 25, and 30 percent, respectively.

The law of November 9, 1934 authorized the liquidation of foreign credits blocked after July 15, 1932, by the issuance of amortizable



THE NEW CUSTOMHOUSE AT MONTEVIDEO.

This modern building is one of the recent improvements at Uruguay's chief port, through which nearly 90 percent of the country's foreign trade passes.

bonds, 2d series, at $3\frac{1}{2}$ percent annual interest. These bonds were to be amortized as follows: 30 percent immediately; 15 percent each year for the four following years; and a final payment of 10 percent. The Autonomous Amortization Bureau was given authority to make extraordinary amortization payments at its discretion.

The foregoing laws and decrees were complemented by the signing of bilateral treaties or conventions with England, France, Germany, Italy, Spain, and Sweden. Private agreements were also made covering foreign trade with other countries.

The Bank of the Republic.—A law of August 14, 1935, made the Issue Department of the Bank autonomous and conferred upon it control of the currency and supervision and regulation of private banking.

The bank is empowered to issue bank notes: (1) up to an amount equivalent to the paid-up capital of the bank (its authorized capital is 35,000,000 pesos, the paid-up capital 31,175,678.40 pesos); (2) against gold or silver on deposit at the rate of 2.1932 paper pesos for each gold peso of the legal standard established by a law of June 23, 1862 (with a maximum of 20,000,000 pesos in silver certificates); (3) up to 10,000,000 pesos against bank rediscounts of paper falling due in 180 days or less, excluding obligations of the State and its dependencies. (The amount available at present is a million pesos, more or less.)

The Bank of the Republic must always maintain a cash reserve of 20 percent of its deposits.

The establishment of an Exchange Stabilization Fund was authorized for the purpose of regulating foreign exchange and to provide the necessary cash for redeeming and meeting the services of amortizable obligations of the Autonomous Amortization Bank. The fund is to be made up of gold on deposit which the bank is free to use according to the law of November 9, 1934; foreign exchange in its possession; additional funds available because of the delivery to the bank, as its property, of blocked foreign debt bonds in Uruguay.

Revaluation of the metallic reserve of the Bank of the Republic.—By the law of August 14, 1935 metallic reserve when transferred to the Issue Department as the basis for note issue in the proportion of 2.1932 to 1, was revalued at 37,000,000 pesos in gold and 4,091,324 pesos in silver, which yielded a bookkeeping profit of 49,030,167.79 paper pesos to the State. This profit is to be used in the next three years, as follows:

(a) Canceled balances of the Bank of the Republic, the Autonomous Amortization Bank, etc.....		Pesos	11, 984, 516. 27
(b) To be distributed in cash:		Pesos	
To the Mortgage Bank of Uruguay....	8, 000, 000		
Unemployment relief (construction of public works in city and country)....	15, 600, 000		
Schools and other educational institutions.....	2, 750, 000		
Aid for stockraisers and farmers.....	2, 498, 356. 30		
Pension funds.....	6, 000, 000	34, 848, 356. 30	
Miscellaneous.....		2, 197, 295. 22	
			49, 030, 167. 79

Aid to agriculture.—According to the law of August 14, 1935, already mentioned above, the reduction to 4 percent of the annual interest rate on rural mortgages held by the Mortgage Bank of Uruguay is to be continued for three years.

A decree of September 17, 1934 regulated the collection and distribution of funds to be used as bounties to cattleraisers.

The laws of November 14 and 30, 1933, on the minimum price of wheat, went into effect, with slight modification, for the 1934-35

harvest, and the Bank of the Republic was given control in the matter by a law of December 18, 1934, and decrees of January 2 and February 6, 1935.

The automatic 10 percent reduction in rents, decreed by a law of October 21, 1931, was continued for 1935 by a law of December 20, 1934.

The Board to Regulate Markets and the Price of Cattle was established by a decree of August 17, 1934, to advise as to the distribution of bounties to stockraisers, and regulate prices in the government-owned slaughterhouse at Tablada.

By a law of September 13, 1935, the functions of an "Arbitration Tribunal" created by a law of March 14, 1934, were extended for one more year to deal exclusively with mortgage cases.

Of the legislative acts mentioned above, the laws of November 9, 1934, and August 14, 1935, stand out for their importance and results. The two laws complement each other and are based on the potential financial strength of the Bank of the Republic, especially in view of its gold reserves. The stock of gold coin which made up the reserves of that bank in November 1934 was valued at 46,642,791.50 pesos in accordance with the monetary law of June 23, 1862—nevertheless, the note issue of the bank itself was inconvertible and the Uruguayan peso had declined sharply in the international market.

Thus it has been seen that the State profited from this position, and its profits provided the means for carrying out its foreign trade program and its policies with regard to Government finance, currency circulation, and foreign exchange.



ONE OF URUGUAY'S BIG MEAT PACKING PLANTS.

VENEZUELA

By H. GERALD SMITH

Chief, Section of Financial Information, Pan American Union

THE financial position of the Venezuelan government is such as to make it appear most unusual in contrast with other countries. Following arrangements made in 1930 for the payment in full of the external debt of the government, action was taken by the Venezuelan Congress on June 1, 1935, for the complete liquidation of the internal debt, thus leaving the Government without any indebtedness. In addition, there remained a substantial surplus in the national treasury. From this surplus, an appropriation of 10 million bolívares was made in 1934 for the relief of distressed farmers; it was followed by another appropriation of a similar amount, for the same purpose, in June 1935.

One of the first acts of General Eleazar López Contreras, who succeeded to the Presidency of Venezuela upon the death of General Juan Vicente Gómez in the latter part of December 1935, was to announce that, as a measure of agricultural relief, the Government would purchase 600,000 bags of coffee from producers. It was reported that Treasury reserves would be drawn upon to the extent of 30 million bolívares for this purchase.

During the last few fiscal years, governmental revenues in Venezuela have consistently exceeded expenditures, allowing the Treasury surplus to increase. For the fiscal year 1935-36, the budget estimated revenues at 164,593,779 bolívares, and expenditures at the same figure.

However, the basic economic situation in Venezuela during 1935 continued to be dominated by the unsatisfactory export position of the coffee, cacao and other local industries, although alleviated to some extent toward the latter part of the year by governmental relief measures.

To appreciate the significance of this existing situation in Venezuela, it is necessary to review briefly conditions leading up to it during the past few years. The export trade, of great importance in the economy of Venezuela, consists of two distinct groups: coffee, cacao and other less important commodities, shipped by Venezuelan producers; and petroleum and its products, and gold, exported by foreign enterprises operating in the country. The returns from the former group of commodities accrue more or less directly to the nation as a whole; broadly speaking, the latter group affects the life of the country only in the amount of taxes paid to the Government, and wages and other expenditures made within the country. (It is recognized, however, that the gold-mining industry, though in foreign

hands, spends within the country the greater part of the proceeds of the gold mined.)

With such a situation, it is obvious that the general economic well-being of Venezuela depends largely upon the success with which coffee, cacao and other products are sold in foreign nations. By analyzing the position of the coffee industry in 1935, in the absence of late statistics on other economic developments, an idea of the situation of the country as a whole may be obtained.

While other nations exporting commodities similar to those produced in Venezuela have had the advantage of depreciated currencies



Courtesy of the Standard Oil Company.

OIL FIELDS, VENEZUELA.

This general view shows wells and shops in the La Salina area near Lake Maracaibo. The annual exports from Venezuela reflect a steadily increasing output of petroleum and its by-products.

during the past few years in competing in consuming markets, Venezuela has remained on the gold standard. In 1932 the average exchange value of the currency unit, the bolívar (with a par value of 19 cents U. S.), was approximately 15 cents U. S. currency; in 1933 it rose to approximately 19 cents; in 1934 the average for the entire year was about 28 cents, but would have been considerably higher, had not an arrangement been entered into between the Government and foreign petroleum companies which held the bolívar down to about 25 cents during the latter part of the year. During the first 10 months of 1935, the rate was held stable at between 25 and 26 cents. In view of this exchange situation, it is interesting to note

THE PAN AMERICAN UNION

its effect upon exports of the most important commodity, coffee. This is shown roughly in the following table which, based on preliminary trade statistics and merely approximate coffee prices, nevertheless reveals the basic situation:

Exports of Venezuelan coffee from three principal ports, January-October

Year	Number of bags exported	Average price per bag in Caracas	Total approximate return to exporters
1933	553,048	<i>Bolívares</i> 5)	<i>Bolívares</i> 27,902,400
1934	639,166	40	25,566,640
1935	838,381	32	26,828,192

The above table shows clearly that although coffee exports from the three principal Venezuelan ports increased in volume by 50 percent in the first 10 months of 1935 as compared with the same period in 1933, the monetary return to producers was less than in the earlier year. It will be recalled that during the period covered by the above table, coffee producers in other Latin American countries where currency depreciation had occurred, were receiving each year higher returns in national currency from coffee exports. This, then, is the crux of the economic problem facing producers of coffee and other agricultural commodities in Venezuela, at the close of 1935. In speaking of this problem as affecting the sale of coffee in the United States, one commentator in Venezuela, Señor Ramón León, has succinctly summarized the basic situation as follows:

As can be appreciated, the difference between Venezuelan and Colombian coffees tends every day to become less in the United States, as is natural considering their similar qualities. What is different is the amount received by the Colombian and Venezuelan producer, for while the Colombian is receiving 19 Colombian pesos for 100 pounds of coffee, the Venezuelan receives only 28 to 30 bolívares.¹ *This is the point to be considered in the present condition of our export products—to find a system which, without increasing the cost of living, or endangering our gold standard, might stimulate exports, which form the only part of our national economy to suffer from the effects of an appreciated currency. There must be borne in mind the difficult struggle which our coffee wages in world competition against countries with depreciated currencies.*

¹ In U. S. money at current rates, 19 Colombian pesos equal about \$11, while 30 Venezuelan bolívares equal approximately \$7.50.

PAN AMERICAN CHRONOLOGY, 1935¹

JANUARY

1. The Nicaraguan Government installed the Mortgage Bank at Managua.
2. The Pan American Union opened a Division of Travel to promote tourist travel in the 21 American Republics.
3. The Secretary of State of the United States announced receipt of a check for half a million dollars from the Government of Mexico in payment of the first annual installment due in accordance with the Special Claims Convention signed at Mexico City on April 24, 1934.
6. A National Economic Council to coordinate governmental economic policy was created in Ecuador; similar bodies function in Mexico, Peru, Chile, and Colombia.
9. Brazil sent to the United States a financial mission headed by Dr. Arthur de Souza Costa, Minister of Finance.
16. President Benavides officially inaugurated the Callao Port Terminal in Peru.
18. Peru celebrated the four hundredth centenary of the founding of Lima by Pizarro.
29. The Mortgage Bank of El Salvador was organized.
30. The control of exchange was relaxed in Colombia when the Bank of the Republic withdrew its support from the foreign exchange market.

FEBRUARY

2. Dr. Oswaldo Aranha, the Brazilian Ambassador in Washington, and Secretary of State Cordell Hull signed a reciprocal trade agreement between Brazil and the United States.
10. A national plebiscite in Haiti voted for the purchase of the capital stock of the National Bank of Haiti from its New York owners; purchased July 8 at the price of \$1,000,000.
11. Brazil liberalized the restrictions imposed on the purchase of foreign exchange to cover imports.
13. The 28,000 high schools of the United States celebrated the three hundredth anniversary of the founding of the Boston Publick Latin School, forerunner of the modern American high school and founder of free education in the modern world.
16. President Arturo Alessandri of Chile established an Agricultural Colonization Fund to encourage the cultivation of untilled land in the southern section of the country.
23. The Governments of Colombia and Peru agreed to extend the time limit for ratification of the Protocol of Peace, Friendship and Cooperation signed by the two nations in Rio de Janeiro on May 24, 1934.
President Cárdenas of Mexico issued a Popular Credit Act, establishing a national system of small loans for laborers, artisans, tradesmen, and professional men of limited resources.

¹ Compiled by Guillermo A. Suro, Editorial Division, Pan American Union.

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27. The Presidents of the Dominican Republic and Haiti, General Rafael Trujillo Molina and Dr. Sténio Vincent, settled through direct conversations the last remaining difficulties for the demarcation of the boundary between their respective countries.

MARCH

1. General Maximiliano Hernández Martínez was inaugurated President of El Salvador for a four-year term.
- 16-April 5. The Third Central American and Caribbean Olympic Games were held in San Salvador.
- 21-23. The second biennial convention of the Pan American Student Forum met in Oklahoma City.
23. A revision of the General Banking Law of Peru encouraged the extension of commercial banking operations and branch banking by a reduction in reserve and capital requirements.
28. A reciprocal trade agreement between Haiti and the United States was signed at Washington.
Radical changes in the financial structure of Argentina were enacted through a new organic banking law and legislation providing for the establishment of a central bank, the creation of an institution for the liquidation of frozen banking assets, amendment of the organic law of the National Mortgage Bank, and amendment of the basic law of the Bank of the Argentine Nation.
- 28-April 10. The First South American Regional Radio Conference met in Buenos Aires with delegates from Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Paraguay and Uruguay in attendance.

APRIL

1. Argentina and Chile invited Brazil, Peru, and the United States to cooperate in an effort to settle the conflict between Bolivia and Paraguay. Uruguay was invited on May 2 to join the mediating countries.
7. For the first time in the history of Chile women and foreigners voted in municipal elections.
8. President Roosevelt signed an act appropriating \$4,880,000,000 to "provide relief, work relief, and to increase employment."
10. The U. S. Government price for newly mined domestic silver was raised by a proclamation of President Roosevelt to 71.11 cents an ounce and again to 77.57 cents an ounce on April 24; the price in the New York and London open markets consequently rising as high as 81 cents and 36 pence per ounce, respectively. Mexico, Peru and other Latin American Republics, where silver coins constituted the principal circulating medium, had to alter their monetary systems to prevent the exodus of their monetary symbols which suddenly became more valuable as bullion than as money. The Mexican Government took the first census of the land distributed among farmers in compliance with the agrarian laws; 2,335,017 hectares were distributed in 1935 among 141,001 farmers.
14. Pan American Day was celebrated for the fifth time throughout the Americas.
15. The plenipotentiaries of the 21 Republics of America gathered at the White House in Washington to sign the Roerich Pact for the protection of artistic and scientific institutions and historic monuments in times of war and peace.
26. Silver was demonetized in Mexico and a one-peso note was substituted for the historic silver peso.

MAY

10. The Government of Honduras undertook a comprehensive rural colonization project.
13. Paraguay accepted the invitation of the mediating countries (Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Peru, the United States and Uruguay) to meet in Buenos Aires in an effort to stop hostilities in the Chaco; Bolivia accepted May 17.
22. President Tejada Sorzano of Bolivia signed a decree establishing a compulsory accident insurance fund.
24. Secretary of State Cordell Hull and Dr. Felipe Espil, Ambassador of Argentina, signed a convention to prevent misunderstandings and avoidable injury to trade arising from the application of sanitary measures.
25. During the visit of President Vargas of Brazil to Argentina the representatives of the two countries signed a treaty of commerce, protocols on extradition and on the international bridge over the Uruguay River, and conventions on civil strife and on the interchange of professors and students. Added to the agreements signed during the visit of President Justo of Argentina to Brazil in 1933, they form a series regulating many phases of the mutual relations between these neighboring Republics.
- 26-June 19. The Pan American Commercial Conference met in Buenos Aires.
27. The Supreme Court of the United States declared unconstitutional the code-making provisions of the National Recovery Act (NRA) and the Frazier-Lemke Act of 1934 providing for a five-year moratorium on farmers' debts.
29. A decree issued by President Harmodio Arias established a national university in Panama; it was inaugurated October 7.
- 30-June 3. Dr. Getulio Vargas, President of Brazil, visited Uruguay to return the visit of President Terra in 1934.

JUNE

1. The Government of Venezuela announced that it had taken action to liquidate completely the internal debt of the Republic, which gave Venezuela the distinction of being the only country in the world without a national debt, either foreign or domestic. (The external debt of Venezuela was liquidated in 1930 in commemoration of the hundredth anniversary of the death of Simón Bolívar, the Liberator.)
Following the policies outlined in the Six-Year-Plan, the Government of Mexico established a national insurance company, *Seguros de México, S. A.*, with a capital of a million pesos, of which the Government subscribed 600,000 pesos.
2. A plebiscite in Haiti ratified the new constitution drafted by the legislature and extended the term of office of President Sténio Vincent for another five-year term beginning May 15, 1936. The constitution went into effect upon publication on June 17.
3. The reciprocal trade agreement between Haiti and the United States went into effect after proclamation by Presidents Vincent and Roosevelt.
12. A new constitution was promulgated in Cuba which set aside the provisional constitution of February 3, 1934, and restored that of 1901 with certain modifications.
After two weeks of direct negotiations under the auspices of the mediating countries Bolivia and Paraguay signed in Buenos Aires protocols for the cessation of hostilities in the Chaco.

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13. A treaty was signed at Mexico City between the United States and Mexico to facilitate assistance to and salvage of vessels of either country in danger or shipwrecked on the coast or within the territorial waters of the other.
14. Firing ceased in the Chaco.
22. Dr. W. W. Stanley, of Rockefeller Institute, Princeton, N. J., isolated as a crystalline protein the virus that causes tobacco mosaic, thus indicating a new class of disease producers independent of bacteria.
25. The Government of the Dominican Republic recognized William E. Pulliam, General Receiver of Dominican Customs, as the initiator of the project for a Columbus Memorial Lighthouse at Santo Domingo.
26. The mediating group took cognizance of the ratification by the Bolivian and Paraguayan Congresses of the protocols signed at Buenos Aires on June 12.
30. The representatives of Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Paraguay, Peru, the United States and Uruguay opened the Chaco Peace Conference at Buenos Aires to carry out the provisions of the protocols signed by Bolivia and Paraguay on June 12.

JULY

1. President Benavides of Peru officially opened to traffic the new Central Highway connecting Lima, the capital, with Oroya, 111 miles distant. The highway reaches an altitude of 15,889 feet.
2. Argentina signed ten bilateral conventions with Chile on railway communications, judicial requests, counterfeit currency, motion picture censorship, exchange of official publications, intellectual interchange, traffic in narcotics, artistic and industrial expositions, frontier traffic, and certificates of origin as well as five conventions with Peru on civil strife (identical with that signed with Brazil on May 25), exchange of publications, judicial requests, motion picture censorship, and intellectual interchange—analogueous to those on the same subjects signed with Chile.
5. Chile and Peru signed six treaties on civil registration, the census, counterfeit currency, motion picture censorship, judicial requests, and intellectual interchange; the last four analogueous to the conventions between Argentina and Chile and Peru.

President Roosevelt signed the Labor Relations Act creating a national board to promote equality of bargaining between employer and employee and to lessen labor disputes.

19. Guatemala celebrated the centenary of the birth of Justo Rufino Barrios, "The Reformer", a dominant figure in Central America from 1871 to 1885.
24. A monumental statue to the memory of Simón Bolívar, the Liberator, was dedicated at Quito, Ecuador, on the 152nd anniversary of his birth. Special ceremonies were held in Washington and other American capitals.

AUGUST

2. The Bolivian Chamber of Deputies extended President Tejada Sorzano's term for one year beginning August 15.
10. A Hispano-American Book Exhibition was held in Quito under the auspices of the literary review *América* and the Government of Ecuador.
12. A commission of the Social-Economic Union of Cuba, an unofficial and non-political body, visited Washington to discuss informally with Government officials matters of mutual interest to Cuba and the United States.

14. The Uruguayan gold reserve was revalued, the profit derived from the revaluation (approximately 48.7 million pesos) to be used principally in construction projects, including 2,600 laborers' houses, a number of tourist hotels, rural schools, a hospital, and completion of the road building program. President Roosevelt signed the Social Security Act providing for a Federal system of old-age benefits and Federal encouragement and aid to the States for unemployment compensation, old-age assistance, mothers' pensions, pensions for the blind, maternal and child health, and vocational rehabilitation.
15. The United States and Panama came to an agreement as to the bases for a new treaty of relations to supersede that of 1903.
20. Dr. José M. Velasco Ibarra, President of Ecuador, was deposed; Antonio Pons assumed the presidency.
23. The Banking Act of 1935 was approved, strengthening the control of the Federal Government of the United States over money and credit.
26. The Utility Holding Act, placing holding-company control under the Securities and Exchange Commission and limiting the extent of utility holding companies, was signed by the President of the United States.
29. President Roosevelt signed the Farm Mortgage Moratorium and Railroad Retirement Acts to replace those invalidated by the Supreme Court in May.
30. A National Agrarian Board was created by the Government of Panama to take charge of all matters pertaining to agricultural development.
31. President Roosevelt signed the Neutrality Act, directing the Executive, until February 29, 1936, to prohibit the export of arms, ammunition, and implements of war to belligerent countries and restricting travel by American citizens on belligerent ships during war.

SEPTEMBER

1. President Cárdenas of Mexico announced in a message to Congress that his administration would support the principle of equal suffrage for women.
4. The Government of El Salvador issued a law providing that debtors may pay interest and amortization on mortgage debts contracted prior to 1932 in installments over a 15½ year period.
- 8-17. The Seventh Pan American Scientific Congress met in Mexico City.
13. A reciprocal trade agreement between Colombia and the United States was signed at Washington.
- 15-26. The Third Pan American Red Cross Conference met at Rio de Janeiro.
17. Ecuador celebrated the hundredth anniversary of the visit of Charles Darwin to the Galapagos Islands.
19. The United States Army Corps of Engineers began excavations on the 200-mile canal through Florida connecting the Atlantic Ocean with the Gulf of Mexico.
20. Colombia ratified the Protocol of Peace, Friendship and Cooperation signed by representatives of Colombia and Peru in Rio de Janeiro on May 24, 1934, for the settlement of the Leticia incident.
The Farroupilha Exposition was inaugurated at Porto Alegre, Brazil, to commemorate the heroic past and the present cultural and economic progress of the State of Rio Grande do Sul.

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26. The Government of Argentina applied for registration of its dollar bonds with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission, thus being the first foreign government to comply with the provisions of the act requiring that securities be registered for trading on national stock exchanges in the United States. The Governments of Haiti and Panama took similar action on December 1 and 27, respectively.
27. Ratifications of the Protocol of Peace, Friendship and Cooperation between Colombia and Peru were exchanged at Bogotá, thus terminating the Leticia controversy.
Antonio Pons resigned from the presidency of Ecuador and was succeeded by Federico Páez, Minister of Public Works.
30. A produce and securities exchange, the first of its kind in Ecuador, was inaugurated at Guayaquil.

OCTOBER

2. The Government of Ecuador provided for a compulsory system of social insurance to include all public and private employees and wage earners, regardless of occupation or nationality.
7. A decree repealed practically all exchange restrictions in Ecuador. (In Mexico, Cuba, Haiti, the Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador, Panama, Venezuela and Peru no restrictions were imposed on normal transfers for commercial purposes during 1935.)
- 12-19. The Seventh Pan American Child Congress met in Mexico City.
- 14-19. The Second General Assembly of the Pan American Institute of Geography and History met at the Pan American Union, Washington.
18. The neutral military commission reported to the Chaco Peace Conference that the demobilization prescribed by the Protocol of June 12 had been completed by Bolivia and Paraguay.
28. The Chaco Peace Conference declared the war between Bolivia and Paraguay ended.

NOVEMBER

1. The Popular Credit Bank, a government controlled institution, was inaugurated at Managua, Nicaragua.
3. A modern airport, said to be the largest commercial flying field in South America, was opened at Lima, Peru.
6. President Roosevelt approved a program of bridge construction along the route of the Inter-American Highway in Central America, the expenses to be covered from the \$1,000,000 appropriation made by the United States Congress to enable the United States to cooperate with the Governments members of the Pan American Union in the survey and construction of the road.
14. President Roosevelt revoked the embargo on the sale of arms and munitions to Bolivia and Paraguay, effective November 29.
- 18-20. The twenty-second annual convention of the National Foreign Trade Council was held at Houston, Texas, with hundreds of business men from all parts of the United States and representatives of foreign interests in attendance.
25. The Governing Board of the Pan American Union paid homage to Andrew Carnegie on the centenary of his birth. Mr. Carnegie was a member of the United States delegation to the First International Conference of the American States and the donor of \$750,000 for the building of the Union.

27. The commercial treaty between Chile and Peru, signed March 17, 1934, and the additional protocol, signed February 1, 1935, under which reciprocal tariff reductions and quota concessions are granted, became effective following exchange of ratifications by both Governments.

DECEMBER

2. The instruments of approval and ratification of the trade agreement between Brazil and the United States were exchanged in Rio de Janeiro and the agreement was proclaimed to become effective on January 1, 1936.
11. Colonel Carlos Mendieta resigned as Provisional President of Cuba and was succeeded by Dr. José A. Barnet, Secretary of State.
17. President Juan Vicente Gómez of Venezuela died and General Eleazar López Contreras, Minister of War and Navy, was designated provisional President of the Republic, until Congress met to elect a successor.
18. The United States and Honduras signed a reciprocal trade agreement.
28. President Terra of Uruguay issued a decree severing diplomatic relations with Soviet Russia.
The Government of Argentina announced a downward revision of the income tax benefiting some 50,000 low-salaried workers; the elimination of certain license taxes ordinarily paid by about 26,000 professional men and tradesmen; and a budgetary surplus of 20,000,000 pesos, due to increased revenues during 1935.
30. The Mexican Secretary of Finance, Señor Eduardo Suárez, arrived in Washington for a conference on the international silver situation with the Secretary of the United States Treasury, Hon. Henry Morgenthau, Jr.
31. The Venezuelan Congress elected General Eleazar López Contreras to serve the unexpired portion of the late President Gómez's term, ending April 1936.



NECROLOGY

- ALFREDO ASCARRUNZ, Bolivian jurist, journalist, statesman, and diplomat, January 1.
- JOSÉ MAXIMILIANO OLANO, former President of the National Assembly of El Salvador, January 19.
- JOHN BARTON PAYNE, Chairman of the American Red Cross and president of the Board of Governors of the League of Red Cross Societies, January 24.
- FRANCISCO HENRÍQUEZ Y CARVAJAL, former President of the Dominican Republic, February 6.
- RONALD DE CARVALHO, Brazilian writer and diplomat, February 15.
- FERNANDO FADER, Argentine painter, February 28.
- OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES, retired justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, March 5.
- MICHAEL I. PUPIN, American physicist and inventor, March 12.
- ADOLPH S. OCHS, publisher of *The New York Times* since 1896, April 8.
- LEOLINDA FIGUEIREDO DALTRO, pioneer Brazilian feminist and educator, May 4.
- LUIS VÉLEZ, ex-Minister of Public Works in Venezuela, May 6.
- ANTONIO MIRÓ QUESADA, owner and editor of *El Comercio*, the oldest newspaper in Peru, May 15.
- JANE ADDAMS, American leader in social welfare and international peace, May 22.
- JUAN BAUTISTA VICINI BURGOS, ex-President of the Dominican Republic, May 25.
- JAVIER VIAL SOLAR, prominent figure in the public life of Chile, June 1.
- CALIXTO OYUELA, president of the Argentine Academy of Letters, June 12.
- MIGUEL ALFREDO MARTÍNEZ DE Hoz, president of the Rural Society of Argentina, June 12.
- JULIO PHILLIPI, Chilean lawyer, professor, and statesman, June 26.
- LUIS MORQUIO, eminent Uruguayan physician and pediatrician, July 8.
- DANIEL SALAMANCA, ex-President of Bolivia, July 17.
- ANNIE SMITH PECK, American explorer and author, July 18.
- RAFAEL NEIRA A., one of the founders of the Republic of Panama, July 18.
- MANUEL ÁLVAREZ CALDERÓN, Peruvian statesman and diplomat, July 23.
- BASILIO VADILLO, Mexican diplomat and journalist, July 25.
- FERNANDO PÉREZ, Argentine diplomat, July 26.
- F. D. LÉGITIME, ex-President of Haiti, July 29.
- PEDRO DE TOLEDO, Brazilian statesman, July 29.
- RINALDO DE LIMA E SILVA, Brazilian diplomat, former member of the Governing Board of the Pan American Union, August 2.
- ARÍSTIDES ARJONA, Attorney General of Panama, August 7.
- FEDERICO PUGA BORNE, Chilean scientist, educator, statesman, and diplomat, August 13.
- FRANCISCO ANDRADE MARÍN, Ecuadorean statesman, September 6.
- SALVADOR FALLA, Guatemalan lawyer and statesman, September 11.
- MELITÓN CARVAJAL, Rear Admiral Peruvian Navy, President of the Geographic Society of Lima, former Minister of State and Vice President of the Republic, September 19.
- ALBERTO GÁMEZ, Nicaraguan scientist and educator, September 27.
- ALBERTO GUILLÉN, Peruvian poet and diplomat, October 30.
- HENRY FAIRFIELD OSBORN, United States educator, administrator, and scientist, November 6.
- EZEQUIEL RAMOS MEXÍA, Argentine statesman and financier, November 7.
- FELIX PACHECO, Brazilian statesman and journalist, December 6.
- CARLOS M. DE LA RIONDA, Secretary of Agriculture of Cuba, December 14.
- JUAN VICENTE GÓMEZ, President of Venezuela, December 17.
- DEOPOLDO DESVERNINE, President of the Cuban Council of State, December 20.

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MARCH

1936

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MARCH 1936

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THE PAN AMERICAN UNION Washington, D. C.
L. S. ROWE, *Director General* E. GIL BORGES, *Assistant Director*

THE PAN AMERICAN UNION, originally known as the International Bureau of the American Republics, was established in the year 1890 in accordance with resolutions passed at the First International Conference of American States, held at Washington in 1889-90, and presided over by James G. Blaine, then United States Secretary of State. Its work was greatly expanded by resolutions of the Second Conference at Mexico in 1901; the Third, at Rio de Janeiro in 1906; the Fourth, at Buenos Aires in 1910; the Fifth, at Santiago, Chile, in 1923; the Sixth, at Habana, Cuba, in 1928; and the Seventh, at Montevideo, Uruguay, in 1933. It is an international organization created and maintained by the twenty-one American republics: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, the United States, Uruguay and Venezuela. Its purpose is to promote friendly intercourse, peace, and better understanding between the Republics of the American Continent. It is supported by annual contributions from all the countries, in amounts proportional to population. Its affairs are administered by a Director General and Assistant Director, elected by and responsible to a Governing Board composed of the Secretary of State of the United States and the representatives in Washington of the other American governments.

The administrative divisions of the Pan American Union are organized so as to carry out the purposes for which it was created. Special divisions have been created on foreign trade, statistics, finance, agricultural cooperation and travel, all of which maintain close relations with official and unofficial bodies in the countries, members of the Union. Particular attention is devoted to the development of closer intellectual and cultural relations among the nations of the American Continent, and an administrative division exists for this purpose. The Columbus Memorial Library contains 90,000 volumes and many maps. The BULLETIN of the Pan American Union, published monthly in English, Spanish and Portuguese, is the official organ of the institution.

The Pan American Union serves as the permanent organ of the International Conferences of American States, usually referred to as the Pan American Conferences. In addition to preparing the programs and regulations, the Union gives effect to the conclusions of the Conferences by conducting special inquiries and investigations and by convening or arranging for special or technical conferences in the intervals between the International Conferences.

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DR. ESTEBAN GIL BORGES

Dr. Gil Borges, now Minister of Foreign Affairs of Venezuela, was for 12 years Assistant Director of the Pan American Union.



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MARCH 1936



THE GOVERNING BOARD HONORS DR. ESTEBAN GIL BORGES MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF VENEZUELA

DR. ESTEBAN GIL BORGES, for 12 years Assistant Director of the Pan American Union and Secretary of the Governing Board, left Washington on February 27 to become Minister of Foreign Affairs in Venezuela. His well merited reappointment after an interval of some years to a post for which he is eminently qualified was the occasion of congratulations by the members of the Governing Board, the staff of the Pan American Union, and his many friends in the diplomatic, government and social circles of Washington. A few days before Dr. Gil Borges' departure for Caracas, he was the guest of honor at a luncheon given by the Governing Board at the Pan American Union. Yellow, blue and red, the colors of the Venezuelan flag displayed in the patio, were repeated in the flowers decorating the table, around which were seated the following members of the Board:

Señor Dr. Felipe A. Espil, Ambassador of the Argentine Republic and Vice Chairman of the Governing Board.

Señor don Manuel de Freyre y Santander, Ambassador of Peru.

Señor don Manuel Trucco, Ambassador of Chile.

Señor Dr. Guillermo Patterson y de Jáuregui, Ambassador of Cuba.

Señor Dr. Adrián Recinos, Minister of Guatemala.

Señor Dr. Enrique Finot, Minister of Bolivia.

Señor Dr. Enrique Bordenave, Minister of Paraguay.

Captain Colón Eloy Alfaro, Minister of Ecuador.

M. Albert Blanchet, Minister of Haiti.

Señor don J. Richling, Minister of Uruguay.

Señor Dr. Héctor David Castro, Minister of El Salvador.

Señor don Manuel López Pumarejo, Minister of Colombia.

Señor don Andrés Pastoriza, Minister of the Dominican Republic.

Señor Dr. Henri De Bayle, Chargé d'Affaires of Nicaragua.

Dr. L. S. Rowe, Director General of the Pan American Union, was also present at the luncheon.

In the absence of the Hon. Cordell Hull, Chairman of the Governing Board, who was unable to be present because of illness, his expression of good wishes to Dr. Gil Borges was read by Dr. Rowe. Mr. Hull said:

We have assembled today to do honor to the Assistant Director of the Pan American Union who has just received a high and well merited distinction in his appointment as Minister of Foreign Affairs of Venezuela. While we all rejoice at the honor thus conferred upon him, there is mixed therewith a feeling of deep regret at his departure from the Pan American Union.

During the twelve years that he has occupied this important post, he has proved himself a devoted servant in the cause of Pan Americanism. In the fulfillment of his duties he has given evidence of ability of the highest order. His fine personal qualities have endeared him to every member of the Board.

On this occasion I wish to express to Dr. Gil Borges, in your name as well as in my own, the deep sense of appreciation of the Board for the important service that he has rendered and to combine therewith our warmest wishes for the fullest measure of success in the fulfillment of the important duties which the President of Venezuela has entrusted to him.

I ask you to join with me in extending to Dr. Gil Borges our best wishes for his health and for the progress and prosperity of his great country.

Dr. Felipe A. Espil, the Ambassador of Argentina and Vice Chairman of the Governing Board, then addressed Dr. Gil Borges in Spanish. A translation of his remarks follows:

It is not my purpose to inflict another discourse on the modesty of Dr. Gil Borges.

We have already heard Dr. Rowe read the remarks prepared by our Chairman, the Secretary of State, and the sentiments expressed by him faithfully interpret the feeling of us all.

Nevertheless, we who have had the privilege of association with Dr. Gil Borges in the labors of the Governing Board can not and should not let him leave without expressing to him publicly our gratitude for his cooperation—so valuable and intelligent, so generous and effective, yet always veiled by his scrupulous and self-effacing modesty.

It is therefore with some justifiable selfishness that we regret his departure from the Pan American Union.

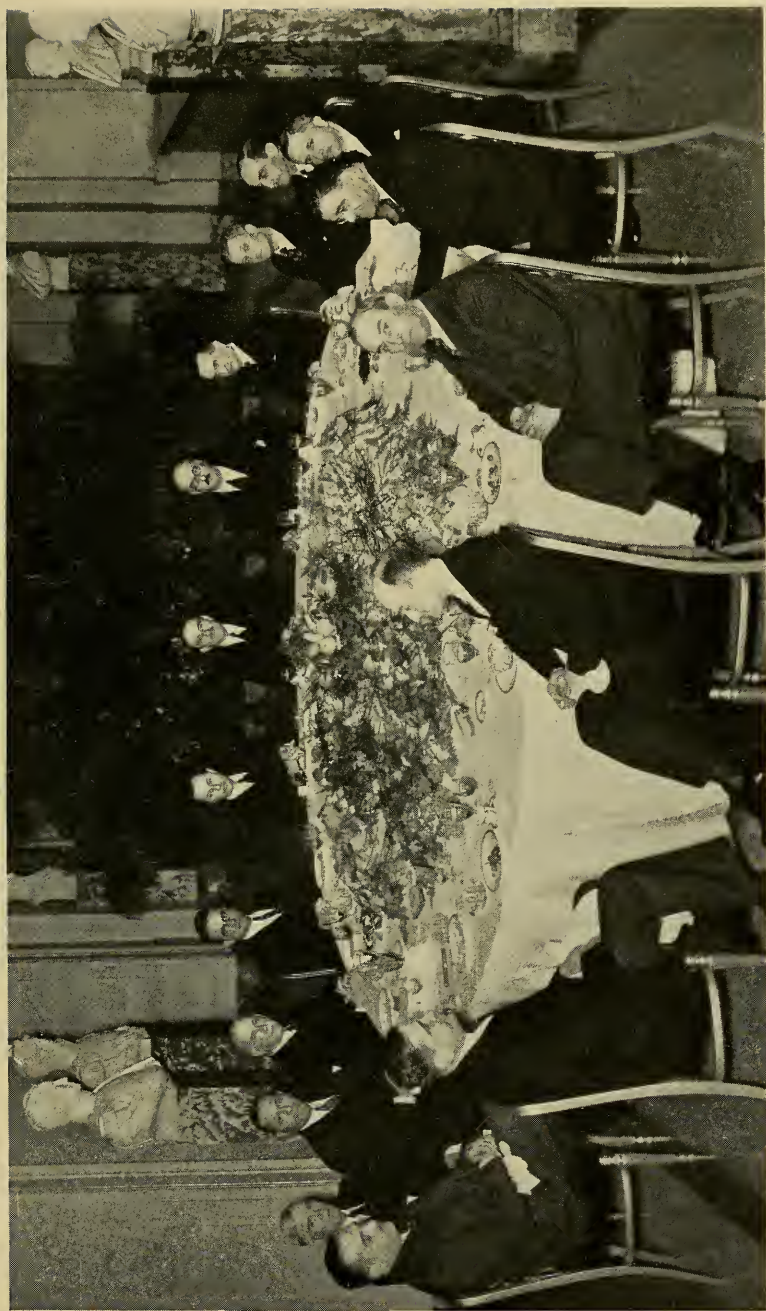
We can well appreciate, however, the wisdom of the Government of Venezuela in entrusting to him the portfolio of Foreign Affairs. Dr. Gil Borges takes to that post the store of his rich experience in this institution, in daily contact with men and problems of all our nations; and above all he takes a profound sense of continental solidarity.

We may be consoled, then, by the thought that the loss of his collaboration here will be amply compensated by what inter-American relations and the cause of Pan Americanism will gain from his conduct of the Venezuelan Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Gentlemen: I ask you to join in a toast to the success of Dr. Gil Borges, in the new and exacting duties which he is soon to undertake.

Dr. Rowe then said:

I wish to add just a word to the eloquent tribute that has been paid to the services which Dr. Gil Borges has rendered to the Pan American Union. I feel



FAREWELL LUNCHEON GIVEN IN HONOR OF DR. GIL BORGES, VENEZUELAN MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS, BY THE GOVERNING BOARD OF THE PAN AMERICAN UNION.

THE PAN AMERICAN UNION

under a special debt of gratitude to him for his constant and loyal cooperation. During the twelve years that we have worked together, his broad statesman-like outlook has been of the greatest value in the fulfillment of the functions entrusted to the Union. Venezuela may well congratulate herself in securing for the high post to which he has been called the services of a man of his broad vision and high ideals.

To these expressions of heartfelt appreciation and farewell, Dr. Gil Borges replied with deep feeling. An English version of his words is as follows:

MR. VICE CHAIRMAN, MEMBERS OF THE GOVERNING BOARD, MR. DIRECTOR GENERAL:

In the name of my country and my Government, I beg you to accept, gentlemen, my heartfelt gratitude for this manifestation of friendship and good will to their Minister of Foreign Affairs. Permit me also to take advantage of this propitious occasion to express my personal thanks for the confidence, kindness, and friendship with which you have honored me during the years of my service at the Pan American Union. The results of the work accomplished during that time have enriched my experience, and my treasured memories of association with the eminent men who have represented their countries on the Governing Board have increased my admiration and affection for our American nations and my appreciation of the able men who have here exemplified the culture of their countries.

In the twelve years of my services to this institution, I have witnessed the development of one of the most interesting periods in inter-American relations. A large part of its history was written at the table of this Governing Board, around which gathered the men of the Americas most eminent for intelligence, most respected for character, and best prepared by experience. At the sessions of the Board I have seen in all their brilliance the thought of statesmen, the eloquence of orators, and the technical knowledge of scientists. In the radiant warmth of their minds and the fervor of their hearts, I have felt a growing faith in the destiny of America. By means of the unremitting effort of the Governing Board, the Pan American Union has come to be a symbol of the spirit of the Americas, a tangible expression of a civilization mounting to a historical height whence may be discerned a future of peace, justice, liberty, and of social and political perfection for the nations of this hemisphere. There is no one but must admire the builders of this work of peace and concord and look confidently to the future of the undertaking in whose service so many minds work harmoniously together to broaden and strengthen this great organization of the Pan American Union, already one of the most effective forces in promoting the peace and happiness of America and the world.

I regret the illness that deprives us of the honor of the presence of the Secretary of State. The history of inter-American relations will remember his administration of the Department of State and his chairmanship of the Governing Board as a fortunate period in which the skill and clear vision of the statesman were united with the noble qualities of a mind full of understanding and good will towards our nations and with an integrity of character that inspires faith in the sincerity of his purposes and in the integrity of his thought and action. The importance of his work may be measured by the importance of its results. At the Montevideo Conference his work for American solidarity won for him the affection and gratitude of the Americas.

Mr. Vice Chairman of the Governing Board: I am happy that your generous words give me the opportunity of expressing my admiration for your nation and my esteem for you personally. I have always admired your great country as an

example of the strength of America that attracts, assimilates, and acclimates in the virgin soil of the New World all the components that may flourish and mingle to form a new and more perfect type of human society, the result of the alliance of races and the alliance of ideals. Like Rome, you have assimilated the energy of men, "those living types of civilization", as your Sarmiento said; like Greece, you have assimilated the energy of ideas, and every day there land on your shores writers, artists, philosophers, and scientists, whose thought increases the wealth of American culture. Born only yesterday, the great nation of the South is rapidly approaching the goal set for its Christian civilization, whose symbol, raised in one of the loftiest passes of the Andes, stretches out its arms to invite the countries of America to fulfill a historic mission of peace and human brotherhood.

Mr. Ambassador, I have seen your rapid rise, thanks to your talents, your nobility of character, and your broad and deep culture, to the outstanding position which you now hold and in which you have won our admiration as one of the most promising statesmen in our America.

Dr. Rowe: Since I entered the service of the Pan American Union not a day has passed in which I have not learned something from your knowledge and experience and had occasion to appreciate the devotion and faithfulness with which you have consecrated your life to the realization of the ideals of America. Of all the men with whom I have been associated, few equal and none surpass you in clearness of thought, in abnegation, in disinterestedness, in the spirit of service and sacrifice, in all the qualities of generosity of heart, nobility of character, and greatness of soul. I can not express my gratitude to you in words, but the recollection of the years passed at your side will be a dear and imperishable remembrance of a happy time which I shall always cherish with appreciation, gratitude and affection.

In becoming Minister of Foreign Affairs of Venezuela Dr. Gil Borges is again assuming the post that he relinquished in 1921 after coming to the United States to present to the city of New York on behalf of his Government an equestrian statue of Bolívar, the Liberator. While Assistant Director of the Pan American Union, Dr. Gil Borges has been especially concerned with studies in international law. On this subject he prepared a number of important documents, among which may be mentioned a report on the procedure of conciliation, investigation and arbitration, another on the juridical personality of foreign companies, and notes on the technical structure of inter-American multilateral treaties. Other contributions to history, law and literature include: *The European Policy of Equilibrium and the American Policy of Continental Solidarity* and *Historical Background of Constitutional Evolution in Hispanic America*, published by The George Washington University Press; *Report Regarding the Laws Governing Stock Corporations on the American Continent*, published by the Inter-American High Commission; *Contemporary Trends in the Evolution of Methods for the Pacific Settlement of International Controversies*, *The Hispanic American System of International Policy*, and *Some Interesting Features of the Structure of Inter-American Treaties*, published in *World Affairs*; and *Tres Síntesis Intelectuales*, published in the *Revista Interamericana de Sociología*.

INTER-AMERICAN CONFERENCE ON THE MAINTENANCE OF PEACE

ON January 30, 1936, President Roosevelt addressed practically identical letters to the Presidents of the other American Republics, suggesting that an extraordinary inter-American conference be summoned "to determine how the maintenance of peace among the American Republics may best be safeguarded".

The text of the letter to the President of the Argentine Republic was as follows:

THE WHITE HOUSE

JANUARY 30, 1936.

MY DEAR MR. PRESIDENT:

The agreement by the Governments of Bolivia and Paraguay upon the peace protocols recently negotiated at Buenos Aires has afforded the Government and people of the United States the deepest gratification, since it has led them to hope that there is now every prospect of a permanent and equitable solution of this tragic controversy, which has continued for so long a period; which has caused the sacrifice of so many lives; and which has placed so crushing a burden of expenditure upon the citizens of the two belligerent nations. I know well with what intimate concern the Government and people of Argentina have followed the course of these hostilities, and their happiness at the termination of the conflict is fully shared by the Government and people of the United States.

I cherish the sincere conviction that the moment has now arrived when the American Republics, through their designated representatives seated at a common council table, should seize this altogether favorable opportunity to consider their joint responsibility and their common need of rendering less likely in the future the outbreak or the continuation of hostilities between them, and by so doing, serve in an eminently practical manner the cause of permanent peace on this Western Continent. If the tragedy of the Chaco can be considered as having served any useful end, I believe such end will lie in our joint willingness to profit from the experience learned and to exert our common endeavors in guarding against the repetition of such American disasters.

It has seemed to me that the American Governments might for these reasons view favorably the suggestion that an extraordinary inter-American conference be summoned to assemble at an early

date, at Buenos Aires, should the Government of the Argentine Republic so desire, or, if not, at some other capital of this Continent, to determine how the maintenance of peace among the American Republics may best be safeguarded—whether, perhaps, through the prompt ratification of all of the inter-American peace instruments already negotiated; whether through the amendment of existing peace instruments in such manner as experience has demonstrated to be most necessary; or perhaps through the creation by common accord of new instruments of peace additional to those already formulated.

These steps, furthermore, would advance the cause of world peace, inasmuch as the agreements which might be reached would supplement and reinforce the efforts of the League of Nations and of all other existing or future peace agencies in seeking to prevent war.

With the conclusion of the Chaco War and with the reestablishment of peace throughout this Continent, there would appear to be offered an opportunity for helpful counsel among our respective governments which may not soon again be presented. Your Excellency's devotion to the maintenance of peace between the American Republics is well known, and I would therefore deeply appreciate such views as Your Excellency may care to express to me, as I would likewise value highly Your Excellency's opinion whether such a special inter-American conference of the American Republics would not in fact prove most beneficial.

I am addressing myself thus personally to Your Excellency, instead of through the usual diplomatic channels, because of my thought that the questions at issue are of such vital concern to the people of this Continent as to warrant a personal interchange of views between the Presidents of the American Republics.

With the expression of my warm regard, believe me, my dear Mr. President,

Faithfully yours,

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

His Excellency

AGUSTÍN P. JUSTO,

*President of the Argentine Republic,
Buenos Aires.*

This initiative was very favorably received, and the realization of the conference is eagerly awaited.

ELENA AND VICTORIA IZCUE AND THEIR ART

By PHILIP AINSWORTH MEANS

Officer of the Order of "El Sol del Peru"; author of "Ancient Civilizations of the Andes," of "Fall of the Inca Empire," and of "The Spanish Main—Focus of Envy"

BY chance I was Director of the National Museum of Archaeology in Lima in 1920–21, when Elena Izcue was beginning the career in the arts which she has followed ever since. Our first meeting took place on a luminous misty morning in the spring (that is, in October) of 1920. As I was laboring over plans for the rearrangement of the museum collections I suddenly became aware of a presence in the doorway of my office. Looking up I saw a young lady, an utterly charming young lady who was endowed with a small, slender, graceful figure and a countenance in which decided beauty was enhanced—as so often in the case of Limeñans—by a vivacity proceeding from a well-rounded intelligence. Delighted by the prospect of putting aside dull toil for such a visitor's sake I bowed and wished her "Good morning". Advancing, a trifle timidly, as though in some doubt concerning the sort of wild animal this new Yankee director of the museum might turn out to be, the young lady made her way to my desk and remarked with most bewitching frankness that she had a favor to ask. I told her that I would take great pleasure in doing anything for her that lay in my power. Her favor, when explained, was simple enough: She wanted my permission to make some water color copies of textiles and pottery contained in the museum. Nor did she want this permission for herself alone; there were, she said, many others who would like to come to the museum and copy there in various materials from the ancient designs. The outcome of Señorita Izcue's initiative was that, within a fortnight, some twenty art students, men and women, were busily and happily at work in a large room which I prepared specially for their use.

Such was my first meeting with Elena Izcue. Even in those early months of our friendship I could see that she was destined to win high place among Peruvian artists. At the same period I met her twin sister, Victoria, also; but Victoria was then more interested in the study of psychology and kindred subjects than she was in the study of art. From the very first I was deeply impressed by the combination of affection and penetration with which Elena studied the exquisite and subtle patterns which stood forth upon the tissues and

ceramics, which she copied in turn. Her work, then and ever since, had a definite purpose: the application of the beauty inherent in the ancient art of Peru to the uses of modern society.

Many artists have sought to attain that goal. The attaining process is, however, fraught with aesthetic perils. One touch of vulgarity or blatancy, an iota of over-exuberance, or a single mistake in the adaptation of ancient motif makes hideous the result of the attempt to derive practical suggestion from centuries-old sources. From the very beginning of her career Elena Izcue has displayed an informed selectiveness which has permitted her to pick out from an



Photograph by Anne Wassell.

IN THE PRESENCE OF THE PAST.

Miss Anne Morgan, Miss Malvina Hoffman and Dr. Philip Ainsworth Means, three of the sponsors of Srta. Izcue's recent exhibition in New York, are shown with her looking at an ancient Peruvian textile. The famous Paracas mantle, owned by Señor don Rafael Larco Herrera, was brought over from the Trocadéro, and other beautiful pieces were also lent for the occasion.

intricate ancient design its aesthetically significant elements. For their creators such designs were filled with religious and symbolical meaning. Naturally enough, we of another age and of a different plane of culture cannot hope to comprehend the message which the original designs conveyed to the people among whom and by whom they were created. All that we can do is to extract from their patterns those parts which are rich in intrinsic beauty and which, consequently, are available for adaptation to modern purposes.

It is in this respect that Elena Izcue stands supreme. She has the ability to separate from a highly esoteric ancient model its aesthetic



Photograph by Dumas-Satigny.

TEXTILES BY ELENA AND VICTORIA IZCUE.

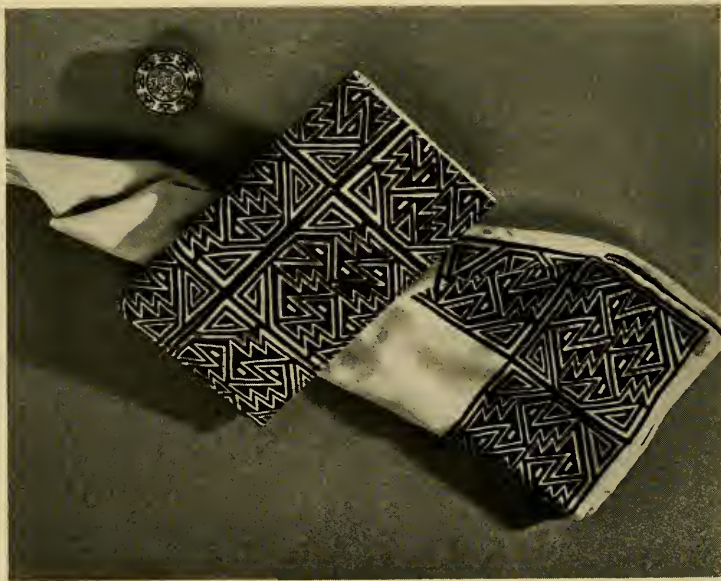
kernel, and further, she has the ability to interpret the very essence of the design in modern and practical form in various materials and shapes. Her invariable good taste and her profound intelligence have permitted her to take as a guiding rule the principle that nothing is more impressive than simplicity. In other words, when Elena Izcue seeks to create a pattern for contemporary use she analyses her chosen ancient model, strips from it all those parts which the modern mind would find to be merely grotesque, and applies the fundamental substance of the design to her purpose. Consequently her work can be enjoyed by anyone capable of deriving pleasure from pure design distinguished by balance and by rhythm.

As a copyist, in black-and-white and in water colors, of textiles and of pottery Elena Izcue is both a great artist and an excellent teacher. In her book, *El arte peruano en la escuela*, published in Paris in 1927 under the patronage of a distinguished and always generous friend of the Izcue sisters, Don Rafael Larco Herrera of the Hacienda Chiclín and of Lima, Elena Izcue affords young students of design a unique opportunity to understand the aesthetic value of old Peruvian art. The work is in two folio volumes. In the first there are black-and-white designs, beginning with a very simple, but alluring, rat-motif

which the child student is invited to copy on the blank paper below the model. Page after page other models follow in a mounting scale of difficulty, but always clearly understandable; the rule of essential simplicity is observed here, as in all Elena Izcue's work, being as elsewhere the product of penetrating and fruitful analysis. The second volume of the book contains designs in water colors intended to be copied by the more advanced young artist in the same medium. Here again, the first models are easy, growing more difficult as the book advances, but always free from irrelevant detail. Incidentally, many of the patterns in the second volume would lend themselves to execution in various materials, such as polychrome wood-carving, tiles, porcelain, fabrics, or metal-work. In short, the two volumes of *El arte peruano en la escuela* point the way towards a veritable renaissance of Peruvian art. In this they accord profoundly with tendencies now arising in Peru in other fields of design, notably in architecture. The Indian art of Peru, some two thousand years old at least, is one of the precious heritages of modern Peru. It is, moreover, a heritage which is destined to contribute largely to the formation of a distinctively Peruvian culture.

After studying for some years in Lima, at the School of Fine Arts and elsewhere, Elena Izcue went to Paris in 1926 or 1927. Victoria Izcue accompanied her, being by this time won over to the study of art rather than of psychology. Their first home in France was at Saint Germain-en-Laye in a modest studio high up among tree-tops. I visited them there and was warmly greeted by them as a long-lost friend (we had not met for nearly six years). First showering upon me that lavish hospitality which all Peruvians love to offer to their visitors, they showed me what they had been doing. Between them the sisters had concocted indelible pigments, the chemical composition of which is known to them alone, and they had built up a special technique for impressing Elena's more than ever lovely designs upon a variety of exquisite modern fabrics and stuffs. The range of color in the dyes used by the sisters was immense, with strong flamboyant hues at one end of the scale and the most delicate pastel shades at the other. They showed me dozens and scores of exquisite patterns drawn from the traditional decorative repertory of Peru and skilfully impressed in many tints upon dainty feminine articles of chiffon, silk, organdy, linen, fine woollens, knitted webs, and even velvet. At Saint Germain I saw the first of the Izcue fabrics as they are now made and widely appreciated.

Little by little the two sisters won for themselves a distinguished and varied clientèle. Their products were never intended for mass production, nor were they intended for the use of all and sundry. They are exquisite works of art, made laboriously by hand with loving



Photographs by Dumas-Satigny.



TEXTILE DESIGNS BY ELENA AND VICTORIA IZCUE.

The Señoritas Izcue base their designs on ancient Peruvian motifs and execute them in permanent dyes of which they hold the secret.

care and unremitting attention to every least detail. Consequently they are not inexpensive. Nevertheless, there is a real, if not a large, market for these delightful and beautiful creations. Between 1928 and 1935, in their studio at Passy and at their present studio in the rue Madame, Elena and Victoria Izcue had all the orders they could fill, and they thrived. At the same time they made a wide circle of friends of many nationalities, including many well-known people of the intellectual, diplomatic, political and social worlds. Their lives were full of interest and of pleasure as well as of devoted labor at their task.

In 1935 hard times closed down on Paris and on all Europe. At this juncture it was brought about that the Izcue sisters returned to their native hemisphere. Thanks to the energy, foresight, and generosity of Miss Anne Morgan, of Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, of Miss Malvina Hoffman the celebrated sculptress, and of an enthusiastic and hard-working committee of friends, an exhibition was held in New York during two weeks of December 1935, at which all the newest and loveliest Izcue fabrics were shown against a background of venerable Peruvian textiles and ceramics lent by the Brooklyn Museum, the American Museum of Natural History, the Museum of the Cooper Union, Mrs. William H. Moore, Mr. H. A. Elsberg, Don Rafael Larco Herrera, Mrs. Lincoln Palmer, Mr. M. D. C. Crawford, and various other private collectors of Peruvian art. Señor Larco, with characteristic enthusiasm and generosity, sent by airplane to New York, from his private museum, twelve superb pieces of pre-Incaic textiles which, with the famous Paracas mantle, also owned by him and specially brought over from the Trocadéro Museum in Paris (where it had been on loan for some years), were the most conspicuously excellent specimens in a loan collection which was superlatively excellent.

It was against the background of this unsurpassed assemblage of beautiful old things that the Izcue fabrics were introduced to New York. The exhibition was a decided success of exactly the sort that was hoped for. It enabled the Izcue fabrics to find there the same sort of public demand which they had had in Paris. The foundation was laid for future work by the Izcue sisters on behalf of American clients. Incidentally, the Izcue Exhibition was the first enterprise of its kind to be held in New York in the sense that it displayed modern handicrafts by Peruvian artists who draw their inspiration largely from the traditional art of their own country and who, being present in person, showed their work in the presence of antique treasures of beauty similar to those which have always influenced and informed their designs.

At the present time the work of Elena and Victoria Izcue is chiefly in the field of textiles. The sisters work together in a harmony and sistership truly perfect. Together they will go on, and they will find new media for their skill and taste. The Izcue patterns are capable of application to many materials, such as fine porcelain, tiles, wood-work, and metal. With regard to the last a beginning has already been made. In 1930 or so Elena Izcue designed some delicately wrought patterns which were executed in gold inlay in gunmetal, the metal work being done at Toledo, Spain, and taking the shape of some small boxes and a cigarette-case of the most perfect workmanship that Toledo, traditionally a center of fine work in metal, could produce. Victoria Izcue has devoted herself to work in leather, especially fine book-bindings with leather mosaic decorations. In a word, the Izcue sisters will probably add a number of media to their present chief medium of textiles, and so their field of activity will be widened as time advances.

As an old friend of these two distinguished Peruvian artists I can only pay homage to their unique and gracious personal charm and to their real and varied gifts. In this, beyond doubt, all their uncountable friends, old and recent, on both sides of the Atlantic, will joyfully and sincerely join with me in hailing what they have already done in the name of their future accomplishments.



ANDRÉS PASTORIZA, NEW MINISTER OF THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC IN THE UNITED STATES

ON December 24, 1935, Señor don Andrés Pastoriza, the newly appointed Minister of the Dominican Republic to the United States, presented his letters of credence to President Roosevelt at the White House. In his remarks on that occasion Señor Pastoriza said:

. . . It is, indeed, a profound satisfaction for me to come here clothed with so high an official character, in this country which I have known and loved since my childhood, and to convey from our illustrious President and the Dominican people the admiration and the respect which the great American Republic and its model leader deserve.

We Dominicans remember with pleasure the honor of your visit to our country during the Great War. On that occasion I had the good fortune of making your acquaintance in Santiago de los Caballeros, my native city; and that good fortune is now being increased, because one always has a feeling that he is elevated when he is brought near those men who devote their energy to fighting for the happiness of their peoples and the welfare of humankind. . . .

You have the distinction of having inaugurated a new policy for Latin America; you conceived it with the broadest spirit of cordiality and justice, and you have developed it with a precise insight into the future. By this achievement, which is profoundly transcendent in the destinies of our hemisphere, you have gained the affection, the respect, and the admiration of my country and of its Chief Executive. . . .

Replying to these cordial sentiments, President Roosevelt said in part:

. . . It is a pleasure indeed to renew our acquaintance on this occasion and to know that you are not a stranger among us. Your former sojourn in this country will, I am sure, be of material assistance to you in faithfully interpreting to your Government the aims and ideals of our people and the genuine neighborly interest we have in the welfare of your country and its people. . . .

The new Minister of the Dominican Republic was born in the city of Santiago de los Caballeros in 1887; his family had been prominent in public life and in business for many generations.

In 1901 Señor Pastoriza was sent to the United States to complete his education at Peekskill Military Academy, in the State of New York, and at Peirce College of Business Administration in Philadelphia, where he was graduated in November, 1905. Returning to his native land, he devoted himself chiefly to the development of commercial and industrial enterprises; later he also gained prominence in political and cultural activities. These included membership in the



SEÑOR DON ANDRÉS PASTORIZA,
MINISTER OF THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC IN THE UNITED STATES.

National Council of Education, the Columbus Memorial Lighthouse Committee, and the Board of Aldermen of Santiago de los Caballeros. He has been President of the Chambers of Commerce, Industry, and Agriculture in both Santiago and Santo Domingo (now Ciudad Trujillo).

From 1924 to 1930 he was Secretary of Public Works and Communications. During that period official missions at home and abroad, both in Europe and in the United States, were entrusted to him. In May 1935 President Trujillo named him Secretary of Agriculture and Labor, an office which he held until his appointment in November to the diplomatic post he now holds.

Señor Pastoriza represents his country on the Governing Board of the Pan American Union.



JULIO LOZANO, NEW MINISTER OF HONDURAS IN THE UNITED STATES

THE new Minister of Honduras to the United States, Señor don Julio Lozano, presented his letters of credence to President Roosevelt on December 24, 1935, at the White House. In the course of his remarks, Señor Lozano said:

. . . This mission gives me honor as well as pleasure, for it falls to me to represent the people and the Government of Honduras before the people and Government of the United States not only in order to strengthen further the traditional bonds of friendship which happily exist between the United States and Honduras but also to forward the new aspirations of both peoples and Governments for a higher degree of international cooperation and a clearer understanding of their vital interests, as is indicated by that policy of the "good neighbor" which you have both proclaimed and practiced with so much success.

The diplomatic, commercial, economic, and social relations between the United States and Honduras have always developed on a plane of reciprocal respect and equitable cooperation; but it is natural to recognize that in recent times these aspects have had greater amplitude and intensity, giving rise to new currents of mutual *rapprochement* and reciprocal understanding between the two peoples and Governments. . . .

President Roosevelt replied to the cordial words of Señor Lozano in part as follows:

. . . I am confident that the friendship and the very cordial relations which happily exist between our two Governments and peoples will be further strengthened during your incumbency as Minister.

I greatly appreciate the references you have made to the "good neighbor" policy which this Government endeavors to follow in its relations with other governments, and assure you that in the performance of your duties you may count upon the full cooperation of this Government. . . .

Señor Lozano, a native of Tegucigalpa, the capital of Honduras, received both his preparatory and his university education in that city. He specialized in finance and political economy, and as a young man entered the Honduran civil service, where he rose to a position of responsibility in the customs service. In 1926 he was appointed financial agent of the Government in New York, and in that capacity negotiated a contract with the National City Bank whereby the latter acts as fiscal agent of the former in collecting consular fees. In November of that same year he was appointed Minister of the Treasury, an office which he held until January 1928. From 1930 to 1933 he was Deputy for the Department of Tegucigalpa



SEÑOR DON JULIO LOZANO,
MINISTER OF HONDURAS IN THE UNITED STATES.

in the National Congress, resigning in February of the latter year to accept again the portfolio of the Treasury. Twice he has represented his Government at the inauguration of American Presidents: in 1934, when President Cárdenas of Mexico took the oath of office, and in 1935, when General Maximiliano H. Martínez began his second term as President of El Salvador.

Señor Lozano also occupies the chair of his country in the Governing Board of the Pan American Union.

TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES WITH LATIN AMERICA IN 1935

By MATILDA PHILLIPS

Chief, Statistical Division, Pan American Union

THE figures of United States trade with the 20 Republics of Latin America for the year ended December, 1935, recently made available by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, United States Department of Commerce, show an increase in both imports and exports compared with the previous year. Imports were higher in value by 24.3 percent (\$461,176,000 in 1935, as against \$370,935,000 in 1934), and exports were higher by 12 percent (\$344,295,000 in 1935, as against \$307,276,000 in 1934).

From the northern group of countries imports in 1935, amounting to \$181,405,000, showed an increase compared with 1934 of \$38,143,000, or 26.6 percent. Imports from South America, aggregating \$279,771,000, increased by \$52,098,000, or 22.8 percent.

Exports in 1935 to the Republics of North America, valued at \$171,452,000, recorded an increase of \$24,632,000, or 16.7 percent, compared with the preceding year, while those to South America, totaling \$172,843,000, increased by \$12,386,000, or 7.7 percent.

The following tables show the distribution of the trade with each of the republics for the years 1934 and 1935 and the percentage change in 1935:

TRADE WITH LATIN AMERICA IN 1935

Trade of the United States with Latin America, 12 months ended December

[Values in thousands of dollars, i. e., 000 omitted]

UNITED STATES IMPORTS FROM LATIN AMERICA

Countries of origin	1934	1935	Percent change in 1935
Mexico.....	36, 495	42, 326	+15. 9
Guatemala.....	4, 543	6, 144	+35. 2
El Salvador.....	2, 539	4, 935	+94. 3
Honduras.....	7, 791	6, 337	-18. 6
Nicaragua.....	1, 668	2, 671	+60. 1
Costa Rica.....	2, 102	3, 089	+46. 9
Panama.....	4, 187	5, 114	+22. 1
Cuba.....	78, 929	104, 639	+32. 5
Dominican Republic.....	3, 785	4, 983	+31. 6
Haiti.....	1, 223	1, 167	-4. 5
North American Republics.....	143, 262	181, 405	+26. 6
Argentina.....	29, 487	65, 408	+121. 8
Bolivia ¹	152	363	+138. 4
Brazil.....	91, 484	99, 687	+8. 9
Chile.....	22, 910	24, 991	+5. 1
Colombia.....	47, 115	56, 443	+7. 0
Ecuador.....	3, 099	3, 266	+5. 3
Paraguay ¹	404	743	+84. 1
Peru.....	6, 191	7, 454	+20. 4
Uruguay.....	4, 711	6, 887	+46. 1
Venezuela.....	22, 120	21, 429	-3. 1
South American Republics.....	227, 673	279, 771	+22. 8
Total Latin America.....	370, 935	461, 176	+24. 3

UNITED STATES EXPORTS TO LATIN AMERICA

Countries of destination	1934	1935	Percent change in 1935
Mexico.....	55, 061	65, 576	+19. 0
Guatemala.....	4, 071	3, 917	-3. 7
El Salvador.....	3, 130	2, 831	-9. 5
Honduras.....	5, 993	5, 633	-6. 0
Nicaragua.....	2, 524	2, 434	-3. 5
Costa Rica.....	3, 126	2, 322	-25. 7
Panama.....	18, 336	20, 817	+13. 5
Cuba.....	45, 323	60, 153	+32. 7
Dominican Republic.....	5, 820	4, 517	-22. 3
Haiti.....	3, 436	3, 252	-5. 3
North American Republics.....	146, 820	171, 452	+16. 7
Argentina.....	42, 688	49, 288	+15. 4
Bolivia ¹	5, 118	2, 829	-44. 7
Brazil.....	40, 375	43, 618	+8. 0
Chile.....	12, 030	14, 949	+24. 2
Colombia.....	21, 943	21, 636	-1. 3
Ecuador.....	2, 343	2, 843	+21. 3
Paraguay ¹	647	700	+8. 2
Peru.....	9, 891	12, 174	+23. 0
Uruguay.....	6, 140	6, 222	+1. 3
Venezuela.....	19, 281	18, 584	-3. 6
South American Republics.....	160, 456	172, 843	+7. 7
Total Latin America.....	307, 276	344, 295	+12. 0

¹ United States statistics credit commodities in considerable quantities imported from and exported to Bolivia and Paraguay via ports situated in neighboring countries, not to the Republics of Bolivia and Paraguay, but to the countries in which the ports of entry or departure are located.

POPAYÁN

A COLONIAL CITY IN COLOMBIA¹

THE city of Popayán is to Colombia as Burgos is to Spain, Florence to Italy, Bruges to Belgium, Weimar to Germany and Toulouse to France.

Such towns never change with time. The people, the buildings and the streets all remain the same, keeping a charming outlook, a sense of peaceful life, a particular dignity and grandeur. Evolution acts upon them without upsetting their essential characteristics: their language does not lose its purity, tradition remains unimpaired, and the very nature of the inhabitants remains in accord with the natural surroundings.

People who have a history, and with history pride, calmly walk in paths of prudence and beauty. They know well that their ancestors never hurried; that they sought, above all, high satisfactions that would enrich the mind and spirit, and therefore they live in a dignified and cultivated way. It is perhaps the material and spiritual character of a place that causes these small human groups to maintain their striking originality, notwithstanding a general identity in blood, language, interests and history with other parts of their respective countries.

Popayán is such a town. (Let us call it a town, to denote its romantic charm, but remember that it has the facilities of a modern city.) It is located on a beautiful Andine plateau, at a height of 5710 feet above sea level, and has a climate that fluctuates around 65° F.

This old-world town was founded by one of the most famous Spanish conquerors of America, Don Sebastián de Benalcázar, in the month of December of the year 1536—that is, nearly four hundred years ago. This great Spaniard, a close friend of the still more famous Pizarro, came up from Peru and after one of the most arduous journeys in history arrived at what is today the historic town of Popayán. It seems that he was entranced by the softness of the climate, by the beauty and the gentleness of the land and the dreamy calmness of the lovely surrounding country, a promised land which would serve as a haven of rest for himself and his soldiers, tired after having lived through events which another Homer might well have sung in an immortal epic. However, Benalcázar himself and the men with

¹ Based on the "Tourist Guide to Popayán", published by the Ministry of Industries of Colombia.



Courtesy of the American Museum of Natural History.

THE WESTERN SLOPE OF THE CENTRAL ANDES.

Popayán faces this range.

him undoubtedly were not sparing of praise for this earthly paradise, chosen as an ideal place for living, although the Conqueror, always urged on by a never-ending series of conquests, did not remain long in this land of milk and honey. Popayán was near the Pacific coast and a place suitable for white inhabitants. But that was not all. Gold, which in those days was the only worthwhile wealth, Popayán had in large quantities. It was found in splendid alluvial veins running down to the shores of Balboa's ocean and easily worked by negroes brought from Africa.

And so there set towards Popayán a stream of Spanish colonists, principally composed of Andalusians having an admixture of North African and Oriental blood because of constant relations with the Moors and Berbers. It was an immigration of quality rather than one of quantity: of noble but impoverished men, jurists, magistrates and minstrels, high-spirited people all of them, and very jealous of maintaining the pride of Spain and the customs of their ancestors. These immigrants found in America a new haven of rest, a kind, comforting and friendly home. Before their final preparations they usually arranged at court to acquire valuable concessions of lands or be appointed high royal officials in a country where their salaries would provide for a decorous standard of living.

Such was the source of the society of Popayán, founded in the latter part of the sixteenth century. The character of those times is today clearly shown everywhere in the town, which appears to lean gently against the pleasant hills that form the last bulwarks of the central range of mountains, with a wide view towards the bluish peaks of the western range. From there one can see on a clear day the coves and harbors of the Pacific Ocean. Between these two ranges of mountains there lies a charming undulating valley having an average width of 36 miles, which is crossed here and there by small streams. The Cauca River also comes bounding down from the sulphurous canyons of the mighty Purace Volcano, and one hears the eternal song of the water running and tumbling along with all the joy of unbridled youth. The town is embowered with oak trees and mayflowers, which appear to form natural lanes.

The city was laid out in regular squares. The buildings are mostly of two stores, in rococo Andalusian style. They have large windows and typical wide entrances carved in stone, bearing of course the customary coat of arms, or emblem, or memorial device, without which none of these stately homes would have been complete for the haughty creole patricians.

The town, as the French say, "has an air", as very few have in this modern age, which has tended to reduce everything to a common level: towns with no character and inhabitants with no tradition or individuality. Therefore Popayán has no equal among the towns

POPAYÁN, A COLONIAL CITY IN COLOMBIA

and cities of Colombia and only a very few in the whole of South America can compare with it.

Nothing in the city shows that any care was taken by the founders with regard to defense, although it was located in the rather undesirable neighborhood of the Pijaos Indians, a quite ferocious tribe. The destiny of the town was clearly foreseen: it was to be an educational center, where there would be perhaps a quiet civil or legal

A FINE COLONIAL
CHURCH IN POPAYÁN.



Courtesy of Colombian Ministry of Industries.

trend, a moderate religious zeal, and above all a fruitful and beneficent leisure. It was so built as to become a temple devoted to the spirit. The lack of fortifications doubtless explains the reason why Popayán was taken and retaken by fire and sword many times during the struggle for independence, and subsequently during civil strife. But from these misfortunes the town emerged triumphant, and continues to move slowly and thoughtfully on its way, ever mindful of its mission in Colombian destiny.



Courtesy of Colombian Ministry of Industries.

LIKE BRUGES, FLORENCE AND BURGOS, POPAYÁN "HAS AN AIR".

It is very curious that Popayán, although having space enough to extend, and furthermore being crowded by a particularly prolific race, has hardly increased in area at all, as though it feared that any enlargement would upset its personality. But at the same time the city has sent out into the world many of its children who have left everywhere the seal of their origin.

Popayán contains many beautiful old monasteries and cloisters of pure Spanish classic architecture, belonging to the Franciscan, Dominican and Augustine Orders, such as no other city in the country, not even Bogotá, can show. There are 10 churches, some of them of real architectural excellence, which display in their interior ornamentation and in many of their portals the artistic modes of the time when they were built and when religion was the only means by which the people satisfied their need of art and beauty. These churches, with their centuries-old pictures of the Virgin and the saints, carved pulpits, images, jewels, damasks and tapestries, all mean to Popayán what the collections of the Pitti, Medici, and Strozzi families mean to Florence. There is one bell, that of the church of Saint Francis, which contains 50 pounds of pure gold given by one of the inhabitants who wanted his bell to silence all others—given by other patricians—and today it can still be heard, dominating the countryside for five miles round.

Popayán copied from Seville the world-renowned processions of Holy Week and other religious festivals, which soon showed the pomp and religious fervor of those in the mother country, famous in Europe and the whole world over.

These processions are held during the Holy Week, when the lordly streets of the town are lighted with thousands of torches, a sight which makes even the least sensitive feel himself back again in olden times when faith was stronger, and the imploring crowds never lost hope. For four or five hours from 7 o'clock in the evening to 1 or 2 o'clock in the early morning, two lines of fire advance slowly along the sides of the principal streets. There is an impressive silence, broken only by choruses of men following the sacred images, which represent the most outstanding episodes of the life of our Lord, and singing the *Stabat Mater* and the *Miserere*. As one chorus finishes another begins, and when at last silence reigns the orchestras begin to play, filling space with beautiful religious melodies, and the church bells ring throughout the city, as the procession slowly passes on. Sometimes it stops while the spectators contemplate the images borne upon large platforms, often embossed with silver and tortoise shell, and furnished with silken trappings and magnificent brocades. The illumination is perfect. As the procession starts moving again, it is a thrilling sight. Enormous long candles twinkle in their massive brackets and from the heads of the saints radiate shining, trembling rays; the garlands that hold the trappings quiver, as do the tiny wings of the cherubim, fastened by invisible wires. Tall men of uniform stature wearing long, narrow-waisted tunics and black hoods, used for covering the face but generally thrown back in an arrogant way, carry on their muscular shoulders the heavy platforms supporting the images.

The number of tourists visiting Popayán has increased year by year. Because this is a city with a personality and with a soul it is one of the most interesting and appealing colonial towns on the entire continent. The country around about is dominated by the gigantic Andine range, which in Colombian territory divides into three great branches. The western range is of a strictly calcareous, carboniferous and mineral formation. The central one, on whose slopes the town is situated, has a superficial layer of humus that makes a good agricultural and cattle-raising country. In the near future Popayán may well take one of the leading places in the economic and industrial life of the country.

Between these two Andine ranges is the lovely valley of Pubenza, sung by the poet Arboleda in a fine poem. And it is a horrible valley too, of terrible changes, because in the space of a few hours we pass from an Eden-like calm to a picture of Dante's *Inferno*. In the beginning, blue skies everywhere, blue mountains capped with

eternal snows. Then comes the Purace Volcano, from whose summit great silken plumes fly upward to the heavens. It is a king among the group of veritable giants which, according to the beautiful words of Amiel, "mutter eternally among themselves about eternity".

And referring briefly to the part Popayán has played in the history of Colombia, that is, from the dawn of the independence period down to the present, we can say with pride that the men of Popayán have served their nation to the very best of their high personal qualifications. The town gave many a martyr to the cause of independence, as well as seven Presidents to the Republic and one Regent to the Spanish colony.



THE PLEASANT COUNTRYSIDE NEAR POPAYÁN.

It is not surprising that this reposeful atmosphere attracted Spanish settlers 400 years ago.

The town may be savored slowly; its aristocracy is soon evident in the manners of its inhabitants, whatever their social rank, in their pleasant gestures and their easy courtesy. The upper classes are now more approachable than in the time of Bolívar, who more than once had to act as an arbitrator in favor of his lieutenants with the ladies of Popayán, who admired the officers but did not admit them to their company.

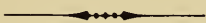
If there were any doubt regarding the origin of Popayán society, it would be easily dispelled by the appearance of the ladies of the town, their Spanish air, their smart simplicity, and that unmistakable classic profile.

Popayán is today easily accessible, and the journey thither will prove charming and comfortable for the most exacting traveller. By the Pacific Railway it is only 10 hours from the port of Buenaventura. At first the railway goes along the enchanting Cauca River and then flashes up to the highlands over an exciting route.

Moreover, by means of the Girardot-Tolima Railway, linked to the Pacific Railway by a modern highway, Popayán is only 20 hours from Bogotá. This is another delightful journey; sharp contrasts when one passes through the valley of the Quindío, the very garden of Colombia, and afterwards through the wonderful fairy-like valley of the Cauca. Popayán enjoys excellent modern hotels, a first-class water system, electric light and plenty of cars in which to visit the surroundings and the historical monuments.

The aspiration of the city towards everlasting fame is beautifully symbolized on a cross of stone erected on a hill called Bethlehem. This cross appears to be extending its arms as though to embrace valley, city and old Spain. Pious men carved on it inscriptions having the powerful accent of mighty Biblical prophets:

"May its ruin, after so many sufferings, not be total. May it always excel over great and small, over its own pride and over the vulgarity of others."



ECONOMIC TIES LINKING THE UNITED STATES AND LATIN AMERICA

By H. GERALD SMITH

Chief, Section of Financial Information, Pan American Union

THE many and varied economic ties linking the 21 American Republics revolve to an important extent around the commercial and financial relations between the United States and the countries of Latin America, though in the cases of several of the South American republics relations with neighboring countries are by no means inconsiderable. On the whole, however, the foreign commerce of the Latin American nations is more important with the United States than with other Latin republics. In the case of a number of countries, the lack of a greater trade development with other parts of Latin America is obviously due to a comparatively isolated geographical position with relation to certain other nations, together with an absence of such transportation facilities as permit the products of one nation to reach easily markets in others. A more important reason for the lack of greater trade between the Latin American nations, however, is that many commodities, such as various types of manufactured articles, of which Latin American republics are important consumers, are not produced in these countries; or are competitive products, such as foodstuffs; or are raw materials, such as tin, copper, crude petroleum, etc., for which no markets exist except in highly industrialized areas of the world.

THE PAN AMERICAN UNION

These, then, briefly, are the chief reasons why inter-Latin American commerce is not greater. Before proceeding, however, it is of interest to note exactly what percentage of Latin American exports and imports goes to and is received from other Latin American countries. This is brought out in Table I below, which covers the peak period in foreign trade and a depression year:

TABLE I.—*Share of Latin America in the total foreign trade of the individual Latin American Republics*

Country	Imports from Latin America, percent of total		Exports to Latin America, percent of total	
	Average 1928-30	1932	Average 1928-30	1932
NORTH AMERICA				
Mexico.....	0.7	0.5	2.9	3.9
Guatemala.....	3.5	3.7	1.1	.8
El Salvador.....	5.5	7.2	4.2	3.1
Honduras.....	3.9	5.8	2.7	1.4
Nicaragua.....	6.1	7.9	7.7	3.3
Costa Rica.....	2.7	7.8	3.1	3.4
Panama.....	3.7	3.5	1.2	.1
Cuba.....	5.2	3.4	2.2	2.4
Dominican Republic.....	.6	.8	2.8	1.1
Haiti.....	.6	1.6	1.0	(1)
SOUTH AMERICA				
Argentina.....	10.4	12.5	6.7	3.6
Bolivia ²	22.6	31.3	3.7	5.4
Brazil.....	15.4	13.6	23.7	10.0
Chile.....	12.6	23.6	3.9	6.6
Colombia.....	4.5	3.2	3.9	2.6
Ecuador.....	3.1	1.9	19.6	13.0
Paraguay ²	36.7	41.6	92.5	96.4
Peru.....	5.5	9.1	24.7	17.0
Uruguay.....	21.1	34.2	18.4	9.9
Venezuela.....	.3	.7	.7	1.0

¹ Less than one-tenth of one percent.

² Trade statistics of Bolivia and Paraguay show a large volume of foreign commerce credited as imports from or exports to the adjacent countries, which are in reality only goods in transit through such nations.

In comparison with the data in the foregoing table on inter-Latin American trade, it is also of interest to note the share of Latin American foreign commerce with the United States. This is shown in Table II below, which covers, in condensed form, trade in 1910, a pre-war year; in 1929, when commerce reached its peak; and in 1932, when it had sunk to depression levels.

TABLE II.—*Share of the United States in Latin American foreign trade*

	1910	1929	1932
Percentage of total Latin American exports shipped to United States.....			
North American Republics.....	73.8	62.4	60.5
South American Republics.....	19.7	24.9	23.3
All Republics.....	33.8	33.9	32.1
Percentage of total Latin American imports obtained from the United States:			
North American Republics.....	53.7	62.1	59.7
South American Republics.....	13.3	31.4	22.3
All Republics.....	22.6	38.4	32.3
Percentage of total Latin-American trade with United States:			
North American Republics.....	65.2	62.3	60.2
South American Republics.....	16.8	27.9	23.0
All Republics.....	28.7	36.0	31.0

For just the opposite reasons that inter-Latin American commerce is not larger than it is, trade between the United States and Latin America is of great volume. Here is found a complementary, rather than a competitive, situation. Latin America and the United States are closely linked because the raw materials of the former complement and are traded for the manufactures of the latter. This nature of the commerce passing between the United States and Latin America is brought out clearly in Table III, shown below.¹ It will be seen that over a period of about 30 years, the basic nature of this trade has not changed; in fact, there is a striking similarity between the percentages of various classes of commodities which made up the trade 30 years ago, and those which have comprised that commerce in more recent years. In the period from 1905 to 1909, for example, raw materials and foodstuffs comprised 88.0 percent of the total imports into the United States from South America; in 1931-33, the percentage was 88.9 percent, there thus being practically no change. In the movement of commodities from the United States to South America, semi-manufactures and manufactures comprised 86.3 percent of the total United States exports to that area in 1905-9, while in 1931-33 the percentage was 86.8. Once again, there was practically no change in the amount of the commodities making up the largest part of the trade.

TABLE III.—(a) *United States exports to South America by economic classes*
[Percentages of total exports to South America]

Years	Raw materials	Foodstuffs	Semi-manufactures	Manufactures
1905-9.....	1.0	12.7	15.5	70.8
1910-14.....	2.2	10.9	18.1	68.7
1921-25.....	2.7	8.8	15.7	72.9
1926-30.....	1.6	8.3	14.8	75.3
1931-33.....	2.2	11.0	15.8	71.0

(b) *United States general imports from South America by economic classes*
[Percentages of total imports from South America]

1905-9.....	38.6	49.4	11.4	0.5
1910-14.....	38.1	47.8	12.9	1.1
1921-25.....	31.2	49.0	18.5	1.3
1926-30.....	31.3	52.3	15.5	.9
1931-33.....	26.0	62.9	9.7	1.4

IMPORTANCE OF INTER-AMERICAN TRADE

The importance of the position occupied by the United States in the foreign trade of Latin America is revealed clearly in Table II above. The table also brings out the fact that there is a considerable variation in this importance between the 10 Republics north of and

¹ Lack of statistics which separate clearly the trade of non-Latin countries in North America from Latin republics in that area makes it desirable to present in Table III data for South American countries only.

including Panama (with those in the Caribbean), and the 10 countries of South America. The United States occupies by far the leading position in the foreign trade of the North American republics, for two chief reasons: it is in that area that the largest amount of United States capital has been placed in direct investments; and that area produces tropical and sub-tropical commodities which are not produced in the United States to any great extent, if at all. Further, the United States, by placing no tariff barriers against the entrance of such non-competitive commodities, makes a wide market available. There is also present the factor of geographical proximity.

In the foreign trade of the South American Republics, the situation is somewhat different: there the United States does not occupy the relatively dominant trading position held in the above-mentioned area. The commodities exported from South American countries are largely (with a few important exceptions) the same as those produced in the United States, and European trade with South America is much greater than that with the Latin republics north of Panama. Despite the fact that the percentage of United States trade with the South American nations is smaller than with the North American republics, it is more than offset by the larger volume with the former group. Looked at in either way, therefore, trade with the United States is of great importance to all the Latin American republics.

INTER-AMERICAN FINANCIAL TIES

As of December 31, 1933, the United States Department of Commerce estimated that \$4,868,000,000 of United States capital had been invested in the 20 Republics of Latin America. This sum consisted of \$3,320,000,000 in direct investments, and \$1,548,000,000 in government bonds.

These nearly five billion dollars represent one of the strongest ties linking the United States with the countries of Latin America. Essentially, it represents the faith of the people of the United States in the economic future of Latin America. As regards direct investments, North American capital has been placed in public utilities; mining enterprises; railroads; meat packing plants; sugar, banana, and other agricultural enterprises; banking; petroleum; and many other types of investments. The greatest amount of capital placed in direct investments has been in the republics north of Panama; in this area some \$1,777,000,000 has been invested, with the greatest concentration in Cuba and Mexico. In the 10 Republics of South America, United States capital has been directly invested to the extent of \$1,543,000,000, with the greatest amounts in Chile, Argentina, Venezuela, Brazil, Colombia and Peru, in the order named.

A comment on the figures in Table III should be made here. It is true that while *classes* of commodities in the United States-South

American trade have undergone little change over the past 30 years, individual commodities in the trade have, of course, changed considerably, especially in exports from the United States. Thus, radio sets and electric refrigerators, to mention but two products which were not in existence a quarter of a century ago, today replace other manufactured products which either have become obsolete with the passing years, or are now produced or assembled in Latin American countries. The important point is that the basic nature of inter-American trade has not changed over three decades.

Among the raw materials which bulk large in Latin American exports to the United States may be listed coffee from Brazil, Colombia and the countries of Central America; nitrates from Chile; petroleum from Venezuela, Mexico, Colombia and Peru; copper from Chile and Peru; and cattle products from Argentina and Uruguay, to mention only a few from a wide variety of commodities. Trade in the other direction, from the United States to Latin America, is composed of many semi-manufactured and manufactured products including: textiles; prepared foodstuffs; engineering, industrial, mining, and other machinery; agricultural implements; automobiles and parts; tires; office equipment and machines; radio and electrical equipment; boots and shoes and other wearing apparel.

United States capital invested in the bonds of national, state and municipal governments has been far more important in South than in North America. Thus, of the total of \$1,548,000,000 placed in this class of investments, \$1,371,000,000 represents the amount in South American securities, while but \$177,000,000 has been invested in the bonds of the Latin governments in North America. In the case of South America, United States investors have placed their largest investments in the securities of Argentina, Brazil, Chile and Colombia, in the order listed; while in the Caribbean area, the bonds of the Cuban government represent the largest investment at present.

The shrinkage in the market value of many Latin American bonds during recent years has of course meant considerable losses to United States investors in those securities; but the effects of the world depression on Latin America were particularly acute, and left those nations without the means of continuing interest and amortization payments on many bonds. As a result, all the Latin American governments, with the exception of Argentina, Haiti, Honduras, and Venezuela (whose public debt has been entirely liquidated), were obliged to suspend or make some adjustment of payments on foreign obligations.

In connection with depreciation in bond values, it must be recalled that purchasers of domestic securities in the United States were hit just as hard as were those who had bought the bonds of foreign governments. However, as Latin American nations continue the

economic recovery already well started, it may be expected that the value of their securities will rise from the low levels of the past few years. All the Latin American nations which have been forced to suspend payments on their securities have announced their intention of honoring their obligations to as great an extent as economic conditions will allow; and in the case of a number of countries, negotiations are under way or already completed for at least a partial resumption of payments.

Table IV below shows the amounts of United States capital invested in Latin American Republics, as estimated by the Department of Commerce:

TABLE IV.—*Investments of United States capital in Latin America, as of December 31, 1933*

Country	Direct investments	Portfolio investments	Total
Argentina.....	\$345,000,000	\$408,000,000	\$753,000,000
Bolivia.....	62,000,000	56,000,000	118,000,000
Brazil.....	197,000,000	355,000,000	552,000,000
Chile.....	411,000,000	271,000,000	682,000,000
Colombia.....	124,000,000	148,000,000	272,000,000
Costa Rica.....	20,000,000	12,000,000	32,000,000
Cuba.....	840,000,000	111,000,000	951,000,000
Dominican Republic.....	70,000,000	15,000,000	85,000,000
Ecuador.....	12,000,000	3,000,000	15,000,000
El Salvador.....	29,000,000	4,000,000	33,000,000
Guatemala.....	68,000,000	4,000,000	72,000,000
Haiti.....	14,000,000	11,000,000	25,000,000
Honduras.....	66,000,000	-----	66,000,000
Mexico.....	632,000,000	3,000,000	635,000,000
Nicaragua.....	13,000,000	-----	13,000,000
Panama.....	25,000,000	17,000,000	42,000,000
Paraguay.....	13,000,000	-----	13,000,000
Peru.....	116,000,000	73,000,000	189,000,000
Uruguay.....	29,000,000	57,000,000	86,000,000
Venezuela.....	234,000,000	-----	234,000,000
Total.....	\$3,320,000,000	\$1,548,000,000	\$4,868,000,000

Of interest in recent years has been the exportation of capital by several Latin American nations. This has been particularly noteworthy in the case of Argentina and Chile. Nationals of these countries have placed their capital in direct investments in neighboring South American republics. While the amounts have not been large in comparison with investments of United States and European capital, the development is significant in that it represents the first step by Argentina and Chile away from the status of debtor nation on international account.

ECONOMIC NATIONALISM AND INTER-AMERICAN RELATIONS

One phase of the economic relations between the American Republics apparently destined to have considerable significance is the increasing economic nationalism as represented to an important degree by growing industrialization in Latin America. This movement has taken on added momentum during the recent years of depression. It finds its cause primarily not in a desire for reprisals

against trade barriers erected by other nations, nor in a mere desire for complete economic independence. Rather, it has been based in the main upon an actual need to find in the country the means of economic existence which, through lack of financial resources, cannot be imported from abroad. Thus, during recent years when the foreign markets for Latin American products all but disappeared, and Latin America was unable to obtain from its reduced exports of raw materials and foodstuffs the wherewithal to import foreign manufactured goods, many countries undertook to supply this deficiency by establishing new manufacturing industries within their own borders.

But whatever the reason for such a movement, or by whatever name it may be called, it does not necessarily follow that as a result the economic ties linking the Americas will be weakened. On the contrary, growing industrialization in Latin America may lead to an even greater flow of commodities in inter-American trade. This fact becomes clear upon an analysis of the type of industrialization spreading in Latin America today. These industries are in the main those which produce so-called consumers' goods. To produce such goods, machinery is required, and parts must be supplied for the industries engaged in assembling products. The United States is particularly well equipped to supply both machinery and parts for growing industries, and in this field lies an opportunity for a great expansion of inter-American trade, which can more than offset any losses suffered by the decrease in exports of the manufactures which the new industries are producing in Latin America. Viewed in a large sense, growing industrialization in Latin America is but another phase in the economic evolution and development of these countries, and it is by recognizing and following this development that the United States will find its opportunity to continue the movement of its products to Latin America upon a large scale.

While taking into consideration the foregoing factors entering into a continued growth of United States exports to the countries of Latin America, it is obvious that, in the last analysis, any expansion can rest only upon greater prosperity in Latin America—a prosperity which must be based on the profitable disposal in foreign countries of the commodities produced by and exported from Latin America. This factor has been well recognized by the present government in the United States, and the program for the negotiation of reciprocal trade agreements with Latin American and other countries is based upon the theory that in order to secure expansion of exports from the United States, opportunities must be available for foreign nations to find an outlet for their products in the North American market. On such a basis, and on such a basis only, can the economic ties which now strongly bind the American Republics be not only maintained, but strengthened with the passing years.

CHACO AGREEMENT

ANOTHER step toward the pacific solution of the difficulties of Bolivia and Paraguay over sovereignty in the Chaco was taken on January 21, 1936, with the signing at Buenos Aires of an agreement between the representatives of these two countries providing for the return of prisoners of war and the resumption of diplomatic relations, as well as reaffirming the security clauses contained in the protocol signed on June 12, 1935.¹ The agreement was adopted in pursuance of a recommendation of the Chaco Peace Conference, composed of representatives of the mediatory nations (Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Peru, Uruguay and the United States) and delegates of Paraguay and Bolivia, meeting under the chairmanship of Dr. Carlos Saavedra Lamas, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Argentina. The instrument was submitted to the respective Congresses for legislative approval and subsequently ratified by Paraguay on February 7 and by Bolivia on February 8, 1936. Upon learning that an agreement had been reached the Hon. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State of the United States and Chairman of the Governing Board of the Pan American Union, said:

"The achievement is a notable one. It has clearly shown the desire of Bolivia and Paraguay to negotiate an equitable and pacific solution of the controversy which had unhappily existed between them, and it has further evidenced the value of the friendly good offices of the mediatory nations which have participated in the conference. I hope that the accord thus reached is merely the preliminary to a mutually satisfactory settlement of the boundary or territorial question between the two nations. The agreement obtained is another striking evidence of the will for peace shared by the countries of this hemisphere."

The text of the documents adopted and signed at the Peace Conference follows:

English translation

BUENOS AIRES, *January 21, 1936.*

DECLARATION

Considering that the Governments of the Republics of Bolivia and Paraguay, in accordance with the stipulations of the Peace Protocol of June 12, 1935, have carried out the definite cessation of hostilities and the demobilization of their armies:

¹The text of this protocol appears in the July, 1935, issue of the BULLETIN of the Pan American Union.

CHACO AGREEMENT

That both States, in friendly collaboration with the mediating countries, maintain their agreement to fulfill the stipulations contained in the Protocol of June 12, 1935, and are now in a position to settle in a just and equitable manner some of the pending questions:

That in accordance with the Protocol of June 12, 1935, it is indispensable to maintain in its entirety the system of securities established by that instrument:

THE PEACE CONFERENCE

With the noble purpose of consolidating a propitious atmosphere, in keeping with the spirit of sound understanding and reciprocal cooperation which should exist between neighboring countries,

RECOMMENDS TO THE PARTIES

That, on the basis of reaffirming the stipulations of the Protocol of June 12, 1935, they agree on the maintenance of the security measures provided in said Protocol;

That they enact as soon as possible the necessary measures for the complete return of prisoners; and

That they agree on the renewal of diplomatic relations between both countries;

All of which, carried out under the auspices and the moral guarantee of the Conference, will contribute greatly towards strengthening peace and harmony in the continent.

JANUARY 21, 1936.

PROTOCOLIZED ACT

In Buenos Aires, on the twenty-first day of January, 1936, meeting in the Presidency of the Republic, the Plenipotentiary Delegates of the Republic of Bolivia, Dr. Tomás Manuel Elío, Minister for Foreign Affairs, and Dr. Carlos Calvo, and the Plenipotentiary Delegates of the Republic of Paraguay, Dr. Gerónimo Zubizarreta and Dr. Vicente Rivarola, having in mind the conciliatory affirmations and suggestions received from the Peace Conference, and under the auspices and the moral guarantee of said Conference, agree to the following, in the desire promptly to reach a definitive settlement of their differences:

Article I.—The Contracting Parties confirm the obligations derived from the Protocol of June 12, 1935, and, consequently, reiterate their intention to continue honoring, as up to the present:

- (1) The stipulations relating to the Peace Conference convoked by His Excellency the President of the Argentine Republic, to the ends established in Article I of the Protocol of June 12, 1935 (clauses 2, 3, 5, 6 and 7), with the exception of clause 1, which has already been fulfilled by said Conference's Resolution of July 1, 1935, and of clause 4, once Article 4 and the subsequent articles of the present Convention are executed.

- (2) The stipulations relating to the definitive cessation of hostilities on the basis of the positions of the then belligerent armies, as has been determined by the Neutral Military Commission in the manner provided by clauses a, b, c and d of Article II of the Protocol of June 12, 1935.
- (3) The stipulations relating to the measures of security adopted in clauses 2, 3 and 4 of Article III of the Protocol of June 12, 1935.
- (4) The recognition of the declaration of August 3, 1932, on the acquisition of territory established in Article IV of the Protocol of June 12, 1935.

Article II.—The measures of security covered by numbers 2, 3, and 4 of Article III of the Protocol of June 12, 1935, as well as that resulting from clause 2 of Article I of the present Convention, shall be maintained until the provisions of Article I, clause 3, of said agreement of June 12 are totally completed.

Article III.—The Peace Conference shall decide the practical questions which may arise in accord with the provisions of Article I, clause 2, of the mentioned Protocol, for which purpose the contracting parties hereby authorize the Conference to designate one or more special commissions subordinate to it.

Article IV.—The parties will proceed to the reciprocal return of prisoners of war, beginning the return within thirty days of the date of the last legislative approval of the present document, undertaking to continue it until the complete liberation of the prisoners, in accordance with the time limits and rules which may be fixed by the Peace Conference or the Executive Committee set up by it in case it temporarily suspends its labors, bearing in mind the exigencies of the organization and carrying out of transportation, as well as other circumstances which it deems should be taken into consideration. Concentration of prisoners and preparations for their return will begin as soon as this document is signed.

Prisoners on the sick list who cannot be immediately transferred will nevertheless be freed and their transfer will be accomplished as soon as possible.

Article V.—Both parties hereby request the Peace Conference to depute a special commission to deal with everything concerned with the return of the prisoners in accord with the authorities of the respective countries. Said special commission will be subject to the Peace Conference or to the Executive Committee acting for it during the period of the temporary suspension of its labors.

Article VI.—In case it should be necessary or advisable to utilize means of communication in neighboring States to facilitate repatriation, the Governments of Bolivia and Paraguay will request, sufficiently in advance, the necessary authorization from the Governments of those States.

Transportation will be carried out in accord with the measures and conditions agreed upon by the mentioned States on the basis of traffic needs, local security, sanitary requirements, or other factors not foreseen.

Article VII.—Expenses caused by the transportation of prisoners through the territory of a third State shall be charged to the country of which they are nationals.

Article VIII.—The contracting parties, taking into consideration the number of prisoners and considering the expenses incurred, decide to compromise on the matter, agreeing that the Government of Bolivia will refund to the Government of Paraguay the equivalent of two million eight hundred thousand (2,800,000) pesos Argentine legal tender, in pounds sterling at the closing rate on the twentieth day of January, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-six, that is, one hundred and fifty-four thousand two hundred and sixty-nine pounds, nineteen shillings, five pence, (£154,269/19/5) and the Government of Paraguay will refund to the Government of Bolivia the equivalent of four hundred thousand (400,000) pesos Argentine legal tender, in pounds sterling at the same rate, that is, the sum of twenty-two thousand and thirty-eight pounds, eleven shillings, four pence, (£22,038/11/4) the resulting balance of one hundred and thirty-two thousand two hundred and thirty-one pounds, eight shillings, one penny, (£132,231/8/1) in sight drafts on London, equivalent to two million four hundred thousand pesos Argentine legal tender, at the rate mentioned, being paid, thus terminating all present or future differences on the matter.

This balance shall be deposited in the Central Bank of the Argentine Republic, within the period of thirty days from the date of the last legislative approval of this agreement, to the order of the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Argentine Republic and the President of the Peace Conference who will place it to the order and disposal of the Government to which it is due as soon as the Special Committee informs said Minister that the stipulations of this document have been fully complied with as regards the reciprocal liberation of the prisoners of war.

Article IX.—The parties agree to renew their diplomatic relations as soon as possible.

Article X.—The present Protocolized Act will be subject to the legislative approval of the respective Congresses in accordance with constitutional provisions in effect.

By virtue of which they subscribe, in three copies and by mutual agreement, jointly with the representatives of the mediatory States, to the present Protocolized Act, which they sign and seal on the date and in the place indicated above.

THE PAN AMERICAN UNION

IDENTIC NOTES EXCHANGED BETWEEN CHAIRMEN OF BOLIVIAN
AND PARAGUAYAN DELEGATIONS

JANUARY 21, 1936.

Considering that the Protocolized Act which has just been signed provides that it must be submitted to legislative approval, and in the desire that said accord go into effect without delay, I comply with the pleasant duty of informing Your Excellency that my Government will urge upon the National Congress that it consider this subject within twenty days of today's date.

It is understood that the present note shall be considered an integral part of the Protocolized Act.



ADULT EDUCATION IN ARGENTINA¹

By FERMÍN ESTRELLA GUTIÉRREZ

*Principal of School No. 5 for Adults and Professor in "Mariano Acosta" Normal School,
Buenos Aires*

EACH country organizes its education according to the influences, permanent or temporary, at work upon its destiny. The formative structure of that education—curriculums, school systems, programs—always obeys a strong instinct, a sort of collective conscience, which above all and in spite of everything, drives the schools on to accomplish their true ends. Education, therefore, depends to a large degree on the forces of environment, history, and character which, instead of working blindly as sometimes seems to be the case, in reality respond to a controlling rhythm and balance.

Education, and especially adult education, is a social phenomenon especially sensitive to its surroundings. Sensitiveness as here used does not mean subordination, but rather a spontaneous, natural reaction. Therefore, although educational systems may appear to be the work of one mind or the expression of a single philosophical principle, they follow the ebb and flow which occurs in the life of every vigorous people.

In Argentina, classes for adults have so far been organized only in Buenos Aires. They are attended by men and women of all ages, all nationalities, all social classes. The illiterate go to learn their letters; the unemployed are eager to acquire knowledge that will help them to get work; laborers attend so that they may obtain greater skill in their trades; and young people continue their interrupted education.

Until about fifteen years ago night schools, which had been established in theory by law 1420 (the Law of Common Education of June 26, 1884), were few and poorly attended. The subjects taught were more theoretical than practical.

In the post-war era, however, with the changed tempo of national life, special courses were introduced to fit the altered trend of society. They filled a real and serious need. The working men and laborers who flocked to night school needed, once they had completed their elementary studies, special training in some trade or craft if they were to be able to better themselves. Night classes reorganized to supply this need were immediately popular, and have remained so ever since.

¹ Summary of an article which appeared in the Spanish edition of the BULLETIN.—EDITOR.

It is very difficult to say what, in general, should be the purpose of education, but perhaps this definition of Carlos Octavio Bunge will be satisfactory: "The purpose of education is to develop the personal abilities of every human being so that they may be utilized to the full by the individual and by society." In adult education, this dual purpose may be perfectly realized. The State should regard the man and the woman seeking help from the school as an inescapable responsibility, offer them means for their individual improvement, and direct their energies for the general good.

Manual training is therefore of great importance for, as Sarmiento said, "The manual arts are an indispensable complement to the domestic economy of nations. The land does not increase in area



A CLASS IN TELEGRAPHY FOR ADULTS.

The schools of Argentina offer to the adult numerous opportunities to improve his knowledge of his occupation or to acquire another trade or craft for which he may be better fitted.

with the growth of the population; therefore rural districts and cities both furnish in every generation an excess of hands which, possessing neither land nor capital, need to acquire a trade in order to produce things to be exchanged for money and thus offer a means of livelihood and of acquiring capital." That diagnosis is still true and applicable to present conditions.

The schools for adults in Argentina are at present splendidly fulfilling the purposes just outlined. The number of students enrolled during the 1933 school year speaks for itself. The president of the National Council of Education, Don Octavio S. Pico, gave a total of 37,438 students enrolled in the Buenos Aires night schools, 12,219 of whom were in the primary grades, while the other 25,219 were taking special courses. He remarked: "If there are so many people above school age who wish to learn their A B C's, showing thereby a praiseworthy perseverance and will power, or who want to acquire

knowledge so that they may earn their living honestly, how can the State, as their guardian, turn a deaf ear to such an urgent call?"

When in the future the history of Argentine education is written, recognition will perforce be made of the part played by schools for adults in meeting the present needs of both individual and country. They have ceased to be merely schools for illiterates, and have become the means for further training thousands of laborers and working men and women who urgently needed it. The economic crisis through which the world is passing has made it necessary for many who previously never thought of such a thing to work in shops, in offices, or elsewhere outside the home. Families which hitherto were amply provided for by the earnings of the father, now need the salaries of every member if they are to survive. The number of pupils who leave school after completing the third or fourth grade would be truly appalling if there were no opportunity for them to continue their education. Classes for adults are to be found in all districts of the capital, attracting men, women, and young people from all around. They are a valuable melting pot for the nation.

Let us visit a couple of these schools. The first, for men, is situated in the midst of a working class district. The houses are small and ramshackle, the children on the sidewalks poorly clad. At seven at night the pupils begin to flock to the school. Some live nearby, others come fifteen or twenty blocks on foot. They are all laborers; they have spent the whole day working, amid the maddening din of machinery, and they are tired, played out. Nevertheless, it is seven o'clock and classes are about to begin. Work is something hard, but study can be a means of escape. The students may become more skilled at their trade; they may prepare themselves to do other, more congenial work; they may, perhaps, be able to take advanced studies. Here they are in the classroom, thirty or forty resolute wills seeking some support to which to cling. The teacher knows it; he knows that they come long distances, that they are tired and broken by toil, that they only wish to be happy, just a little happier. And he stands beside them, feels himself their brother, and works with a will because his heart is in his work. Whatever these thirty or forty men did not learn in the primary grades, they are learning now. Here are represented all countries, all trades, all ages—sometimes even father and son are seated on the same bench.

In the other school we find ten, twelve, fourteen classrooms full to overflowing with young women. Blondes and brunettes, of many nations, all belong to the sisterhood of those who work for a living. There are pale and tired faces, with the ineradicable mark of the shop or the factory, although others are merry and strong. There are both old and young. Some come to learn reading and writing; others

typewriting, hopeful for an office position; still others, bookkeeping. Some are taking dressmaking, cooking, and other domestic science subjects. All have come for a purpose, and since their motive is the need for or the joy of learning, they make excellent students and progress rapidly.

In both the men's and the women's schools the special courses are better attended than the primary classes. The subjects of such courses include commercial arithmetic, Spanish, bookkeeping, shorthand, typewriting, carpentry, telegraphy, ceramics, industrial chemistry, decorative arts, dressmaking, domestic science, and millinery. These are schools of doing, not simply of theorizing. They have the



Courtesy of Fermín Estrella Gutiérrez.

A GIRLS' CLASS IN ENGLISH.

Interest in the study of this language has increased rapidly in Argentina in recent years, particularly among those enrolled in the Buenos Aires night schools.

sane and happy atmosphere found in groups which are constructing something, making something with their own hands. The need to do, the happiness of doing, here is in the air and is stimulating. Men and women capable of making and of doing things, no matter what, are needed by our country.

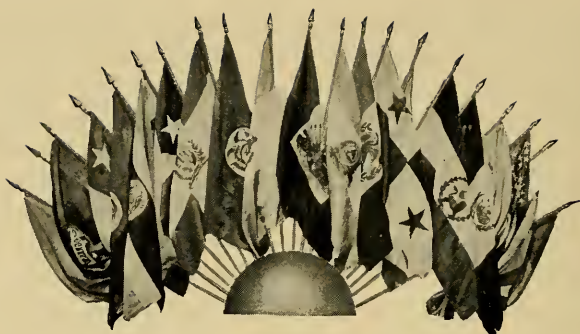
One especially interesting aspect of the schools for adults is the fact that young women are learning how to care for their homes. In Argentina there are no schools for brides where they may be taught the secrets of making a home comfortable and inviting; therefore this function of the night schools is most praiseworthy. A knowledge of decorative arts, needlework, and domestic science is a valuable asset to any woman. Of course this calls for cultured teachers, of good

taste, who will train their pupils in sobriety, simplicity, and moderation and show that beautifying a house does not consist merely in adorning it. As the young women who attend these classrooms are many and come from all social classes, and as later they furnish their homes with their own handiwork, it is obvious that no other institution can have so decisive an influence on the good taste of the homes and the customs of Buenos Aires.

Moreover, it is extremely important that these pupils should be taught how to use the school and other libraries, both general and technical. The Inspector General of Schools, Professor Segundo L. Moreno, has issued special instructions covering this point, for it is essential to arouse in the people both the taste and the desire for reading. This is true not only as regards recreational literature—novels, short stores, biography, etc.—but also as to books dealing with technical subjects and related to each course or special topic. In this way each subject will be studied more thoroughly and with greater understanding, and in addition to the spoken word of the teacher the pupil will always have at hand the supplementary authority of the book.

We are actors in and spectators of one of the most dramatic moments in history. We are witnessing, perhaps, the convergence of two eras; the whole world is still wracked by the aftermath of the European conflagration. Fortunately, Argentina is a country with great reserves of optimism and of energy. Its citizens have a national consciousness of unity and strength, and every one, great and small, is working for its future. Education, intelligently directed and controlled, is the strongest leaven in any evolutionary process. Therefore, as we gaze what the schools for adults are doing today in the country and what they will be able to do tomorrow, we have complete faith in the future.

The words of Sarmiento are especially applicable to our present circumstances: "The simplest means of advancing the progress of the nation is to train men to be productive, especially taking children and any citizens now incapable of so being and therefore destroying the products and capital already created, and converting them into architects of our general prosperity."



PAN AMERICAN UNION NOTES

GOVERNING BOARD

Resolutions of condolence.—At a meeting of the Governing Board held on January 8 the following resolutions of condolence were adopted:

The Governing Board of the Pan American Union has learned with deep regret of the death of His Excellency, General Juan Vicente Gómez, President of Venezuela, and

RESOLVES:

To spread upon the minutes of the meeting an expression of its profound sympathy, and

To authorize the Director General to transmit a copy of this resolution to the Government of Venezuela.

The Governing Board of the Pan American Union has learned with deep regret of the death of His Excellency, Señor Dr. Hernán Velarde, former Ambassador of Peru to the United States, and former Vice Chairman of the Governing Board, and

RESOLVES:

To spread upon the minutes of the meeting an expression of its sense of loss and also of the esteem with which the Governing Board remembers the services rendered by Dr. Velarde, and

To authorize the Director General to transmit to the Government of Peru and to the family of the deceased the sincere expression of sympathy of the Governing Board.

Eighth International Conference of American States.—The Ambassador of Peru, Chairman of the Sub-Committee on the Program of the Eighth International Conference of American States, presented a report, unanimously adopted, giving topics for possible inclusion in that program. These were arranged under the following headings: Organization of peace, international law, economic problems, political and civil rights of women, social problems, intellectual cooperation, the Pan American Union and the International Conferences of American States, and reports.

Juridical personality of foreign companies and powers of attorney.—The report of the committee on this subject, which has been under consideration for some time, recommended that the plan outlined therein be submitted to the respective Governments, members of the Union. The Minister of Venezuela was chairman of the committee.

Pan American commercial committees.—Regulations for these committees, formulated pursuant to Article VI of the Convention signed at the Pan American Commercial Conference of Buenos Aires, June 19, 1935, were adopted.

Nationality convention.—The Governing Board of the Pan American Union, at the session held on February 5, opened the Convention on Nationality, signed at the Seventh International Conference of American States of Montevideo, Uruguay, in December, 1933, to the adherence of non-American States. The question was submitted to the Governing Board by the Government of Chile and was referred to a special committee of the Board headed by the Ambassador of Cuba. The committee reached the conclusion that the Convention on Nationality, signed by the representatives of the American Republics at Montevideo, is universal in its objectives and that although conventions signed at Pan American Conferences are usually open to the adherence of the American Republics only, an exception should be made in this instance and the Nationality Convention opened to the adherence of non-American States. Similar action had previously been taken by the Governing Board on the Convention on the Nationality of Women, also signed at Montevideo.

Ratification of treaties and conventions.—The Governing Board also considered steps that should be taken to secure the prompt ratification of treaties and conventions signed at Pan American Conferences. The Board approved a recommendation that representatives ad-honorem of the Pan American Union be appointed in each country to expedite the study, approval and ratification of inter-American treaties and conventions and to stimulate the fulfillment of resolutions and recommendations adopted at Pan American Conferences. The Director General of the Pan American Union was authorized to communicate with the several Governments relative to the appointment of such representatives. The Director General was also authorized to continue the publication of charts setting forth the status of the ratification of Pan American treaties and conventions at six-month intervals, such charts to be sent to each Government, member of the Union, with an inquiry as to the progress toward ratification since the publication of the previous chart.

Aviation conference at Lima.—In considering the steps to be taken to bring about uniformity of laws and regulations governing aerial navigation, as contemplated by the Inter-American Commercial

Aviation Convention of 1928, the Governing Board adopted a recommendation that this question be referred to the Conference of Aerial Navigation Experts to meet at Lima, Peru. The Government of Peru has expressed its willingness to convene the conference, which was provided for in a resolution of the Pan American Commercial Conference of Buenos Aires. The exact date of the meeting has not yet been fixed. Among the topics on the agenda of the Lima conference are the subjects of aerial legislation and the coordination and regulation of aerial traffic. The Governing Board also urged that the Governments which have not yet ratified the Inter-American Commercial Aviation Convention of 1928 do so, and if possible, prior to the Lima Conference of Aerial Navigation Experts.

COLUMBUS MEMORIAL LIBRARY

News of other libraries in the Americas.—A series to consist of a hundred volumes of the best Colombian literature has been begun in Bogotá, under the title *Biblioteca aldeana de Colombia, Serie literaria*. The collection is to be published under the auspices of the National Library. The Library of the Pan American Union has received thus far five volumes of this interesting series. The full titles and a brief description of each are given in the list below.

Another Colombian library, that of the *Academia de la historia de Cartagena*, has sent a copy of its first catalog, dated 1935. The titles are arranged under the headings of national and foreign history, national and foreign government, historical periodicals, and others, including bibliography, political science, natural sciences, and literature.

The Biblioteca Popular Bernardino Rivadavia in Cañada de Gómez, Argentina, recently sent a copy of *Cultura*, the magazine it publishes, to the Library. This bi-monthly magazine contains essays on various topics, poetry, library notes, book notes, and reviews of periodicals received.

Bibliographies of interest.—Señor Rafael Heliodoro Valle, a well-known Honduran bibliographer and writer now living in Mexico, has begun a bibliography entitled *México en la prensa de habla inglesa* in the Mexican periodical, *El Libro y el Pueblo*. The bibliography is to list all articles that Señor Valle has found in periodicals published in the United States and Great Britain. The arrangement is by authors; the first section covers the letters A to K. It may be added *El Libro y el Pueblo* made its first appearance since the January-February 1935 number with the October 1935 issue, in which this bibliography was begun.

Dr. Emilio Valtón, an eminent Mexican bibliographer, has already received complimentary reviews for his new work, *Impresos mexicanos*

del siglo XVI, published by the National Library of Mexico in commemoration of the four-hundredth anniversary of printing in Mexico, which will be celebrated in 1936. The large volume contains an introduction on the origin of printing in America, biographies of the most important early printers in Mexico (and therefore in America) from 1536 to 1611 and complete descriptions, with many title-page facsimiles, of more than 75 books published during that period. Some of these American incunabula were discovered by Dr. Valtón.

The Columbus Memorial Library has completely revised and enlarged its *Selected list of recent books (in English) on Latin America*, which now includes books published during 1933, 1934, and 1935 and replaces the third edition, published in March, 1933. The introduction to the 34-page bibliography states: "This . . . list . . . is compiled to indicate material available for the use of travelers, members of women's clubs and other students who desire extensive reading on Latin America in addition to the publications of the Pan American Union. The list is primarily of descriptive and historical books with a few additions relating to international affairs and economics that may be of special interest. . . ." Copies of this pamphlet, known as number 4 of the Bibliographic Series, are available for those interested.

Among other recent mimeographed publications of the Pan American Union are both English and Spanish versions of the address entitled "Present-day significance of Pan Americanism", made over the radio on December 13, 1935, by Dr. L. S. Rowe, the Director General of the Pan American Union.

Recent acquisitions.—The Library has been fortunate in acquiring the famous *Historia general de los hechos de los castellanos en las islas i tierra firme del mar oceano*, of Antonio de Herrera y Tordesillas. The edition obtained was the first one, published in nine parts in four volumes in Madrid during the years 1601 to 1615. Also included, following the fourth Decade, is the author's famous *Descripción de las Indias Occidentales* with 14 large copperplate maps. "Herrera held the post of historiographer of the Indies for upwards of half a century. All the official records and correspondence were placed in his hands, and he had the use of a great deal of material, which is now lost. His work covers the whole ground of early American history from 1492 to 1554"—thus speaks one of his many bibliographers. The title-pages are decorated with portraits of conquistadors and Indian chieftains, and pictures of American life, customs, and antiquities.

The Hon. Hiram Bingham has presented to the Union Library a collection of the reports of the Yale University and Yale University-National Geographic Society expeditions to Peru under his direction during the years 1911 to 1916. The expeditions were made into

the interior of Peru, especially in the Urubamba valley region, with a competent staff of American scientists. The reports are those of various members of the expeditions; they were published in the *Proceedings* and the *Bulletins of the United States National Museum*, *The National Geographic Magazine*, *The American Journal of Science*, the *Memoirs* and the *Transactions of the Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences*, *The American Anthropologist*, the *Bulletin of the American Geographical Society*, *Harper's Magazine*, the *Proceedings of the American Antiquarian Society*, the *Journal of the Washington Academy of Science*, and other scientific journals. The collection comprises 53 pieces bound into three volumes, with many illustrations and maps, and forms an excellent record of these very important explorations, which among other achievements restored to the world the great Inca remains on the summit of Machu-Picchu.

Señor Carlos M. Trelles of Cuba has been kind enough to send to the Library those of his books not already on its shelves. These consisted of eight items, including two bibliographies; two biographies; an historical essay; a report and supplementary bibliographical geography list for the Buenos Aires history and geography congress, held in 1924; a study on yellow fever; and an interesting longer work entitled *Contribución de los médicos cubanos a los progresos de la medicina*. The Library already owns many bibliographic works by Señor Trelles on history, geography, science, and medicine, and several educational and historical essays.

Of three recent contributions to the study of the cooperative movement, which governments, individuals, and societies have made efforts to encourage, two are by Luis Amaral of Brazil and one by Federico Rodríguez Gomes of Argentina. The former, the author of several other economic, social and political studies concerning his native land, presents in the first of these two books a brief history of the cooperative movement, especially in Brazil and in the State of São Paulo, with the text of the Brazilian laws which have been in force since 1907; in the second he shows how cooperatives can function in various industries. Dr. Rodríguez Gomes' work is a study of the Argentine law no. 11,388 concerning cooperative societies, with comments and an analysis of comparative legislation.

Three interesting Peruvian works are those recently received from the "Editorial Perú Moderno", published by that concern in 1934 and 1935. One is a volume of biographies of Peruvian physicians of today; the second, biographies of contemporary dentists; and the third, a survey of the important industrial and commercial concerns throughout the republic.

Books received during the last two months included:

Problemas económicos del momento [por] Emilio A. Coni . . . Buenos Aires, "El Ateneo"—Librería científica y literaria, 1935. 208 p. 18½ cm. [Dr. Coni,

professor in the University of Buenos Aires and economic expert of the League of Nations, is the author of many works on economic topics, especially those dealing with Argentine problems. This book includes essays on several important current questions, including foreign exchange, planned economy, the cost of living, and the 40-hour week.]

El derecho internacional privado en el código civil argentino y en el anteproyecto del Dr. Juan A. Bibiloni [por] Víctor N. Romero del Prado . . . Córdoba, Imprenta de la Universidad, 1935. 7 p. l., [3]-359 p. 24 cm. [There have been several studies on the Argentine civil code, including some by Paraguayan authors, since it was adopted by the Paraguayan Government also. Dr. Bibiloni was authorized by the Government of Argentina to draft a revision of the code, a work on which he was engaged from 1926 until his death in 1933 and which has been published in six volumes of text and one of explanatory notes. The study here presented by Professor Romero del Prado is one of several which he has written on Argentine and on international law. In this volume he discusses critically articles of the existing code and of Bibiloni's proposed revision.]

Bibliografía de educación, pedagogía general y especial, historia y legislación universitaria [publicación de la] Biblioteca [de la] Universidad nacional de Tucumán. Tucumán, Imprenta La velocidad, 1935. 76 p. 26 cm. (Universidad nacional de Tucumán. Publicación N° 207. Boletín de la Biblioteca N° 1.) [This bibliography, prepared as a contribution to the first Congress of Argentine Universities, is the first publication of the *Central bibliográfica* of the National University of Tucumán library. The university obtained this material in cooperation with nine other libraries belonging to schools, societies, and individuals in the city of Tucumán. The bibliography contains all publications in these ten libraries whose titles indicate that they deal with education.]

Sociedades cooperativas (ley 11.388); comentario—legislación comparada—jurisprudencia administrativa [por] Federico Rodríguez Gomes . . . Buenos Aires, Librería y casa editora de Jesús Menéndez, 1935. 3 p. l., [9]-264, xi p. 21 cm. [This is a complete review of the Argentine law on cooperative societies.]

Obras completas de Joaquín V. González. Edición ordenada por el Congreso de la Nación Argentina. . . . Buenos Aires [Imprenta Mercatali] 1935. v. 15: 543 p. front. (port.) 24 cm. [The National University of La Plata has published 11 volumes of González' works, in addition to the four listed in the BULLETIN for September, 1935. The present volume contains *Política espiritual*, a collection of addresses made from 1905 to 1909, and *Hombres e ideas educadores*, dated 1908 to 1912.]

La iglesia en América y la dominación española; estudio de la época colonial, por Lucas Ayarragaray. 2. ed., definitiva, corr. y aum. Buenos Aires, Talleres gráficos argentinos de L. J. Rosso, 1933. 313 p. 24 cm. [The place of the Catholic Church in the colonial period in Latin America is fully surveyed in this long work, based on research undertaken in the archives of the Vatican. Documents from those archives are included in the text or printed as appendices to various chapters. The present volume is a revised and enlarged version of the first edition, published in 1920. The author has written several other books, on political and sociological subjects.]

1933-34, *Memoria, informes, dictámenes* [de la] Comisión de racionalización de la administración nacional. [Buenos Aires, Gerónimo J. Pesce y cia., 1934] xl, 445 p. tables (1 fold.) 28 cm. [This Commission was created by Article 11 of Law no. 11671, concerning the budget for 1933, as a bureau to "devise a plan of administrative efficiency for all the public departments and offices, including independent bureaus, in order to assure their greatest economic efficiency." This volume contains reports, surveys and proposals for the reorganization of various federal departments.]

O cooperativismo, no mundo, no Brasil, em São Paulo [por] Luis Amaral. S. Paulo, Livraria editora Odeon, 1934. 209 p. 18½ cm. [Senhor Amaral is Director of the Bureau to help cooperative societies in the state of São Paulo. This work gives a brief history and sketch of the cooperative movement in theory and practice. In the part relating to Brazil he includes the text of the Brazilian laws of 1907, 1932, and 1933, discussions of them, and a special study of the movement in São Paulo, with a list of the cooperative societies in that state.]

O cooperativismo ao alcance de todos [por] Luis Amaral. . . . Porto Alegre, Edição da Livraria do globo, Barcellos, Bertaso & cia., 1935. 207 p. 19 cm. [In this work the author, after explaining the value of cooperative societies for dairymen, poultry-raisers, schools, and consumers, and as a means of obtaining agricultural credit, gives suggested statutes for the first three named.]

Nuestros ingenieros . . . [por] Santiago Marín Vicuña . . . Santiago, Editorial Nascimento, 1935. 302 p., 1 l. plates, ports. 19 cm. [Señor Santiago Marín Vicuña has long been known as a prolific writer; the list of his works at the back of this volume contains 67 titles, dating from 1901 to the present. Of these, many are on mining, railroad and engineering topics. His efforts on behalf of the Pan American railroad are well-known. The present volume includes biographical data on some thirty Chilean engineers, the most complete of which is that of Domingo Victor Santa María. An interesting additional essay, "De tiempos lejanos", gives the author's recollections of student and university life in Chile during the last quarter of the nineteenth century.]

Umbral girante, poemas [de] Amanda de Amunátegui. Santiago, Nascimento, 1933. 140, [1] p. pl. (port.) 19 cm. [This volume and *Velero de tréboles* are the work of one of Chile's women poets.]

Velero de tréboles, poemario [de] Amanda Amunátegui. Santiago, Nascimento, 1935. 105, [1] p. 19½ cm.

Del uso en sus relaciones con el lenguaje, por Miguel Antonio Caro. [Bogotá, Editorial Minerva S. A., 1935] 1 p. l., 5-164 p., 1 l. 19½ cm. (Biblioteca aldeana de Colombia. [Serie literaria, N° 1]) [This famous work was originally delivered as an address at the inaugural session of the Colombian Academy of Letters in August 1881.]

El castellano en América, por Rufino José Cuervo. [Bogotá, Editorial Minerva S. A., 1935] 2 p. l., [7]-154 p., 3 l. 20 cm. (Biblioteca aldeana de Colombia. [Serie literaria, N° 2]) [The long introduction by Manuel Antonio Bonilla tells of Cuervo's work for the Spanish language and for erudition in the Western Hemisphere. This study represents his ideals of correct Spanish for Americans.]

Escritos, por Marco Fidel Suárez. [Bogotá, Editorial Minerva S. A., 1935] 1 p. l., [5]-171 p., 1 l. 20 cm. (Biblioteca aldeana de Colombia. [Serie literaria, N° 3]) [This collection includes several of Suárez' essays, especially the excellent *Discurso sobre Jesucristo*, delivered in 1913, and *La lengua castellana*, an address given in June 1910.]

Retórica y poética, por José Manuel Marroquín. [Bogotá, Editorial Minerva S. A., 1935] 1 p. l., [5]-159 p. 20 cm. (Biblioteca aldeana de Colombia. [Serie literaria, N° 4]) [This interesting work is a general text-book of Spanish rhetoric and poetics.]

De la novela; sus orígenes y desenvolvimiento, por Diego Rafael de Guzmán. [Bogotá, Editorial Minerva S. A., 1935] 1 p. l., [5]-170 p., 1 l. 20 cm. (Biblioteca aldeana de Colombia. [Serie literaria, N° 5]) [In addition to the titular essay, this volume contains another valuable address by Señor Guzmán, *Importancia del espíritu español en las letras colombianas*.]

Don Miguel Obregón Lizano, fundador y organizador de bibliotecas públicas. . . por Emanuel Aguilar J. San José, C. R., Talleres gráficos "La Tribuna", 1935. 52 p., 1 l., incl. ports. 22 cm. [The late Señor Obregón is here depicted as the founder of the first public libraries in Costa Rica. The author's claim is substantiated by the fact that Obregón first took an interest in this cultural activity at the age of 19 and continued it throughout his career, especially as Director General of Public Libraries (1890-1915) and Minister of Public Instruction (1920-1924). This brief study is an extract from a full-length biography in preparation by Señor Aguilar J.]

Novelas del páramo y de la cordillera [por] Sergio Núñez. Prólogo de Isaac J. Barrera. Quito, Imprenta "Ecuador", 1934. 5 p. l., [9]-293 p., 1 l., 20 cm. [An interesting collection of six short stories of Ecuadorean life.]

Guide book to the ruins of Quiriguá, by Sylvanus G. Morley. [Washington] Published by Carnegie institution of Washington, 1935. vii [i], 205 p. illus., pl., diags., maps. 21½ cm. (Carnegie institution of Washington. Supplementary publication No. 16) [The ruins of Quiriguá and adjacent lands, in eastern Guatemala, have been set aside as a national reservation. Dr. Morley, a well-known authority on the Maya civilization, has visited the ruins nine times on behalf of the Carnegie Institution of Washington. Dr. Morley has written a chapter on the Maya civilization and another on the Maya hieroglyphic writing in addition to the main section, of 114 pages, on the ruins, thus adding to the usefulness and importance of a handbook to an archaeological site both important and easily accessible.]

Poesías, de Jorge F. Zepeda. Tegucigalpa, Talleres tipográficos nacionales, 1935. 2 p. l., [iii]-ix, 234, iv p. front. (port.) 21 cm. (Biblioteca de la Sociedad de geografía e historia de Honduras.) [In addition to a reprint of *Ritmos y colores de la tierra* (1908) this volume contains poems which appeared in newspapers and periodicals between that date and 1931, the year before his death.]

Hacia la escuela socialista; la reforma educacional en México [por] Luis Sánchez Pontón. México, Editorial Patria, S. A., 1935. 3 p. l., [9]-278 p., 1 l. 17 cm. [Professor Sánchez Pontón is a member of the Council of Primary Education of the Federal District, a body which, since its reorganization in December, 1932, has given all its attention to the objectives of teaching. In this work on educational reform the author presents an interesting intellectual statement of the aims of socialist education.]

Impresos mexicanos del siglo xvi (incunables americanos) en la Biblioteca nacional de México, el Museo nacional y el Archivo general de la nación. Con cincuenta y dos láminas. Estudio bibliográfico, precedido de una introducción sobre los orígenes de la imprenta en América, por el Dr. Emilio Valtón. México, Imprenta universitaria, 1935. xxxi, 244 p., 2 l. incl. illus. (incl. facsims.), 52 plates (incl. facsims., part col.) 30½ cm. (Ediciones de la Biblioteca nacional de México.)

José María Morelos; esbozo de su vida heroica y de sus enseñanzas. Diferentes circunstancias que determinaron el gran ciclo americano. (Por) J. Penzini Hernández. San Felipe, Imp. oficial del estado Yzacuy, 1935. 71 p. 18½ cm. [This biography of a Mexican hero of independence was written for the celebration of Mexican Independence Day, September 16, 1935, in Caracas, and published on the same day in the newspaper *El Universal* of that city. As a background, it gives the story of independence, showing the contribution of Morelos to the movement. Dr. Penzini Hernández has written previous works on South American history.]

Centenario de Manuel Pardo, 1834-1934. . . . Lima, Librería e imprenta Gil, S. A., 1935. 2 v. 2 plates. 26 cm. [The Pardo family has long been prominent in Peruvian political life. Manuel Pardo held financial and diplomatic

offices before he became the first civilian president of Peru in 1872. The centenary of Pardo's birth was observed in 1934 by numerous societies and institutions in Lima and other parts of the Republic. These two volumes contain the laudatory speeches delivered in his honor, numerous newspaper articles indicative of the esteem in which his memory is held, and five addresses by Pardo himself, three made while he was President (1872-76) and two in the year of his death (1878).]

La obra de los médicos en el progreso del Perú. Prólogo del Prof. Leonidas Avendaño. . . . Palabras del Prof. Dr. Hermilio Valdizán. . . . Lima, Editorial Perú moderno, 1934. 213 p., 1 l. plates (ports.) 24½ cm. [This collection includes a prologue on the National Academy of Medicine by Professor Avendaño, the brief address delivered by Prof. Valdizán in honor of Hipólito Unánue, the "father of American medicine", at the First Peruvian Medical Congress in 1927, and biographies of 36 present-day Peruvian physicians. Each biography is supplemented by a list of the subject's published works and his portrait. Collaborators in the volume were Carlos Enrique Paz Soldán, Fortunato Quesada, Eduardo Bello, Carlos Bambarén, and the aforementioned Leonidas Avendaño. A second volume is being planned by this same group of editors.]

La odontología en el Perú. Prólogos del Prof. Leonidas Avendaño . . . y del Dr. Ricardo Salazar S. . . . Colaboraciones de los Drs. Arturo Rojas . . . y José García Bedoya. . . . Lima, Editorial Perú moderno, 1935. 160 p. illus. (ports.) 25 cm. [This companion volume to *La obra de los médicos en el progreso del Perú* contains biographies and portraits of 39 Peruvian dentists. Professor Avendaño contributes a review of the work of the new Academy of Dental Hygiene of Peru; Dr. Salazar, a brief history of the development of dentistry; Dr. Rojas, a historical synopsis of the dental profession in Peru; and Dr. García Bedoya, a short study on the School of Dentistry at the Universidad Mayor de San Marcos.]

La realidad industrial del Perú. Prólogo de Dn. Augusto Maurer. . . . Colaboraciones de los señores Héctor Boza . . . José Balta, Ricardo Tizón y Bueno, Augusto N. Wiese, Fortunato Carranza, Hugo Magil, Tomás Manrique, Adolfo Berger. Editores: Federico Bolaños, César A. Belaúnde. Lima [Editorial Perú moderno] 1935. 238 p., 1 l. illus., ports. 25 cm. [This volume gives an account of the numerous national industries, many of which have grown up in the past 25 years. Factories and other industrial concerns are such a part of Peruvian life today that a Permanent Industrial Exposition is held in a special building in Lima, where it has been open since August 1933. This book comprises reviews of several activities by some of the collaborators and sketches of the work of individual progressive firms. A second volume is promised by the publishers.]

Los auquénidos peruanos [por el Dr. Prof. Luis Maccagno] Publicación del Ministerio de fomento, Dirección de agricultura y ganadería, Sección de defensa y propaganda. Lima, Lit. tip. estanco del tabaco, 1932. 2 p. l., 64 p. plates (part col.), port., maps, diagrs. 24½ cm. [In this short but complete work, Dr. Maccagno describes the three Peruvian members of the zoological family *Camelidae*, that is, the alpaca, the llama, and the vicuña, and discusses the raising of all three. Numerous plates, some in color, and maps showing the distribution of the animals, add interest to the work. It was previously published in the Boletín de la Dirección de agricultura y ganadería, for November-December, 1931.]

Baladas peruanas [por] Manuel G[onzález] Prada. Santiago de Chile, Prensas de la editorial Ercilla, 1935. 154 p., 2 l. 20½ cm. [The poems in this posthumous volume (González Prada died in 1918) were written before 1879. Luis Alberto Sánchez says in his long introduction that they show the author's affection for the German literature of the period, when most of his fellow American poets were influenced by the French and Spanish, and that they are a product of

González Prada's youth, since he revised and corrected most of his later work to obtain terseness of phrase and correctness in vocabulary and rhythm.]

Revista de la Sociedad "amigos de la arqueología". . . . Montevideo [Imprenta "El Siglo ilustrado"] 1933. Tomo VII: 322, [1] p. illus. (incl. maps, plans, facsim., diags.) 27 cm. [Volume VII of the *Revista*, for the year 1933, contains several monographs of historical and archeological interest in addition to data on the work of the Society. The contributing authors are: Alfredo Castellanos, Benigno Ferrario, S. Perea y Alonso, Antonio Serrano, Carlos Seijo, Arturo José Demaría, Guillermo Fúrlong Cárdiff, Carlos Rusconi, Mario A. Fontana Company, and Buenaventura Caviglia (hijo).]

A tentative bibliography of the belles-lettres of the republics of Central America, by Henry Grattan Doyle. . . . Cambridge, Mass., Harvard university press, 1935. xviii p., 1 l., 136 p. 23½ cm. [This bibliography and the one of Rubén Darío (listed below), conclude the series entitled *Bibliographies of Spanish-American Literature* published by the Harvard Council on Hispano-American Studies. The series includes bibliographies of all the Spanish American republics, Brazil, and Puerto Rico, the aforementioned one of Darío (since his work is so extensive), and one entitled *Hispano-American literature in the United States*.]

A bibliography of Rubén Darío (1867-1916), by Henry Grattan Doyle. . . . Cambridge, Mass., Harvard university press, 1935. 6 p. l., 27, [1] p. 23½ cm.

Historia general de los hechos de los castellanos en las islas i tierra firme del mar oceano. Escrita por Antonio de Herrera coronista mayor de Su Ma^d de las Indias y su coronista de Castilla. En quatro décadas desde el año de 1492 hasta el de 1531. . . . En Ma^d. En la Empronta real, 1601-1615. 9 pts. in 4 v. double maps. 29 cm.

Sociología general: la interdependencia [por Agustín Venturino. . . . Prólogo del Prof. Gaston Richard. . . . La Coruña, Editorial Moret [1935] 301 p., 1 l. 17½ cm. [This is the fifth volume of a series being written by the Chilean sociologist, Agustín Venturino. In this book he shows the interdependence of civilization in general, with special attention to the peoples of Latin-derived speech, and of America.]

Musical and other sound instruments of the South American Indians; a comparative ethnographical study, by Karl Gustav Izikowitz. . . . Göteborg, Elanders Boktryckeri Aktiebolag [Wettersgren & Kerber] 1935. xii, 433 p. illus., tables (part fold.) 25 cm. (Göteborgs Kungl. Vetenskaps- och Vitterhets-Samhälles, Handlingar. Femte Följden. Ser. A. Band. 5. N° 1.) [This long, complete study groups the chapters according to instruments under the general headings I) Idiophones (that is, drums, rattles, etc.); II) Membranophones (drums of the kettle-drum type); III) Cordophones (stringed instruments); and IV) Aero-phones (horns and flutes). The author states that "this work is to a great extent founded on studies of the South American collections in numerous museums." He includes also a bibliography of fifteen pages, some 260 illustrations of instruments, and tables showing the names given instruments by different tribes.]

Actas generales, novena conferencia sanitaria panamericana, celebrada en Buenos Aires del 12 al 22 de noviembre de 1934. [Baltimore, Reese press, 1935] 525 p. illus., ports., tables, maps, diags. 25½ cm. [The proceedings of the Ninth Pan American Sanitary Conference include regulations, program, list of delegates, acts of the plenary sessions, and an appendix containing various papers presented, seven of which were about sanitation in different countries. The Pan American Sanitary Bureau is in charge of the preparation of the Sanitary Conferences.]

New magazines or those received for the first time are listed below:

Boletín estadístico e informativo; caja nacional de ahorro postal. Buenos Aires, 1935. Año 1, N° 1, septiembre, 1935. 18 p. 7x10 cm. Monthly. Address: Callao y Bartolomé Mitre, Buenos Aires, República Argentina.

Boletín bibliográfico de la biblioteca mayor de la universidad nacional de Córdoba. Córdoba, 1935. Año II, N° 1, agosto de 1935. 25 p. plates. 18x27 cm. Monthly. Address: Casilla Correo 63, Córdoba, República Argentina.

Graphe; hoja informativa del instituto y liceo grafotécnico. Buenos Aires, 1934. Año 1, N° 1, septiembre de 1934. [8] p. 18x27 cm. Monthly. Address: Carlos Pellegrini 1535, Buenos Aires, República Argentina.

Boletim do departamento de estradas de rodagem do estado de S. Paulo. São Paulo, 1935. Anno 1, N° 1, outubro de 1935. 176 p. illus., diags., maps. Quarterly. Director, Eng. Clodomir Ferro Valle. Address: Rua Riachuelo N° 25, 6° andar, São Paulo, Brazil.

Touring club do Brasil. Rio de Janeiro, 1935. Anno III, N° 28, outubro de 1935. 12 p. 32½x48 cm. Monthly. Address: Touring Club do Brasil, Rio de Janeiro, Brasil.

Annaes da associação dos criadores de cavallos crioulos. Pelotas, 1935. Anno I, N° 1, julho de 1935. 96 p. illus. 18x27 cm. Monthly. Address: Rua 15 de Novembro 556, Pelotas, Rio Grande do Sul, Brasil.

Magazine commercial; órgão official da Liga do commercio do Rio de Janeiro. Rio de Janeiro, 1935. Anno 1, N° 1, dezembro de 1935. 40 p. 22x29 cm. Monthly. Editors: Mucio Continentino e Arnon de Mello. Address: Rua 1° de Março 84-2°, Rio de Janeiro, Brasil.

Revista brasileira de musica; publicada pelo Instituto nacional de musica da universidade do Rio de Janeiro. Rio de Janeiro, 1935. Volume 2, 2° fasciculo, junho de 1935. [75] p. 19x27 cm. Quarterly. Address: Rua do Passeio 98, Rio de Janeiro, Brasil.

Boletín de ganadería, publicaciones del ministerio de agricultura y comercio. Bogotá, 1935. N° 1, septiembre de 1935. 59 p. 17x24½ cm. Monthly. Address: Ministerio de agricultura y comercio, Bogotá, Colombia.

Comercio; órgano del departamento de comercio del ministerio de agricultura. Bogotá, 1935. Año 1, N° 1, noviembre de 1935. 22 p. illus., map. 24x34 cm. Director, Raimundo Aguirre Agudelo. Address: Departamento de Comercio, Ministerio de Agricultura, Bogotá, Colombia.

Apicultura; revista mensual. Habana, 1935. Vol. 1, N° 1, junio de 1935. 22 p. illus. 20½x29 cm. Monthly. Address: Aguiar 101, Habana, Cuba.

Revista de la cámara de comercio, agricultura e industrias. Quito, 1935. Agosto de 1935. 30 p. 19x28½ cm. Monthly. Address: Calle Venezuela 75, Quito, Ecuador.

Boletín del departamento de previsión social y trabajo. Quito, 1935. Año 1, N° 2, diciembre de 1935. 28 p. 22x32 cm. Semi-monthly. Editor: Luis Maldonado E. Address: Quito, Ecuador.

Boletín de hacienda; publicación trimestral del ministerio de hacienda, crédito público, industria y comercio. San Salvador, 1935. Tomo 1, N° 1, octubre de 1935 (3ª epoca). 95 p. 19x25 cm. Quarterly. Editor: Alfonso Rochac. Address: Ministerio de hacienda, crédito público, industria y comercio, San Salvador, El Salvador.

El Salvador; órgano oficial de la junta nacional de turismo. San Salvador, 1935. Año 1, N° 1, noviembre de 1935. 32 p. illus. 22½x31 cm. Monthly. Editor: Dr. Adolfo Pérez Menéndez. Address: Bajos del Hotel Nuevo Mundo, San Salvador, El Salvador.

Boletín archivo general del gobierno. Guatemala, 1935. Tomo 1, N° 1, octubre de 1935. 76 p. 17½x26 cm. Monthly. Address: Secretaría de gobernación y justicia, Guatemala, Guatemala.

Revista de la escuela normal central de señoritas. Tegucigalpa, 1935. Año 1, N° 1, noviembre de 1935. 24 p. 22x29½ cm. Monthly. Address: Escuela normal central de señoritas, Tegucigalpa, Honduras.

El niño; revista cultural mensual. México, D. F. 1935. Vol. 1, N° 1, noviembre de 1935. 55 p. $19\frac{1}{2} \times 28\frac{1}{2}$ cm. Monthly. Editors: Dra. Enelda G. Fox y Sra. Grace Galván. Address: Gante 15, Desp. 239, México, D. F., México.

Digesto Latinoamericano. Latin American Digest. México, D. F. 1935. 15 de diciembre de 1935. 32 p. 23×35 cm. Monthly. Editor: Salomón de la Selva. Address: Doctor Mora 23, México, D. F., México.

El Productor nacional; revista mensual sobre ganadería, agricultura e industrias. Circulación gratuita, 2,000 ejemplares. Panama City, 1935. Año 1, N° 2, diciembre 20 de 1935. 33 p. $22 \times 29\frac{1}{2}$ cm. Monthly. Editor: Augusto Dziuk. Address: Apartado 599, Panamá, Panamá.

Revista del Instituto Sanmartiniano del Perú. Lima, 1935. Año 1, N° 1, julio de 1935. 59 p. $17\frac{1}{2} \times 25$ cm. Monthly. Address: Calle de Valladolid 224, Lima, Perú.

La Campana de la granja; órgano de unión entre alumnos y exalumnos de la granja taller escolar de Puno. Puno, 1934. Año 1, N° 1, diciembre de 1934. 12 p. illus. $19 \times 26\frac{1}{2}$ cm. Monthly. Address: La Campana de la Granja, Puno, Perú.

Boletín de la dirección de obras públicas y vías de comunicación. Lima, 1935. Año 1, N° 2, 3° trimestre de 1935. 183 p. tables. maps. diagrs. $17\frac{1}{2} \times 24\frac{1}{2}$ cm. Address: Dirección de Obras Públicas y Vías de Comunicación, Lima, Perú.

Boletín de la dirección de salubridad pública. Lima, 1935. Año 1, N° 1, 1°-2° trimestre de 1935. 184 p. tables. illus. $17\frac{1}{2} \times 25$ cm. Address: Dirección de Salubridad Pública, Lima, Perú.

Truxillo; revista de ciencias y cultura. Trujillo, 1935. Año 1, N° 2-3, agosto-septiembre de 1935. 107 p. illus. $16 \times 24\frac{1}{2}$ cm. Address, Revista Truxillo, Trujillo, Venezuela.

Boletín informativo; editado por la "Asociación internacional de Prensa", Montevideo, 1935. noviembre de 1935. 1 p. 40×58 cm. Monthly. Address: Rincón 593, Montevideo, Uruguay.

Revista científica; órgano de divulgación, ciencias jurídicas, ciencias médicas. Caracas, 1935. Año 1, N° 1, septiembre de 1935. 92 p. 15×23 cm. Editor: Dr. Francisco Ramírez. Address: San José a Santa Rosa 23, Caracas, Venezuela.



MATERIAL AVAILABLE FOR PAN AMERICAN DAY PROGRAMS

APRIL 14, Pan American Day, is observed more widely every year by government officials, schools, and civic and other organizations throughout the Americas. From the first the Pan American Union has provided for free distribution material in English, Spanish, and Portuguese suitable for use in programs prepared for that occasion. For the sixth commemoration of the day, in 1936, a wide selection is offered, part prepared especially in the Union, part taken from programs of other years and graciously made available to all by the authors. Some of the items are intended for elementary schools, some for high schools, and some for colleges and adult groups. The material appropriate to each group is as follows: *Elementary schools*, nos. 2, 5, 6, 8, 9, 11, 17, 18, 19, 20, 23, 24, 25 (this selection may be obtained by simply ordering Group A); *high schools*, nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 10, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 19, 20, 21, 22, 26 (Group B); *colleges and adult groups*, nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10, 12, 13, 26 (Group C). Individual selections may also be made and ordered by number.

The material available is as follows:

1. SPECIAL ISSUE OF THE BULLETIN OF THE PAN AMERICAN UNION.—The February 1936 issue of the BULLETIN of the Pan American Union was dedicated to Pan American Day, and contained an article on "Recent Pan American Achievements" by Professor C. H. Haring; a series of sketches of men and women who have made a notable contribution to their country or to many countries in statesmanship, education, science, or letters; a brief account of economic developments in each Latin American country during 1935; and a list of the most important events of Pan American significance in 1935.

2. THE MEANING OF PAN AMERICAN DAY.—An article on the origin and development of Pan American Day, including extracts from editorial comment in the press of the United States and Latin America on the significance of the Day.

3. RELATIONS OF THE UNITED STATES WITH LATIN AMERICA.—A discussion of the changes in the politico-economic policies of the United States toward Latin America in recent years.

4. THE EVOLUTION OF INTERNATIONAL AMERICAN CONFERENCES.—The origin and development of the system of conferences on the American continent, and of international cooperation among the twenty-one republics.

5. LATIN AMERICA AT A GLANCE.—A booklet summarizing important historical, geographical, commercial and other data on all the Latin American republics.

6. FLAGS AND COATS-OF-ARMS OF THE AMERICAN NATIONS.—Historical sketch and brief description of the meanings of the flags and coats-of-arms of the twenty-one American Republics.

7. PAN AMERICAN STUDENT CLUBS.—An account of the Pan American student club movement in the United States.

MATERIAL FOR PAN AMERICAN DAY PROGRAMS

8. PAN AMERICAN PATRIOTS.—A series of biographical sketches on the following national heroes and distinguished figures of the American Republics:

(Individually printed. Kindly specify those desired)

- | | |
|---|---|
| <i>a.</i> Simón Bolívar, of Venezuela. | <i>j.</i> Francisco de Miranda, of Venezuela. |
| <i>b.</i> José Gervasio Artigas, of Uruguay. | <i>k.</i> Domingo Faustino Sarmiento, of Argentina. |
| <i>c.</i> Benito Juárez, of Mexico. | <i>l.</i> José Bonifacio de Andrada e Silva, of Brazil. |
| <i>d.</i> Juan Rafael Mora, of Costa Rica. | <i>m.</i> José Hipólito Unánue, of Peru. |
| <i>e.</i> Francisco Morazán, of Honduras. | <i>n.</i> Miguel Larreinaga, of Nicaragua. |
| <i>f.</i> Bernardo O'Higgins, of Chile. | <i>o.</i> José Martí, of Cuba. |
| <i>g.</i> Dom Pedro II, of Brazil. | <i>p.</i> Antonio Fasé de Sucre, of Bolivia. |
| <i>h.</i> Miguel Hidalgo y Costilla, of Mexico. | <i>q.</i> José de San Martín, of Argentina. |
| <i>i.</i> Alberto Santos Dumont, of Brazil. | |

9. LATIN AMERICA AT PLAY.—Description of the national fiestas of various Latin American countries, together with an account of popular sports, games, and other pastimes.

10. ECONOMIC TIES LINKING THE AMERICAS.—An analysis of some of the basic factors in the mutual economic dependence of the United States and the nations of Latin America.

11. ECONOMIC GIFTS OF AMERICA TO THE WORLD.—Description of various products which have been found or grown in the Americas, the use of which has spread over the world—especially adapted for children.

12. SEEING THE OTHER AMERICAS.—A description of some of the principal attractions for tourists in the Latin American republics.

13. A GLANCE AT LATIN AMERICAN CIVILIZATION.—An outline of the elements which have influenced the development of the countries of Latin America.

PLAYS AND PAGEANTS

14. SIMÓN BOLÍVAR, THE LIBERATOR.—A pageant drama, by Barbara Ring. (Takes about one hour and a half to present; suitable for production by colleges and high schools.)

15. PAN AMERICA.—A pageant, by Grace Swift. (Takes about 30 minutes to present; suitable for presentation by high schools.)

16. PAN AMERICA SPEAKS.—A pageant, by Mabel Kunkel. (Takes about 1 hour and 15 minutes to present; suitable for presentation by high schools.)

17. CHRIST OF THE ANDES.—A play, by Mrs. Eleanor Holston Brainard. (Takes about 15 minutes to present; suitable for presentation by sixth grade pupils.)

18. "VIVA PAN AMERICA".—A play, by pupils of the Kern Avenue School, Los Angeles, California, written under the direction of Helena G. Niégosch, M. A., A. M. in Ed. (Takes about 45 minutes to present; suitable for presentation by elementary schools.)

MISCELLANEOUS MATERIAL

19. OUTLINE OF CEREMONIES USING FLAGS OF THE 21 AMERICAN REPUBLICS, including a list of firms from which flags may be purchased.

20. TYPICAL PAN AMERICAN DAY PROGRAMS.—A description of programs which have been presented by elementary and high schools in past years.

21. PANAMERICANA.—A study project for junior high schools, by Norman H. Whitehead. Outline for a group study program in grades 7-9, covering commerce, transportation, climate, natural resources, history, geography, etc., of the American republics. Primarily for high school teachers.

THE PAN AMERICAN UNION

22. BIBLIOGRAPHIES ON PAN AMERICAN TOPICS.—Suggested for use in high schools. (*Exhausted.*)

23. LIST OF JUVENILE BOOKS ON LATIN AMERICA.—With notations as to the ages for which the books are suitable, and names of publishers.

24. OUR FRIENDS IN THE SOUTH.—An account of how Latin American students show their friendship for the United States. For elementary schools.

25. A SCHOOL WHICH UNITES TWO COUNTRIES.—The story of the Artigas school in Paraguay, named for the national hero of Uruguay. For elementary schools.

26. SOURCES FOR LATIN AMERICAN MUSIC.—Brief lists of songs, orchestra and band arrangements, and collections of songs, which may be purchased in the United States.

In addition to the foregoing material for free distribution, two musical arrangements, for which a small charge is made, are also available:

27. NATIONAL ANTHEMS OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS.—Arrangement for piano of excerpts from the national anthems of the 21 American Republics. Especially adapted for ceremonies involving the use of the flags. (See No. 19 above.) Price 25 cents.

28. NATIONAL ANTHEMS OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS.—Arrangement for six-piece orchestra (piano, first and second violins, viola, cello and bass) of excerpts from the national anthems of the 21 American Republics. Especially adaptable for flag ceremonies (see No. 19 above). Price 50 cents. (Includes No. 27, arrangement for piano.)

PERUVIAN FOREIGN TRADE INCREASED IN 1935

The favorable trend in the economic situation of Peru was maintained until the end of the year, as revealed by the latest reports, particularly those concerning international trade. The total foreign commerce of Peru amounted to 483,683,000 soles, or 13,586,000 more than in the year 1934. Exports, valued at 308,923,000 soles, reached the highest figure in many years; while imports increased from 165,-003,000 soles, in 1934, to 174,760,000 soles in 1935.

Erroneous figures contained in an unofficial publication received from Lima with regard to Peruvian trade with the United States during the first 10 months of 1935—figures which unfortunately were used in the article on Peruvian economic conditions published in the February issue of the BULLETIN—are now corrected in accordance with the official report of the Department of General Customs Statistics, at Callao. Peru's imports of American goods increased by 10,014,000 soles over the first 10 months of 1934. The official figures also show that greater purchases of Peruvian products by Japan had changed an unfavorable balance of 6,148,125 soles recorded in the first 10 months of 1934, to a balance of 345,711 soles favorable to Peru in the same period of 1935.

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BULLETIN OF THE

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APRIL 1936

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THE PAN AMERICAN UNION *Washington, D. C.*
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THE PAN AMERICAN UNION, originally known as the International Bureau of the American Republics, was established in the year 1890 in accordance with resolutions passed at the First International Conference of American States, held at Washington in 1889-90, and presided over by James G. Blaine, then United States Secretary of State. Its work was greatly expanded by resolutions of the Second Conference at Mexico in 1901; the Third, at Rio de Janeiro in 1906; the Fourth, at Buenos Aires in 1910; the Fifth, at Santiago, Chile, in 1923; the Sixth, at Habana, Cuba, in 1928; and the Seventh, at Montevideo, Uruguay, in 1933. It is an international organization created and maintained by the twenty-one American republics: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, the United States, Uruguay and Venezuela. Its purpose is to promote friendly intercourse, peace, and better understanding between the Republics of the American Continent. It is supported by annual contributions from all the countries, in amounts proportional to population. Its affairs are administered by a Director General and Assistant Director, elected by and responsible to a Governing Board composed of the Secretary of State of the United States and the representatives in Washington of the other American governments.

The administrative divisions of the Pan American Union are organized so as to carry out the purposes for which it was created. Special divisions have been created on foreign trade, statistics, finance, agricultural cooperation and travel, all of which maintain close relations with official and unofficial bodies in the countries, members of the Union. Particular attention is devoted to the development of closer intellectual and cultural relations among the nations of the American Continent, and an administrative division exists for this purpose. The Columbus Memorial Library contains 90,000 volumes and many maps. The BULLETIN of the Pan American Union, published monthly in English, Spanish and Portuguese, is the official organ of the institution.

The Pan American Union serves as the permanent organ of the International Conferences of American States, usually referred to as the Pan American Conferences. In addition to preparing the programs and regulations, the Union gives effect to the conclusions of the Conferences by conducting special inquiries and investigations and by convening or arranging for special or technical conferences in the intervals between the International Conferences.

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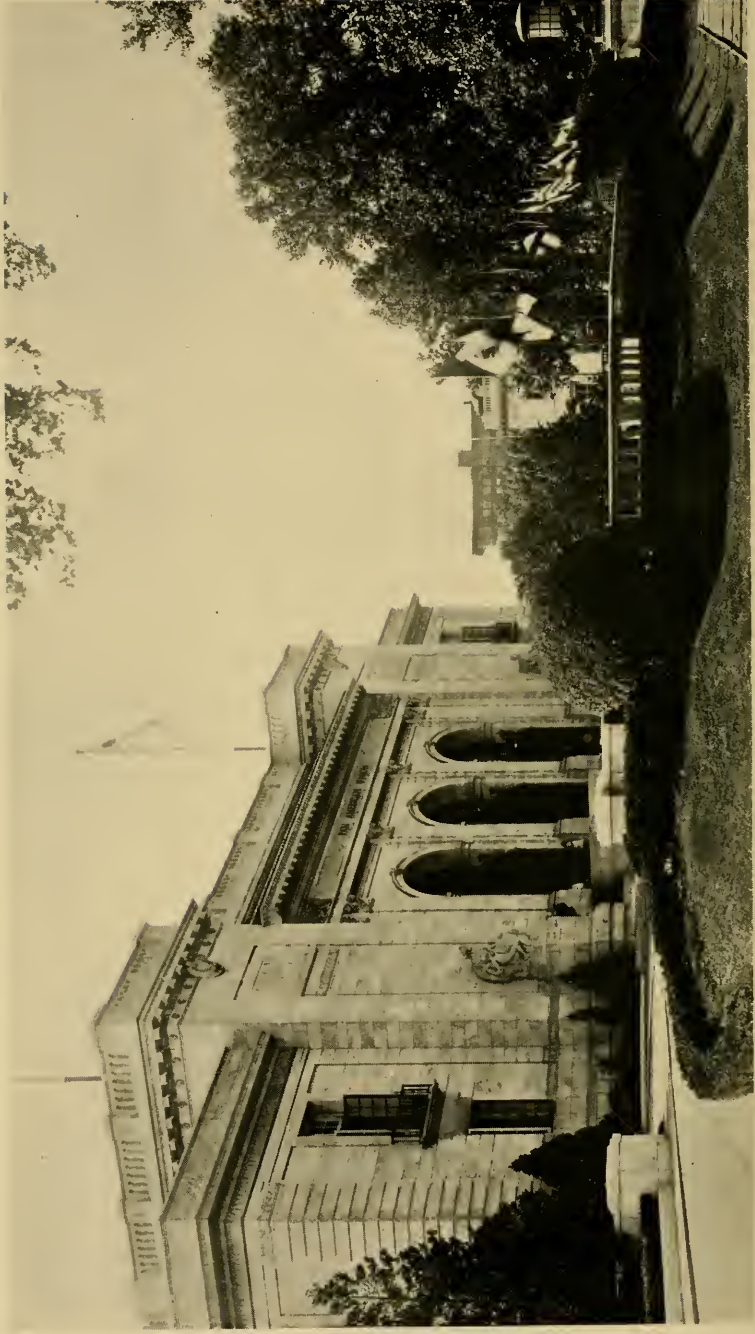
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(The contents of previous issues of the BULLETIN OF THE PAN AMERICAN UNION can be found in the READERS GUIDE in your library.)



THE PAN AMERICAN UNION, WASHINGTON, D. C.

The building presents a colorful picture on Pan American Day, April 14, when the flags of the 21 American republics line the plaza.

PAN AMERICAN DAY

CELEBRATED APRIL 14 BY PROCLAMATION
OF THE PRESIDENTS OF THE 21 AMERICAN REPUBLICS

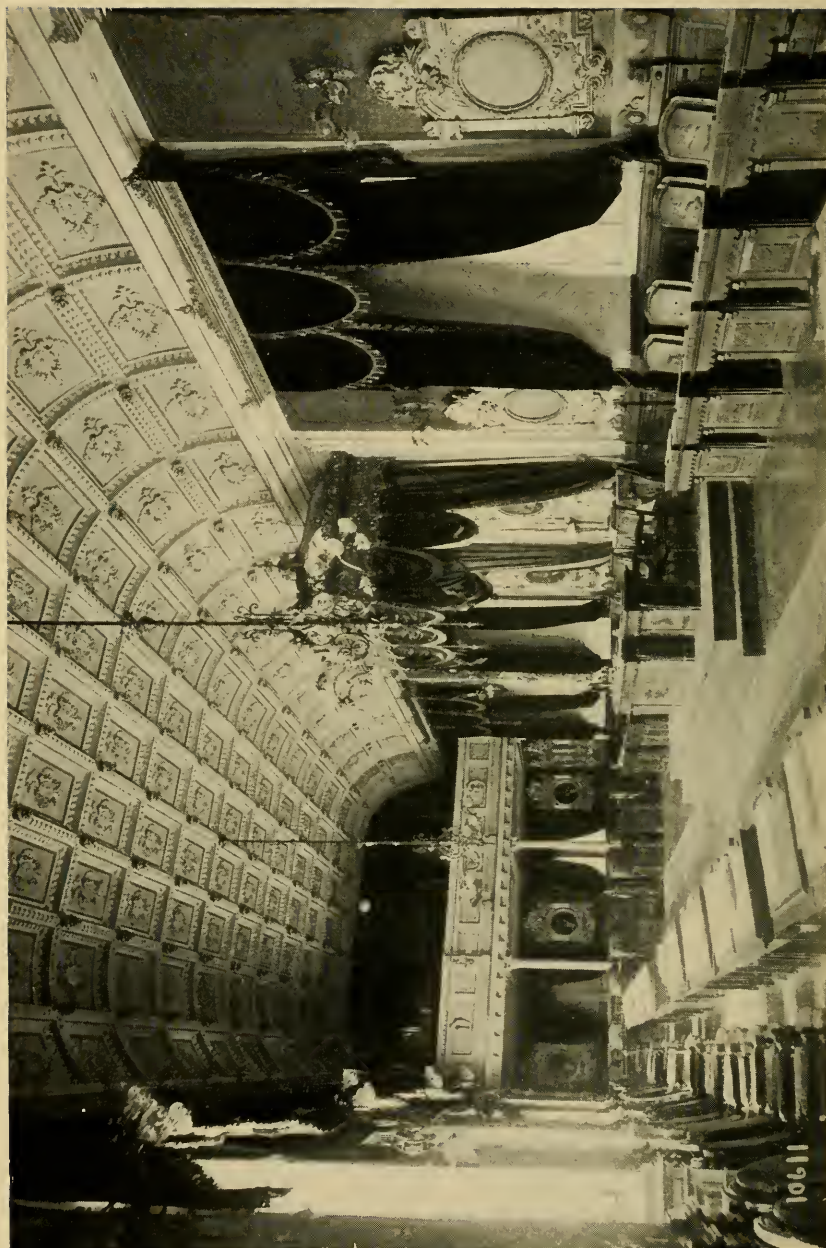
THE Governing Board of the Pan American Union at its session of May 7, 1930, adopted the following resolution:

WHEREAS, It would be desirable to recommend the designation of a date which should be observed as "Pan American Day" in all the Republics of America and which should be established as a commemorative symbol of the sovereignty of the American nations and the voluntary union of all in one continental community;

WHEREAS, April 14th is the date on which the resolution creating the Pan American Union was adopted;

The Governing Board of the Pan American Union

RESOLVES: To recommend that the Governments, members of the Pan American Union, designate April 14th as "Pan American Day" and that the national flags be displayed on that date.



Photograph by M. Gómez Miralles

CHAMBER OF THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY, SAN JOSÉ, COSTA RICA.

Teachers in Costa Rica exert a strong influence on the Government, both through their own attitude and also through the instruction in democracy which is the aim of public education.

THE SCHOOL AND DEMOCRACY IN COSTA RICA¹

By TEODORO PICADO MICHALSKI

Secretary of Public Education of Costa Rica

AMONG the factors contributing to the formation of Costa Rican democracy one of the most important was the poverty of the country in the colonial period. This drove aristocrats and plebeians alike to rural tasks and obliged them to find in agriculture the sole basis for their modest wealth. This circumstance and the rapid extinction of the Indians prevented the formation of great landed estates and the concentration of capital which in other countries were the natural outcome of the *encomiendas* and the servitude of the subject races. But another extremely important factor in our democracy is the school. Don Juan Mora Fernández, our first President more than 120 years ago, was a teacher, and this fact seems to have been symbolic of the future trend of the nation. Today not only the President but all his Cabinet Ministers, except one, have at some time been teachers.

The tradition of our independence, moreover, does not depend on armed strife, for we separated from the mother country without a sanguinary struggle, in a way which might be considered like the biological process of cell division. Once our independence was attained, we did not have to wage war with our neighbors and, save for one occasion when the people en masse flew to arms and expelled the filibusters who invaded Central America, our peace has not been disturbed by international conflicts.

Internal controversies which have arisen in our country because of political conditions have not lasted long and almost all our Presidents have happily been able to say on their deathbed, paraphrasing Pericles, that no Costa Rican has worn mourning because of them. The appropriations which in other countries have been expended for national defense or which, because of domestic strife, have had to be made not only for the maintenance of the army but also for the repair of damages, Costa Rica has been able to expend on education. At present the per capita expenditure for every Costa Rican is 7.85 colones for schools and 0.84 for the army. Public education receives 21.11 percent of the total budget, the largest proportion devoted to any branch of the Government. The high standard of enlightenment produced by the schools is also responsible for the fact that this

¹ Translated and somewhat condensed from the proceedings of the Second Inter-American Education Conference.

percentage has increased year by year. This is another proof of the maxim that civilization creates needs.

In our country no Government can ignore the constant popular pressure for the creation of more schools and for the perfection of those which already exist. Any Government disregarding this persistent and increasing aspiration for improved educational facilities would immediately lose the support of the people.

Primary education in Costa Rica, as in most countries, is free and compulsory, but while in some nations the public schools are utilized only by the poorer classes, children of the more well-to-do families attending private schools, in Costa Rica boys and girls, no matter what their parents' means or social class, attend the public schools. The teachers also come from various social classes and families of different economic levels. Their calling, however, ennoble them all.

This fact, which might be considered unimportant, has had a profound influence on the development of our political institutions. Educators are well aware of the psychological effect which a child receives in his first school days. The poor child who goes to our schools never has the sad feeling of social inequality and therefore he has no inferiority complex to disturb his later life. Furthermore, children of the higher economic levels and of good families come into close and friendly contact with poor children and this makes them more humane and understanding. All graduates, linked by affection for the school, preserve the greatest interest in it. In Costa Rica the influence of the school on the life of cities and towns is so strong that no social activity of any kind can be successful if the cooperation of the school has not previously been assured.

If one takes into account the influence in each locality of the opinion of a considerable group of teachers, related by blood or by friendship with families of all classes, and if one considers, furthermore, the influence exercised by many children on their own homes one will understand that the stand taken by teachers is really important and in many cases decisive. Teachers in Costa Rica have consequently been an effective check on the government. They have approved tacitly or explicitly Governmental measures when they are in accordance with democratic principles and support social welfare. In 1919 the teachers in San José held a meeting in protest against the acts of the dictatorial government then in power. This manifestation of civic courage was one of the reasons for the downfall of that administration.

In all our large schools, it is customary to write on a blackboard hung in a central place news of national or world interest. This news is discussed by teachers and students with the greatest liberty, which the higher educational authorities have never restricted in any way.

THE SCHOOL AND DEMOCRACY IN COSTA RICA

Our officials have always believed that there is no better preparation for democratic life than to practice it. Students educated under a regimen of intellectual submission may be amenable and give no trouble to their teachers but they will never be citizens of a free country.

It may be said that this system is risky and that it leads to the spread of ideas dangerous to the security of the Government or the State. I do not venture to say what results this system would have in other countries. I can only say that in Costa Rica it has been in effect for many years and that we have never had reason to repent it.



Courtesy of J. F. Robert.

A SMALL SCHOOL IN COSTA RICA.

All Costa Rican children are taught the principles of agriculture and the school is often a means for spreading information concerning new crops. It also serves as a center for public health service and for community recreation.

We have no controversies with the Church, although the schools are lay. Our people are almost all Catholic; the religious faith of the children is respected and strict neutrality preserved. There are classes in religion for children who wish to attend, but there is no compulsion of any kind. . . .

For many years there has been a great interest in Costa Rica in agricultural education, since our country is essentially agricultural. It may be said that the civic virtue of Costa Ricans is derived above all from their great affection for the land. The Costa Rican, no matter what his profession, always hopes to own a piece of ground. If he is a doctor, lawyer or journalist, if his business obliges him to live in the city, he nevertheless always has a secret desire to own a little place in

the country, no matter how small. If one flies over the central plateau, one sees that the land is divided into almost incredibly small plots. This spectacle is not misleading to the traveler. In the mosaic upon which he gazes is summarized all our economic and social life, our history and the secret of the peace in which we have lived. The tendency to cultivate the ground is innate in our children. In other countries a child may have great manual skill and a manifest inclination to small industries, but the Costa Rican child wants to plant seed and care lovingly for the plants. There is, therefore, no difficulty in urging him in this direction. Wherever space permits the schools have adjacent gardens and children also cultivate small plots at home. School gardens usually contain about 100 square feet. The regular teachers oversee the school gardens, but there are also special agricultural supervisors who make periodical visits to direct the work and to teach modern methods and the cultivation of new crops.

It is very interesting to see how the school influences the parents of the pupils in this matter. A child, enthusiastic about what he has heard and done at school, comes home ready to teach a new method of cultivation or to tell about a new crop. If the father is a farmer, wedded to old ways, he discusses and probably opposes the new ideas. The teacher's opinion has more weight with the boy, but the skeptical father probably agrees that his son may make a trial. If the new method is successful the father has to recognize the fact, and then the school gains two disciples instead of one for the new ideas. But generally converts also include relatives, friends and acquaintances.

The introduction of a new crop through the schools has often had unexpected consequences. In many districts it has modified the diet of the people. In certain places, for example, the consumption of lettuce and tomatoes was unknown. The farmers in those districts, which are devoted chiefly to stock raising, used very few vegetables and those to which they were not accustomed they considered suitable only for rabbits.

It is a matter of importance for us to foster the inclination of our citizens towards agriculture, for it is the policy of the government that every Costa Rican should have some land of his own. We have extensive tracts of fertile and uncultivated land, but on the other hand our industries are few and far between. The rural dweller will always have land to cultivate, but if he turns into a factory hand he will not always have employment. The transformation of farmer into factory worker creates a social and government problem which may be very delicate.

Among the schools which I have visited in my capacity as Minister of Education, I recall one especially. I mention it because the social extension work carried on there always seemed to me worthy of being



NORMAL SCHOOL, HEREDIA.

Costa Rica takes pride in training teachers for her schools and spends more than 21 percent of the national budget on education.

well known. It is situated in the Province of Guanacaste, where torrential rains during six months of the year make the highways impassable and where malaria is an every day scourge. The red-roofed school house, adorned by a vine covered with blue flowers, stands in a group of leafy trees and palms on a plain covered with fertile pastures and bounded by wooded hills. I did not imagine that in this remote place there could be a school so clean, well painted, and well furnished. To reach it I had ridden horseback for three days from the capital of the province. The building had been erected by the Government in association with the residents in the vicinity. They gave the lumber and carted other materials. The plan to have a new school was promoted by the teacher and the pupils. As soon as it was opened they installed a clinic for the free distribution of quinine and provided a glass of milk daily for each child.



Courtesy of J. F. Robert.

PASEO COLÓN, SAN JOSÉ.

Since the farmers were an easy prey to money-lenders the pupils formed a cooperative society for which they did the bookkeeping. The school also sponsored the construction of a storehouse for holding crops until the best time for their sale, so that the farmers would not be at the mercy of a buyers' combination against them. The corn crop has been improved by the use of selected seed sold at cost. New crops, such as the soy bean, have been tried. Fruit and ornamental trees have been planted and seeds and plants are exchanged with other schools. A society has been formed to give entertainments attended by the whole village, which formerly lived without any recreation of this sort. The principal of the school and the pupils had at last accounts undertaken a hard campaign. They were fighting the public dances given in the neighborhood by liquor dealers. I know that the pupils had their best allies in their mothers and sisters. What the results of this campaign will be I do not know, but at all events the mere fact of its having been undertaken is a great triumph and a great lesson. Other rural schools in my country have undertaken similar activities, but usually they were located nearer centers of population. It is my belief that the administrative unit of the future will be the school instead of the township.

As an indication of the present views of the Costa Rican Government on education, I will quote the last part of a report which I recently read to the principal educational officials assembled at San José:

To my mind there is no doubt as to what is the chief aim of our primary and secondary education: this is not the training of the citizen, but the training of the citizen of the Costa Rican democracy. I shall not go into the reasons why our form of government seems to me to be one of the highest expressions of world democracy. I shall say, however, that our system of government has given to the greatest number of Costa Ricans the greatest number of privileges and guarantees, and that the Costa Rican is so imbued with the system of government to which he is accustomed that he feels stifled when he lives in countries which do not offer the same advantages that he enjoys at home. Costa Rican democracy has deep traditions which go back, although it seems paradoxical, to our colonial era, but it has grown stronger and stronger in recent years and we hope that every day will show it evolving toward greater perfection. We must try to see that all our efforts are directed to the end that the child of today shall tomorrow be a citizen conscious of and devoted to his country. Since the child will be called upon when he is a citizen to increase the store of our political rights, he should also increase the store of national wealth by preparing himself to improve methods of production in our industries, especially in agriculture, our leading occupation. . . .

Our form of Government rests, as does that of all Governments, on force, but while in some it is armed force, with us it is the strength of public opinion. Therefore, to be well governed we need a vigilant and upright public opinion which will keep watch of and guide the acts of the Government and support them when they express the people's will and mind. There should be an uninterrupted contact between the people and those in charge of the Government. When this contact unfortunately disappears, it is because public liberty has disappeared; and if the Government takes one side and the majority of public opinion the other, unrest and disaster will result. Governors and the governed should guide each other, but in order to make this desideratum a reality the school must prepare the citizen and train the child always to devote attention to public affairs. These he should discuss and study without failing in respect for the law, for in countries where the principle of popular sovereignty is not a myth, if the law is bad there are always ways of abrogating or amending it. There should be no doubt or hesitation in carrying out this principle. By social and political tradition, we are democrats, and our ideals of humanity are, and must be, the great ideals of Christianity. We cannot possibly accept the Asiatic conception of a despotic and all-inclusive State beyond the bounds of good and evil, nor could we accept the doctrine that economic forces alone give form and substance to institutions, since there are other great forces which also rule our destinies. In this point of view we can accept no compromise. Taught by experience and the sufferings of other nations, we may truly say that in the exercise and evolution of our democracy we Costa Ricans shall find for ourselves and for future generations the greatest number of advantages and guarantees for the free development of human personality, a sacred development which cannot be subordinated to any enslaving influence.



RECIFE, BRAZIL

By JOSÉ TERCERO

Chief, Travel Division, Pan American Union

AMIDST the luxurious vegetation of the tropics, and facing the South Atlantic Ocean, stands Recife, one of the most picturesque cities of Northeastern Brazil. Capital of the populous State of Pernambuco, and important commercial and shipping center, Recife constitutes a living monument to the conquest of tropical nature by a proud and progressive people.

It would be difficult to find another city that could match Recife's colorful history. Destined to play a most important part in the development and consolidation of the Brazilian nation, the Pernambucans from earliest times, since the foundation of the first settlements of colonists in the middle of the XVI century, have been characterized by their progressiveness, their love of liberty, and their dogged determination to fight any manifestations of oppression and tyranny. The rugged qualities of the first Portuguese settlers, shown by their taming of the tropics, have been strengthened through generations of struggles against invaders, pirates, and foreign oppressors.

Founded about 1548 as a settlement of fishermen and seafaring merchants, Recife began to serve as the main outlet of this section of the colony. In 1561 Recife, after a bloody struggle, repelled an attack of French troops which attempted to capture the city after having been expelled from Rio de Janeiro. Later, in March 1595, the English pirate, James Lancaster, attacked and held Recife for over a month, and was finally expelled after having thoroughly sacked the city and carried away even the furnishings of the church.

In February 1630 Recife was captured by a strong fleet of 56 Dutch vessels, sent by Holland to attack the Portuguese colonies in America, at a time when Portugal and her possessions were under the domination of Spain, with which country Holland was then at war. The colonists, overwhelmed by a superior force, withdrew to a point about four miles inland, hastily built a fort, "Arrayal de Bom Jesus", and during five years held their position and seriously impeded the penetration expeditions of the Dutch to the interior of the colony. The defenders were finally forced to surrender after one of the colonists deserted to the Dutch troops. This surrender marked the beginning of a period of 19 years of Dutch domination, during which the Pernambucans maintained alive their love of freedom and their determination to expel the invaders.

The appointment of Count Maurice of Nassau-Siegen as Governor General of the conquered colony compensated in certain ways for the loss of its independence. Nassau is one of the rare examples of a wise and progressive governor sent from Europe to guide the destinies of a colony. In 1639 Nassau founded a city on the island of Santo Antonio which was called Mauritzstad in his honor. He brought with him

BASILICA OF THE
CARMO, RECIFE.

This baroque church, built in the seventeenth century, occupies the site of the Palace of Boa Vista, the residence of Count Maurice of Nassau-Siegen, seven years Governor of Pernambuco while it was a Dutch possession.



From a watercolor by Murillo La Greca.

from Holland a group of distinguished architects, engineers, artists and scientists as his collaborators in the work of ruling the newly conquered region. His administration was characterized by a high degree of statesmanship. Nassau built a number of imposing edifices, one of which, the Friburgo Palace, adjoined the first zoological park in the New World. Patron of the arts and the sciences, Nassau was surrounded by some of the highest exponents of Dutch and European



THE BOA VISTA BRIDGE.

This bridge of wrought iron, opened in 1776, is one of the two which connect the commercial section of Santo Antonio with the Boa Vista district.

culture of his time. To the paintings of Franz Post, of Erkout and of Zacharias Wagner, and to the books of Margraf e Piso, Barlaeus, Niewhoff and Laef one must turn for a study of the customs and life of the period.

In 1640 Portugal regained her independence from Spain, and signed a truce with Holland. However, the Dutch remained in possession of the invaded Portuguese colonies in America.

Nassau returned to Europe in 1644, leaving the administration of the colony to a Supreme Council of three members who, lacking the statesmanship and qualities of the Dutch Prince, soon faced an irresistible movement of rebellion on the part of the Pernambucans, which ended with the capitulation of the Dutch on the 23rd of January, 1654, after nearly 10 years of unabated struggle.

From this moment Recife entered into a long period of growth and development, punctuated at intervals by outbreaks of rebellion, always characterized by the advanced ideas of the leaders. Thus, on November 10, 1710, after a clash of minor importance brought about by a rivalry between the cities of Recife and the neighboring Olinda, then capital of the province, the rebels considered the establishment of Pernambuco as an independent republic. History records this as the first attempt to establish the republican form of government in the New World, antedating by 66 years the Declaration of



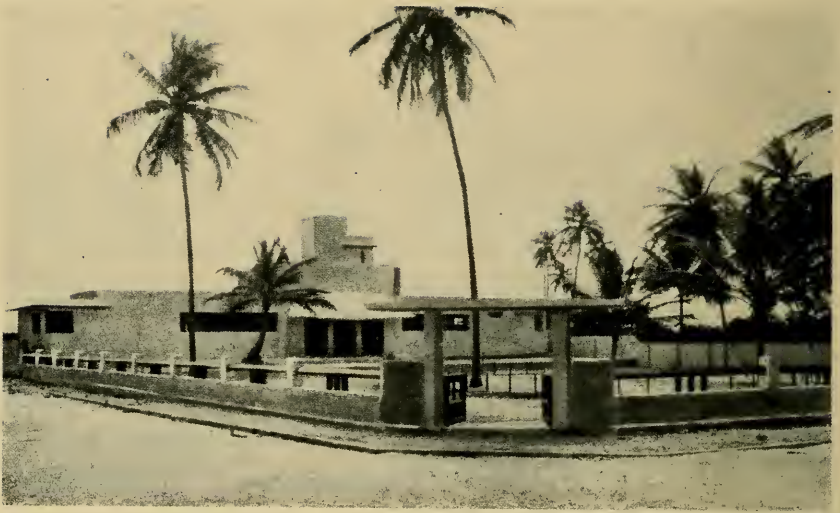
THE GOVERNOR'S PALACE, RECIFE.

One of the noteworthy buildings in Recife, the State capital of Pernambuco, a city of 450,000 inhabitants.

Independence of the United States. After this unsuccessful revolt, Recife continued growing during a period of almost one hundred years of peace and prosperity. The city spread to the mainland. A number of bridges were built to connect the island of Santo Antonio with the new sections of the city. Most of the imposing and beautiful colonial buildings, of which Recife is justly proud, date from this period.

On March 7th, 1816, Recife witnessed a new revolutionary outbreak and a renewed attempt to establish an independent republic with the appointment of a provisional government of prominent Pernambucans. The movement was short-lived and the Portuguese troops sent from Rio de Janeiro, in conjunction with forces sent by the governor of Bahia, succeeded in regaining possession of Recife on June 29, establishing a ruthless military Government. The new regime was unable, however, to subdue completely the rebellious Pernambucans and a series of outbreaks soon took the form of an organized movement which culminated with the occupation of Recife on October 8th, 1821. The successful rebels forced the governor to evacuate Recife with his Portuguese troops on October 26th, and on that same day the Government was entrusted to a committee elected by the rebels. The colony then became an independent unit, antedating the general emancipation of Brazil by almost a year.

In 1824 another republican outbreak took place as a result of the dissolution of the constituent assembly decreed by the Emperor, Dom Pedro I. The movement, headed by Manoel de Carvalho Paes de Andrade, quickly spread to the northern provinces, which



FOR THE WELFARE OF RECIFE'S CHILDREN.

The Municipality of Recife is justly proud of its educational system and care of handicapped children.
Upper: The Bruno Velloso Preventorium for Poor Children. Lower: The Trade School.

banded together under the name of "Confederation of the Equator". The central government, however, succeeded in subduing the rebels and the movement ended on the 13th of January 1825, with the execution of its most prominent leaders.

The Recife of today is a modern metropolis of over 450,000 inhabitants, center of the political, commercial and cultural life of the State of Pernambuco. The growth and progress of Recife reflect the development of the rich State of Pernambuco, noted for its production of cane sugar, as well as of cotton, cereals and fruits of all kinds. Pernambuco, with over three million inhabitants, is the largest sugar producing State in Brazil and also occupies first place in the manu-



From a watercolor by Murillo la Greca.

THE CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES, RECIFE.

The State Chamber of Deputies has a fine building on the bank of the Capibaribe River.

facture of confections and preserved fruits. Sugar cane was first planted by the Portuguese in 1551 and has constituted an important item in the economy of the State ever since. Pernambuco is also noted for the good quality of its cotton, which is of the tree variety and produces long fibers of fine texture. It has to be replanted only every five or six years. During the Civil War in the United States, when all southern ports were blockaded, the cultivation of cotton in Pernambuco experienced a phenomenal increase to satisfy the demand of the European markets. Recife is justly famous for its public and private buildings, churches, monuments, educational institutions, residential sections, parks and beaches. Its wide, clean, tree-lined avenues give easy access to all its quarters and pleasure resorts.

THE PAN AMERICAN UNION

Innumerable old forts, sumptuous colonial churches, ancient buildings and the quaint, colonial quarter on the isle of Santo Antonio, where once stood the city of Mauritzstad, mark the various periods of Recife's colonial history.

The people of Recife do honor to the traditional cordiality and hospitality of the Brazilians. The traveler will carry away many fond memories of his visit to this beautiful city, which could justly claim the title of the birthplace of progressive and republican ideals in the New World.

For information and suggestions concerning travel in the American Republics, apply to the Travel Division of the Pan American Union, Washington, D. C.



REPRESENTATIVE CHILEAN WOMEN¹

ALTHOUGH Chilean history rarely mentions the women of the past who contributed to national progress, there were some who are well known, and many others throughout the country have helped forge its destiny by their quiet and modest work. They are nameless, but their self-denying toil bears fruit. It may be a son or daughter, a pupil, or some one else who has felt their influence and, stimulated by their example, has started some beneficent work or conceived an idea lighting the way to truth and progress. I call to mind a laundress who scrubbed clothes for her daughter's education, and hundreds of unselfish women in the postoffices, the telegraph offices, and the factories who work hard and faithfully, inspired by the necessities of their children or helpless dependents. In the schools there are innumerable teachers who daily wage a heroic struggle against ignorance, prejudice, poverty, filth, vice, and all the dire effects of these on their pupils.

A teacher in the far south, in Magellan Territory, recently acquired a great reputation for her success in eradicating illiteracy among enlisted men stationed there at an army post. She used a rapid system for teaching reading and writing which proved very practical.

In Valparaíso we have a woman who might well be called the good angel of Baron Hill. Every one admires the way in which Doña Adela Moreno de Barahona has transformed a poor little school, housed in a single room, into a flourishing institution occupying three buildings which is the pride of the neighborhood. And besides being a teacher who works indefatigably for the welfare of her pupils, she is a devoted wife and mother.

Another woman who has given her whole life to raising the level of education in Chile is Señorita Filomena Ramírez. A teacher in the Santiago Normal School, holding a degree in science after brilliant studies in the University of Brussels, she has for years done excellent work, reaping the gratitude of many students who follow in the steps of their beloved instructor. Now retired from the Normal School, she spends her time giving free courses in the Montessori method to primary teachers.

It would be impossible to name all those who serve our country in the field of education. Amanda Labarca, a well-known author who has studied and traveled in the United States, has striven to obtain for women all the advantages which education can today offer them.

¹ Translated and adapted from "*El Boletín Porteño*", published by the Valparaíso Y. W. C. A. The names of many other Chilean women could be added to those mentioned here.—EDITOR.

As the Government member of the University Council she is influential in extending educational facilities. Señora Gertrudis Muñoz de Ebensberger, principal of the Normal School in Santiago; Señora Isaura Dinator de Guzmán, who has written a new primer; Señora Matilde Brandau de Ross, a distinguished writer and advocate of peace; Señorita Ida Corbat who, besides teaching, translates books from French into Spanish; and Señorita Juana Jacques are a few on the long roll of those who endeavor to form the character of youth so that it will later be the bulwark of the country.

Before two women, Dr. Ernestina Pérez and Dr. Eloísa Díaz, all must pause in respect. These valiant daughters of Chile, thanks to their iron will and their faith in their mission, vanquished all the obstacles that in their time closed the path to women who wished to study subjects which men reserved as their own prerogative. Crowned with university laurels, they placed their medical knowledge at the service of humanity, and their example encouraged their sisters. Because of what they did, we now have a galaxy of competent professional women. At San Agustín Hospital in Valparaíso Dr. Oettinger attends the maternity section, Dr. Manuela de la Fuente operates almost daily, and Dr. Celmira Carreón devotes her attention to women and children. Everywhere there are skilful



AMANDA LABARCA.

Educator, author, and Government member of the University Council of Chile.

REPRESENTATIVE CHILEAN WOMEN

DR. ERNESTINA PÉREZ.

One of the first women to practice medicine in Chile. Her success attracted others to professions formerly reserved for men.



women dentists, and nowadays it attracts no attention to see a woman's name on a pharmacist's sign. Women lawyers have a large clientele, and like Portia cope with difficult problems. In fact, there are so many women studying law that a distinguished professor recently said that men would have to abandon the field to them.

Only one woman, Justicia Espada, has as yet practiced engineering in Chile. She holds a responsible position with the State Railways.

Years ago, at a time when women did not yet have the right to vote in municipal elections, Señora Emilia Woerner de Woerberman was unanimously elected mayor of the town of Ránquil, in recognition of her qualities as a citizen. She ably filled her position to the great benefit of the town.

In Valparaíso one of our streets bears the name of Juana Ross de Edwards. This charitable old lady, the possessor of an enormous fortune, lived retired from the great world. She gave lavishly of her wealth to succor the needy, rescue neglected children, found schools and hospitals, and help the aged. Similarly Señora Isabel Huneeus de Urrutia, the "Angel of Charity", who lived in Santiago, gave great sums to beneficence. Señora Sofía Eastman de Huneeus daily attended the sick in the Santiago hospitals, waiting on them and speaking words of comfort; she was one of the outstanding organizers



ELVIRA SANTA CRUZ
(ROXANE).

Author and co-publisher,
with her sister Blanca, of
a magazine for children.

of the Chilean Red Cross. Señora Adela Edwards de Salas, a member of the Santiago City Council, was the founder of the Chilean White Cross, an organization which teaches unmarried mothers how to gain an honest livelihood.

Many noble women cloaked in the anonymity of a religious habit devote all their lives to improving the lot of the unfortunate. It is but seldom that one learns the names of these heroines.

In the literary world there are many talented women authors. Señora Olga Budge de Edwards has published an interesting book of travels. In the pages of *El Mercurio* of Valparaíso appear the pleasant and inspiring chats of "Isabel Morel", Señora Delia Ducoing de Arrate, president of the Women's Legion "America." "Roxane", whose real name is Elvira Santa Cruz, writes stimulating articles for the Santiago dailies and with her sister Blanca publishes *El Peneca*, a magazine which is the children's joy. Blanca Santa Cruz is making delightful translations of the fairy tales and legends of other countries. "Iris"—Inés Echeverría de Larraín—offers biographies and editorials. The novels of Marta Brunet display great ability. The poetry of Elena Osuna de Mutis refreshes the spirit of all who read it; *Ánfora Colmada* is a valuable contribution to Chilean literature. Leticia Repetto, another poet, is beginning to win applause.

REPRESENTATIVE CHILEAN WOMEN

The silvery voice of Sofía del Campo de Aldunate has charmed music lovers in many European and American countries, and Rosita Renard, the noted pianist, is applauded at home and abroad.

In the work of the Section on Intellectual Cooperation of the League of Nations "Gabriela Mistral" (Lucila Godoy) occupied for some time an honored place. This prolific writer, formerly a teacher, is the greatest of Chilean women poets. Wherever she goes she receives ovations, and her inspired poems find a welcome in all hearts. Some years since she was invited to Mexico by the Government as an educational adviser; at present she is Chilean consul in Lisbon, after having held a similar position in Spain.



GABRIELA MISTRAL.
A world-famous Chilean poet.

Courtesy of "El Arte Tipográfico" de Nueva York.

SOME XVITH CENTURY HISTORIES AND HISTORIANS OF AMERICA¹

By A. CURTIS WILGUS

Associate Professor of History, George Washington University

ALL of the Spanish conquerors and soldiers in America in the early sixteenth century were intensely interested in the evidences of Indian civilizations which they saw about them, despite the fact that they condemned many of these as the works of Satan. Among the sixteenth century writers who attempted to describe and evaluate Mexican civilization are Bernardino de Sahagún, Toribio Motolinía, and Jerónimo de Mendieta.

I

Bernardino de Sahagún was born in the town of Sahagún, Spain, at the beginning of the sixteenth century, perhaps in the year 1500. Like many great men of his time, his early life is lost in the mists of history. He appears, however, to have been educated in the University of Salamanca, and he took the Franciscan vows and became a missionary to the Indians of Mexico, where he arrived in 1529 in the company of a number of churchmen.

In the New World he devoted his abilities and energy to converting and teaching the natives, to learning the Nahuatl tongue, and to writing in that language. Eventually he occupied the position of reader in the College of Santa Cruz, which had been established in Mexico City to educate Indian youths. Because he was a master of one of the Indian languages, he was ordered by his superiors to write whatever he thought "would be useful for the doctrine, the culture, and the maintenance of the Christianity of the natives of New Spain and would help those who are seeking to indoctrinate them."

To accomplish this task he consulted personally with local Indian chiefs and elders from whom he got first-hand information about their life and their history. These facts he wrote out in Nahuatl and gave to other Indians to verify. In this way he composed his *Historia general de las cosas de Nueva España* in twelve books. This work contains a tremendous mass of information, some of which the authorities wished suppressed. In consequence, he was refused aid

¹ Other articles on this subject appeared in the BULLETIN for July and September 1933. The historians discussed were: in July, Pietro Martire d'Anghiera, Gonzalo Fernández de Oviedo y Valdés, and Francisco López de Gómara; and in September, Bartolomé de las Casas, José de Acosta, Bernal Díaz del Castillo, and Pedro Pizarro.

to transcribe his notes, and his provincial scattered his manuscript among different religious houses in the country. But Sahagún forwarded a summary of his notes to Madrid, where the president of the Council of the Indies, Juan de Ovando, became interested and ordered the manuscript returned to the author, asking that it be translated into Spanish.

TITLE PAGE OF A
BOOK OF PSALMS
AND SERMONS
WRITTEN IN THE
"MEXICAN LANGUAGE" BY
SAHAGÚN AND PUBLISHED IN MEXICO
IN 1583.

PSALMODIA CHRISTIANA, Y SERMONA. rio delos Sanctos del Año, en lengua Mexicana. copuesta por el muy R Padre Fray Bernardino de Sahagun, de la orden de sant Francisco. Ordenada en cantares ò Psalmos. paraque canten los Indios en los areytos, que hazen en las Igleñas.



EN MEXICO.
Con licencia, en casa de Pedro Ocharte.
M. D. L X X X I I I. Años.

By this time thirty years had passed since some of the notes had been made. The finished manuscript in Spanish was sent to Madrid in two volumes some time after 1577, but for some unknown reason it disappeared and was not found until the end of the eighteenth century, when it turned up in the library of the Convent of Tolosa. Eventually the first eleven books, describing Indian institutions, were

published at Mexico City in three volumes in 1829 and 1830 by Carlos María de Bustamante. At the same time Bustamante issued a fourth volume comprising the twelfth book, under the title *Historia de la conquista de México*. But the authenticity of this twelfth book was questioned and in 1840 at Mexico City Bustamante edited what he then considered the twelfth book under the title *La aparición de nuestra Señora de Guadalupe*. Later, Fanny Bandelier made an English translation of this book, entitled *A History of Ancient Mexico*. Volume one was published at Nashville in 1932. Sahagún was accurate in his description, painstaking in his search for facts, and interesting in his presentation. But despite all this, his work shows credulity and bias and his subject matter is not always well-written or well-arranged. He lived until 1590 and died in Mexico City.

II

When Cortés completed the conquest of the Aztec capital in 1523, he turned his attention to the Hispanicizing of the Indians. To accomplish this aim he appealed to the King for missionaries. Accordingly, the next year twelve Franciscans were sent to Mexico for this purpose. Among them was Toribio de Benavente, whom the Indians soon came to call "Motolinía", or "poor man", from the fact that he went bare-headed and wore humble attire. This designation so pleased Benavente that he desired to be known by it, and to this day he is usually spoken of as Motolinía.

Of the date and place of his birth, nothing definite is known. It is believed that his death occurred on August 9, 1568 in the Convent of San Francisco in Mexico City, while he was in the midst of his religious exercises. His robe was kept by the convent as a relic which the Indians venerated. He has been considered by Alfredo Chavero "as the first and principal source" of Mexican written history, even though he recorded the most marvelous stories with grave credulity.

When Motolinía arrived in Mexico in 1524 he set out immediately on his missionary tasks. Travelling over much of Mexico and through parts of present day Guatemala and Nicaragua, he learned the Nahuatl language, converted the Indians, and recorded their history. Wherever he went he complained against the activities of Las Casas with respect to the Indians and his methods, but like "The Apostle of the Indians" he was ever watchful of the spiritual welfare of the natives, and he often shared his last crumb and almost his last shred of clothing with them. While connected with the Franciscan Convent at Tezcuco he is said to have performed miracles by causing rain to fall during a drought and by checking heavy rainfall when floods and crop ruin threatened. In the capacity of religious teacher and adviser he is reported to have baptized some 400,000 natives.

His intimate contact with the Indians enabled him to master their tongue and to learn many important facts concerning their past. This information he put into a manuscript called *Historia de los Indios de Nueva España*, which he probably completed in the year 1541. The work was divided into three parts, the first dealing with Aztec religion, the second describing the conversion of the Aztecs to Christianity and something of their church festivals, and the third discussing Aztec character and giving certain descriptions of the country. Although methodical in treatment, the book is loosely written and rambling in style. Motolinía speaks continually of his own work, tells numerous anecdotes, and describes many miracles. Notwithstanding its defects the history is an inexhaustible source of information about the Aztecs and as such it will always be of importance to historians.

The manuscript seems to have been used by a number of subsequent writers before it appeared in print. William Robertson saw it when compiling his *History of America* and W. H. Prescott, in writing his history of the conquest of Mexico, used a copy furnished him by the bibliographer Obadiah Rich, at that time United States consul at Minorca. The work, however, was not completely published until it appeared in volume I of the *Colección de documentos para la historia de México* (Mexico, 1858), edited by Joaquín García Icazbalceta.

III

Among the most important writers dealing with the natives of Mexico, but at the same time one about whom very little is known, is Jerónimo de Mendieta, who wrote the *Historia eclesiástica indiana*, which gives perhaps the best account of the religious conversion of the Mexican natives in the sixteenth century. A member of the Franciscan Order, he was appointed the official historian of his province. His work is more orderly than that of Motolinía, he was a more gifted writer, and he said what he believed without fear of contradiction or intimidation by higher authorities. Yet of many of his facts he was not an eye witness, for he relied upon Motolinía and others, as well as upon Indian accounts. He frequently overpaints his picture in his condemnation of the Spanish conquerors and even in his criticism of the secular clergy for their mistreatment of the natives. But, nevertheless, he must be considered, despite his hot-headed prejudices, as one of the chief sources for describing the effects of Christianity upon the natives.

The manuscript of his work was probably completed in 1596, some eight years before the author's death, and was sent to Spain for publication. It seems to have been entrusted to Juan Bautista, and it was planned that Juan de Torquemada would embellish and

supplement it with material which he had before it appeared in print. But instead of this, Torquemada appears to have used it diligently in preparing his *Monarchía indiana*. Thereafter, the manuscript disappeared from sight until it was discovered in 1861 in the library of Bartolomé José Gallardo by García Icazbalceta, who edited and published it at his own expense at Mexico City in 1870.

Mendieta was also the author of numerous letters written to Philip II and to various religious authorities in Spain concerning the instruction of the natives and the general betterment of their condition, but his reputation rests upon his *Historia*.

Relacion de
las cosas ritos
y dolatrias y
ceremonias
de nueva espa-
ña en dhereça
da al ilustrissimo señor con-
de de benavente por fray
toribio de paredes oñ-
cho motolinia se-
cha en tehuacan
en el año
1541



CIVIL AERONAUTICS IN BRAZIL ¹

AT the end of the Great War, many projects arose in regard to the organization of air lines in Brazil, but prior to 1927 no lines had been established. Except for some experimental flights and those made for sport, aeronautic activities were restricted to army and navy aviation.

In June 1927, a Brazilian company, known as Varig (Empresa de Viação Aérea Rio Grandense) was organized in the State of Rio Grande do Sul. It soon opened traffic on some regional lines which have progressed efficiently under good direction.

In November of the same year, the Compagnie Générale d'Entreprises Aéronautiques-Lignes Latécoère began service on the international line from Toulouse to Buenos Aires. The transatlantic passage was made by small fast steamers, which delivered the mail to landplanes at Natal. Between that city and Buenos Aires they landed at the principal cities on the Brazilian coast. This French company, whose line extends 2,500 miles from Natal to the southern boundary of Brazil, transports mail in that country and both mail and passengers between Brazil and foreign countries.

At the end of 1927, a Brazilian company, the Condor Syndicate, was organized. In January 1928 it commenced to develop air traffic between the cities of Rio de Janeiro and Porto Alegre, in the south of Brazil, using hydroplanes. This line of 880 miles was followed in February 1930 by another from Rio de Janeiro to Natal, also operated with hydroplanes, over a distance of 1,455 miles, and in September 1930, the company established a line from Corumbá to Cuyabá, in the extreme west of Brazil, covering a distance of 290 miles.

In 1930 the Nyrba do Brasil, S. A., a national organization, commenced operations on the line from Belém (Pará), near the mouth of the Amazon, to the extreme south of Brazil, prolonging the line from there to Buenos Aires. This line of 3,695 miles from Belém to the southern boundary of Brazil, using bi-motored hydroplanes, at once established connections with a line then called New York-Rio de Janeiro-Buenos Aires, Inc., through Miami across the West Indies, the coast of Venezuela and the Guianas to the city of Belém. The development of this Belém-Buenos Aires line of the Nyrba do Brasil, which afterwards became the Panair do Brasil, S. A., was very rapid, and its popularity justified a weekly flight each way. The same was true of the Condor Syndicate, which in 1933 augmented its service to two trips per week each way on the Rio de Janeiro-Porto Alegre line.

¹ Published in Portuguese, French, English and German by Bureau of Civil Aeronautics in Brazil. 1935. Reproduced by permission of Dr. Cesar Grillo, Director.



Reproduced from "Civil Aeronautics in Brazil."

AIR LINES IN BRAZIL.

In operation and projected, 1935.

In 1934 the Condor Syndicate likewise extended its lines to Buenos Aires, thus assuring a second air connection with Uruguay and Argentina, also with Brazilian-owned hydroplanes, which are now making the trip between Rio and Buenos Aires (1,495 miles) in one day with a flying time of twelve and a half hours.

In July 1933 a new Brazilian company called the Aerolloyd Iguassú, S. A., opened a 260-mile line between São Paulo and Curitiba, using landplanes. In 1934 this was extended to Joinville, and in 1933 to Florianópolis, an additional distance of 175 miles.

In 1934, still another Brazilian company, the Vasp (Viação Aérea São Paulo, S. A.), was organized in São Paulo and commenced service on two lines to the interior of the country (São Paulo-Uberaba, 300 miles, and São Paulo-Rio Preto, 260 miles), both using landplanes.

In the same year the Federal Government contracted with the Panair do Brasil for the establishment of hydroplane service up the Amazon River, from Belém to Manaus (a distance of 930 miles), making a weekly trip each way. This line (for the the maintenance of which the Federal Government gave the company a subsidy for

each mile flown) was linked with that of the Panair do Brasil from Belém to the extreme south of Brazil.

The Brazilian Government also contracted with the Condor Syndicate for a weekly trip between São Paulo and Cuyabá, landing at Corumbá and covering a distance of 1,160 miles. This contract also carried a mileage subsidy. The flights between São Paulo and Corumbá are now made by landplanes and between Corumbá and Cuyabá by hydroplanes, following river courses. As Corumbá is only a few miles from the Bolivian city of Puerto Suárez, the communication between Brazil and central Bolivia awaits only the reestablishment of the Lloyd Aereo Boliviano, a line which had already been in operation between La Paz and Puerto Suárez.²

The Belém-Manáos and São Paulo-Cuyabá lines are the only two at present subsidized by the Federal Government. However, the State Governments of Rio Grande do Sul, Santa Catharina and Paraná give financial assistance to the above-mentioned lines which cross those States.

Actually then, Brazil possesses five national air transport companies: The Condor Syndicate, with headquarters in Rio; the Panair do Brasil, also with headquarters in the Capital; the Varig, whose headquarters are in Porto Alegre, capital of the State of Rio Grande do Sul; the Aerolloyd Iguassú, with headquarters in Curityba, capital of the State of Paraná; and the Vasp, with headquarters in the capital of São Paulo.

During the year 1934, the lines of these five national companies totaled 18,580 miles, and at the close of that year they had 33 Brazilian merchant aircraft in service. In 1934 this fleet made 3,079 flights, registering 13,602 flying hours over a distance of 1,451,000 miles.

For the security of air traffic the companies themselves maintain radio-stations along their routes, and these stations transmit weather reports to the aircraft in flight.

MILITARY LINES

The interior of Brazil is crossed by the lines of the military airmail, covering a total distance of 6,740 miles, in addition to the lines maintained by the five companies above mentioned. On each line of the military airmail a weekly flight is made each way. During the year 1934, military landplanes transported 22,950 pounds of mail, carried at ordinary postal rates, with no surcharges. The planes flew 382,700 miles in 4,277 hours of flying time.

The ground organization of these lines is in charge of the Military Aviation Corps, cooperating with the Department of Civil Aviation and with the interested municipalities.

² This was reopened January 20, 1936.—EDITOR.



Reproduced from "Civil Aeronautics in Brazil."

HYDROPLANE USED BY THE CONDOR SYNDICATE ON MINOR LINES.

The Condor Syndicate, a Brazilian corporation, was organized in 1928. Its lines extend from Natal to Porto Alegre, and from Corumbá to Cuyabá.

The military airmail lines in operation are: Rio de Janeiro-Bello Horizonte-Fortaleza-Therezina (2,080 miles); Rio de Janeiro-São Paulo-Goyaz (1,015 miles); Rio de Janeiro-São Paulo-Campo Grande (State of Matto Grosso) (805 miles); a regional line from the boundary of Matto Grosso using Campo Grande as the starting and terminal point (850 miles); Rio de Janeiro-São Paulo-Curityba-Porto Alegre (1,020 miles); and a regional line from the boundary of Rio Grande do Sul using Porto Alegre as the starting and terminal point (1,975 miles).³

FOREIGN LINES

At present there are three foreign air lines flying over Brazilian territory: the Air France, the Pan American Airways, Inc., and the Luftschiffbau Zeppelin, G. m. b. H.

The Air France company operates the oldest of these lines, that established in 1927 by the Compagnie Générale d'Entreprises Aéronautiques-Lignes Latécoère, as mentioned above. This was later transferred to the Compagnie Générale Aéropostale, remaining under its control until 1933. The traffic on these lines has been carried since the beginning by French landplanes, making day and night flights.

The lines of the Pan American Airways use American hydroplanes, and until February 1934 took for their terminal point in Brazil the city of Belém (Pará), flying over the coast only at the extreme north

³ A military mail airline was started on January 22 between São Paulo and Asunción, Paraguay.—EDITOR.

to reach that city. By means of the Panair do Brasil, this line was extended from Belém to the south of Brazil. When the great four-motored hydroplane *Brazilian Clipper* was placed in service, destined, as are the others of the same type now in operation, to make the run from Miami to Buenos Aires without changing either plane or crew, the line of the Pan American Airways was extended to the extreme south of Brazil and from there to Buenos Aires, thus flying over all the Brazilian coast on the same route followed by the hydroplanes of the Panair do Brasil, which continues to maintain its lines.

Since 1931 the Luftschiffbau Zeppelin G. m. b. H. has operated a line with the *Graf Zeppelin* from Friedrichshafen in southern Germany to Rio de Janeiro, landing at Recife (Pernambuco). This dirigible has made fortnightly trips both ways from April to November of each year.

There were 40 foreign commercial aircraft licensed for service in Brazil at the end of 1934. Included in this number are the *Graf Zeppelin*, the four-motored hydroplane *Brazilian Clipper*,⁴ and the three-motored Fokker of the Air France. Of these 40 foreign aircraft allowed to fly over Brazilian territory, 37 are being used in the transport of mail.

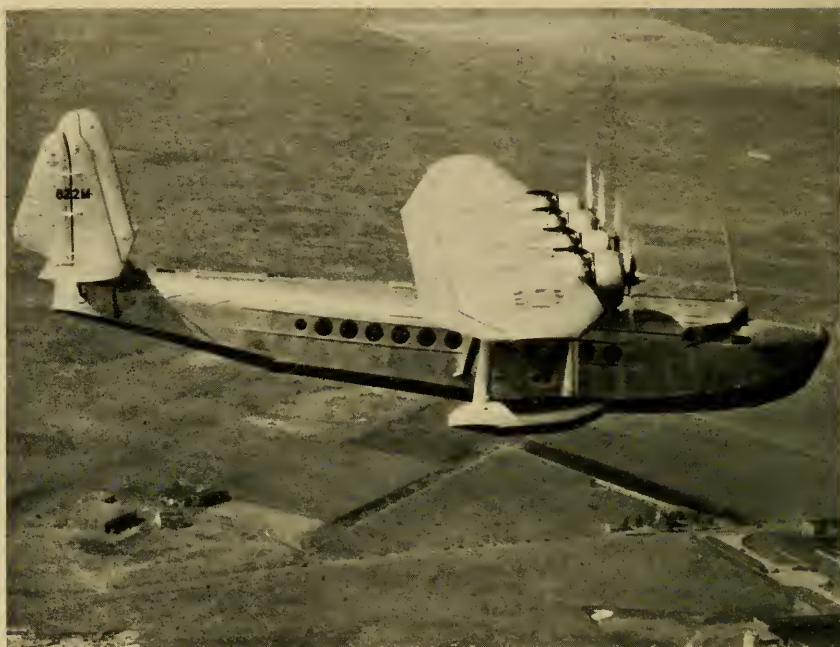
INTERNATIONAL CONNECTIONS

Brazil is joined with Uruguay and Argentina by Brazilian airlines to their capitals and by two foreign lines, Air France and Pan American Airways, Inc. The former also connects Brazil with Chile, and the latter links it with the other countries of South and Central America and with North America.

Since 1934 Brazil has been connected with Europe by regular transatlantic airlines.

To secure the dirigible line between Europe and Rio de Janeiro, which, since May 1930, the Luftschiffbau Zeppelin G. m. b. H. has been operating more or less experimentally, the Brazilian Government constructed at its own cost in Santa Cruz, near Rio de Janeiro, an airport for dirigibles with a hangar and all necessary installations for sheltering and supplying aircraft of this type. In return the company obligated itself to maintain a transatlantic line of dirigibles making a minimum of twenty round trips annually, and to pay to the Brazilian Government a fee for each time one of its aircraft ties to the mooring mast or is taken into the hangar, the airport being rented to the company, but with the proviso that the dirigibles of any other company or nationality may use the installations. The construction of the airport and hangar was to be finished by the end of 1935, so that service on the Friedrichshafen-Rio de Janeiro line, which recommenced operations in April 1934, will not suffer interruption during the European winter. During those months, the

⁴ This now has three sister ships.—EDITOR.



Pan American Airways photograph.

THE BRAZILIAN CLIPPER.

This giant sky cruiser is one of four constructed for the North-South American air service. Four-motored, 68 feet long, and with a wing spread of 114 feet, this airplane provides accommodations for thirty-two passengers in addition to a crew of eight.

dirigibles were to use Seville or some other city in the south of Europe as a terminal point.

Also in 1934, the Deutsche Lufthansa, in combination with the Condor Syndicate, inaugurated regular transatlantic service by means of hydroplanes with the help of catapult ships for refueling. The ships were stationed on the route between Bathurst (British Gambia) and Natal (in the extreme east of Brazil), thus permitting a weekly round trip between Brazil and Europe entirely by air.

In 1934 Air France continued making experimental flights between Dakar and Natal with hydroplanes and three-motored landplanes. It was hoped that by the end of 1935 Air France would be able definitely to establish regular service entirely by air across the Atlantic.

For safety in the transatlantic crossing with landplanes, the Brazilian Government ordered an airport built on the island of Fernando Noronha. It has a concrete runway, measuring 130 by 3,280 feet, where the trimotored-planes of the Air France land.

In Rio de Janeiro, the Federal Government is constructing a large airport which will have runways 3,445 feet long and all the installations which aeronautic progress at present demands. This airport,

which is situated on the seashore in the center of the city, is rectangular in form. On account of its location, it will offer to aircraft three clear open approaches and will be equally useful for landplanes or hydroplanes.

In all the coastal ports of Brazil at which the seaplanes of commercial lines call, landing places are reserved, and in the principal cities there are floating landing stages, adequate for the embarkation and disembarkation of passengers and stores and for the refueling of hydroplanes.

In Belém (Pará), in Rio de Janeiro and in Porto Alegre there are shops for the repair of planes and inspection of motors. Those in Belém are owned by the Panair do Brasil and those in Rio de Janeiro and Porto Alegre by the Condor Syndicate.

Along the coast between Natal and Pelotas, there are airports for landplanes near the following cities: Natal, Recife, Maceió, Bahia, Caravellas, Victoria, Rio de Janeiro (Jacarépaguá), Santos, Florianopolis, Porto Alegre and Pelotas. These airports have hangars, radio stations, refueling installations, and the necessary equipment for night landing. On the same route the beacons installed in the ports of Natal, Recife, Maceió, Caravellas, Santos, Porto Alegre and Pelotas may also be used by the aircraft of any company or nationality for night flying on payment of a fee. Under the same conditions they may use the beacon which is to be installed at the Fernando Noronha airport. Close to Porto Alegre, there is, besides the above-mentioned landing place used by the Air France, another which serves the Varig lines.

In the cities of São Paulo and Curityba, landplanes may use the aerodromes belonging to the Military Aviation Service.



















On interior routes, planes use landing fields laid out and equipped according to traffic on the respective lines.

There are hangars on the landing fields of Therezina (State of Piahy), Fortaleza and Crato (State of Ceará), João Pessoa (State of Parahyba), and Bello Horizonte (State of Minas Geraes), Tres Lagôas and Campo Grande (State of Matto Grosso), Rezende (State of Rio), Ponta Grossa (State of Paraná), and Cruz Alta, Santa Cruz and Alegrete in the State of Rio Grande do Sul.

In Brazil, *airports* are for public service and are open to any aircraft without distinction of ownership or nationality, on payment of a fee.

On the contrary, the aviation fields and installations exclusively designed for the use of air transport companies, aircraft factories, schools and aero clubs are considered *aerodromes* and as such cannot be used for other services, embarkation or disembarkation, the loading and unloading of postal matter or merchandise, or for any other operations of public transport.

























COMMERCIAL AVIATION IN BRAZIL, 1928-1934

	1928	1929	1930
LENGTH OF LINES <i>(Kilometers)</i>	 6.595	 7.245	 15.503
KILOMETERS FLOWN	 912.359	 1.140.130	 1.707.977
PASSENGERS	 2.504	 3.651	 4.667
AIR MAIL <i>(Kilograms)</i>	 9.688 	 24.051 	 31.946 
BAGGAGE <i>(Kilograms)</i>	 20.259 	 29.617 	 23.864 
EXPRESS <i>(Kilograms)</i>	 1.911 	 7.778 	 9.609 

Reproduced from "Civil Aeronautics in Brazil.

NOTE: The decrease in the gross weight of mail in 1934 against the weight of mail carried in 1935 was due to the use of lighter-weight bags.

COMMERCIAL AVIATION IN BRAZIL, 1928-1934

<div>1931</div> <div></div> <div>16.374</div>	<div>1932</div> <div></div> <div>18.355</div>	<div>1933</div> <div></div> <div>20.066</div>	<div>1934</div> <div></div> <div>41.040</div>
<div>46 VEZES</div> <div></div> <div>1.854.696</div>	<div>55 VEZES</div> <div></div> <div>2.200.446</div>	<div>61 VEZES</div> <div></div> <div>2.444.853</div>	<div>64 VEZES</div> <div></div> <div>3.380.433</div>
<div></div> <div>5.102</div>	<div></div> <div>8.894</div>	<div></div> <div>12.750</div>	<div></div> <div>18.029</div>
<div></div> <div>47.908</div>	<div></div> <div>58.207</div>	<div></div> <div>75.057</div>	<div></div> <div>73.542</div>
<div></div> <div>46.618</div>	<div></div> <div>101.884</div>	<div></div> <div>145.074</div>	<div></div> <div>213.039</div>
<div></div> <div>21.916</div>	<div></div> <div>129.874</div>	<div></div> <div>112.755</div>	<div></div> <div>142.636</div>

Kilometer equals 0.62 mile; kilogram equals 2.2 pounds



THE GRAF ZEPPELIN OVER RIO DE JANEIRO.

Since May 1930 the Graf Zeppelin has been making flights to Brazil, from either Friedrichshafen or Seville.

ASSOCIATIONS AND CLUBS

The air transport companies, national or foreign, belong to the Associação de Empresas Aeroviarias (A. E. A.), an organization established in 1933, with headquarters in Rio de Janeiro. This association represents the member companies in Brazil.

The Aero Club of Brazil, with headquarters in Rio, represents the International Aeronautic Federation; associated with it are the Aero Club of São Paulo, with headquarters in the city of that name, the Aero Club of Paraná, with headquarters at Curitiba, and the Aero Club of Rio Grande do Sul, at Porto Alegre. These associations have endeavoured to develop aviation for sport and for tourist travel; they conduct courses for pilots and make propaganda for aeronautics. In April 1934, the First National Aeronautic Congress, whose contribution toward the development of Brazilian aviation was important and far-reaching, met in São Paulo on the initiative of the Aero Club of that State.

In 1934 there was organized in São Paulo the Club Paulista de Planadores (Paulista Glider Club), which in one year has made appreciable advances. Its objects are practice in the sport of gliding and the collection of scientific data. In the latter the members have the help of the professors in the Engineering School of São Paulo, who have organized courses in aeronautics. With the collaboration of this school of engineering, the club is constructing gliders under the most

efficient technical guidance, using national materials and parts made in the country.

In 1934, the number of pilots licensed to fly planes for touring or for sport was 34. In the same year, the number of tourist and sport aircraft inscribed on the Brazilian Aeronautic Register reached only 14.

DECREES AND REGULATIONS

Brazil has not yet ratified the International Convention of Air Navigation (1919), the Ibero American of Madrid (1926), Pan American of Madrid (1926), and Pan American of Habana (1928), nor have the Conventions celebrated with Argentina and Uruguay been ratified. Therefore foreign aircraft, both amateur and tourist, may enter Brazil and fly over national territory only under permit previously obtained from the Ministry of Communications and Public Works.

The regular airlines, both national and foreign, are dependent on the authorization of the Brazilian Government for their establishment and development. Air transport of passengers and merchandise between points in national territory is reserved to Brazilian aircraft.

All commercial tourist or amateur aircraft, when coming from or going to foreign countries, are obliged to land and take off in one of the customs airports, on arrival and departure from national territory. They must maintain an altitude of not more than 3,280 feet to reach these airports, and follow the routes for crossing the frontier indicated in decree No. 24572 of July 4, 1934.

Aircraft are forbidden to fly over the zones fixed by the same decree, and the transport and use of photographic and cinematographic apparatus is prohibited, without special permits from the Ministry of Communications and Public Works. It is also forbidden to photograph certain zones, which are determined by the above-mentioned decree.

The Brazilian Government has never granted privileges or monopolies of any kind to aviation companies, and Brazilian aeronautical legislation prohibits concessions of this character.

With the exception of the subsidies for miles flown, which the Brazilian Government guarantees for the operation of the Belém-Manáos and the São Paulo-Cuyabá lines, and the small pecuniary aid granted by the three southern States, the aviation companies, whether national or foreign, receive no help from public funds.

The Brazilian Postal Department entrusts to the companies, without distinction or privileges, the transport of mail on which air postage has been paid, and remunerates them for this transport on the basis of the gross weight of the mail carried in accordance with the units of weight fixed in the air mail schedule. Thus each company receives a part of the air postage paid by the public for the

correspondence which it transports. The Postal Department keeps only a little more than the ordinary postal rate to which this mail would be subject.

At first the air mail rates or surcharges varied according to the distances flown, but in 1934 the new rule instituted by decree No. 22673 of April 28, 1933, came into force. It established for air mail correspondence: (a) A regional rate for correspondence transported within the limits of a State; (b) an interstate rate for correspondence transported from any one State to another; and (c) international rates applicable to correspondence transported abroad. These are uniform for each country or group of countries.

The direction and control of civil and commercial aeronautics in Brazil is in charge of the Department of Civil Aeronautics, with headquarters in Rio de Janeiro, subordinate to the Ministry of Transport and Public Works. This Department has four divisions:—Administration, Traffic, Operation, and Meteorology; the last named supervises the meteorological services, which until 1934 were independent of the Department of Civil Aeronautics. Subordinated to this, and under its direction, there is a Commission for the Supervision of Airports (Comissão Fiscal de Obras de Aeroportos) which plans, executes and inspects the construction and installation of airports.

The registration of private aircraft; the periodical overhaul inspections and issuance of certificates of airworthiness; the licensing and psychophysiological examinations of the flying personnel; the inspection of air lines, the carrying out of itineraries and the application of rates; air traffic statistics; the regulation of aeronautic activities and the study of questions of air law; ground construction and organization; maps of air routes; signals and lights for these routes, and radio communication in connection with civil aviation—all come under the Department of Civil Aeronautics which has jurisdiction over the whole territory of Brazil. The meteorological services for all Brazil are also under the direction of this Department, and are distributed between a central institute, regional institutes, meteorological districts, and meteorological stations.



THE COLLEGE OF THE CACIQUES¹

TODAY THE NATIONAL LIBRARY OF PERU

THE grim-faced old building which houses the National Library is historically one of the most interesting in Lima. Situated within a stone's throw of the modernized business heart of the city, it shares with the church of San Pedro a block of land which has as yet not suffered at the hands of the iconoclastic and steel and concrete "restorer." To eyes accustomed to the architectural splendors and precise workings of public libraries in Washington and New York, the Lima National Library has externally the appearance of being out-of-date and rather out-at-elbows. To habitués, one of its greatest charms is the Old World atmosphere which seems to incite study and to teach us that, for all our affectations of superiority, we have still much to learn from the men of bygone generations.

It would be hard to say which is the oldest building actually existent in Lima. Possibly the underground sections of the oft-rebuilt Palace of Pizarro must be given the credit. But the former College of the Caciques, the National Library of today, is certainly one of the oldest. The interior has undergone some transformations, no doubt; but the grim outer walls have undergone little change in the last three hundred years.

The College of the Caciques was founded by Don Francisco de Borja, Príncipe de Esquilache, in the name of His Majesty Philip the Third of Spain, on January 1, 1619. The site selected was a building owned by the Company of Jesus in what was then known as "el pueblo del Cercado", that walled-in enclosure (today the market district) wherein the Indian population of the City of the Kings was kept carefully segregated. The viceroy, it would seem, was rather belatedly carrying out the intentions of the King of Spain. Some forty years previously instructions had been issued from Seville that especial attention should be given to the education of the sons of Indian chiefs; and orders had been issued that colleges for the purpose should be opened in Lima and Cuzco. They were to be conducted by the Jesuit fathers as being better acquainted with the language and customs of the Indians than any of the other missionary Orders. But, then as now, it is one thing to issue decrees; it is quite another thing to put them into execution. Funds, for one thing, were lacking. Hence it was not until the beginning of the seventeenth century that the viceroy issued his decree declaring at great length

¹ *West Coast Leader*, Lima, May 15, 1934.

and in high-sounding language that a college for the sons of the caciques was, as we should say today, a matter of "public utility." The decree sets forth the reasons, which are in part, as follows:

"Having seen and verified that the Indians have among them teachers who instruct them in various errors, and considering that Indians individually are very submissive to their Caciques and endeavour to imitate their actions in every respect, I, Francisco de Borja, Prince of Esquilache, Viceroy of Peru, etc., etc., etc., do hereby Decree that in the enclosed quarter (el pueblo del Cercado) of this City of the Kings there shall be founded a College wherein the Fathers of the Company shall instruct the elder sons of said Caciques and other leading persons within the jurisdiction of this Archbishopric; and seeing that the sin of idolatry is very prevalent among the Indians of this Archbishopric I have given orders that these Indians shall be taught the Spanish language and be saved from the errors and shame in which they have been living."

As a matter of fact, the Jesuit fathers had anticipated the viceregal decree by six months, 12 sons of Caciques having been "matriculated" (as we should say today) on July 24, 1618. The names of the first pupils survive in old archives; but it is somewhat disappointing to note that all bore Spanish names, save one Licarchumbi who had, however, been christened Pedro. In subsequent years purely Indian names are much more to the fore, such as Rupaichahua, Cuyoquiqin, Malquirupai and Guanmalqui. They were housed and kept separate from the world in the same high-walled building which is today dedicated to the National Library. Careful regulations were drawn up governing the selection of the pupils, their hours and courses of study and other matters of welfare and hygiene. Particular attention was paid to their dress. By the viceroy's order, it consisted of a cloak, shirt and drawers of green wool or cotton, a black hat and a sash of crimson taffeta worn over the right shoulder and bearing the royal arms on a silver shield. Shoes were compulsory. Detailed regulations were also issued as to food. On rising these princelings were given half a roll of bread, with honey and fruit. The midday meals consisted of a plate of soup, a *guisado* or *locro de carnero* and "all the bread they can eat", together with maize and potatoes "in order to train them in the habit of eating these things when they return to their lands". Supper also consisted of meat, fruit, and vegetables.

The age of admission to the college was 10 years, and the pupils remained there "until their fathers placed them in a state of matrimony or until they succeeded to the cacicazgo, or the viceroys and governors decided that it were time that they should leave." The day's work was about equally divided between prayer and instruction, mostly of a religious nature.

THE COLLEGE OF THE CACIQUES

The archives of the National Library contained, before the Chilean occupation of Lima, all the long series of viceregal decrees which dealt at length with the College of the Caciques down to the time of its dissolution. The originals have long since disappeared to the four winds, due to the sack of the library during the time that it was occupied as the barracks of a foreign regiment. But copies have been preserved and give many curious details concerning the maintenance of the college. One of these deals at length with preferential seats which were to be given to the sons of the caciques when they attended the bullfights which, until the construction of the Plaza de Acho during the viceroyalty of Manuel Amat (1761-71), were



A GALLERY OF THE NATIONAL LIBRARY OF PERU.

This famous building has had an interesting history during the three hundred and fifty years of its existence.

Following its first occupancy by a Jesuit Order, it served as the College of the Caciques for a hundred and fifty years, then became a public school, a library, barracks, and again a library.

always held in the Plaza de Armas. Quite a lengthy correspondence was exchanged in 1773 between the viceroy and the cabildo on this subject, which is of interest as throwing a sidelight on the customs of those times. It would appear that the principal of the "Real Colegio del Príncipe" (as the College of the Caciques had come to be known) had complained to the viceroy that the privileged site which the students had formerly occupied at the side of the bullring had been disposed of to other more favored schools. Thus the Colleges of San Martín and Santo Toribio occupied two of the corners, the orphans a third, and the "comisario de toros" the fourth. The sons of the cacique appeared to have been left out in the cold in the distribution

of sitting or standing room. The difficulty was overcome, after some protests, by a viceregal decree authorizing the Indian princelings to occupy half the site which the children of the orphan asylum had formerly had to themselves and where they enjoyed the privilege of using a platform which a kindly carpenter had made for them. With such weighty matters was the viceregal court occupied in those spacious times!

With the banishment of the Jesuits in 1767, the College of the Caciques and the church of San Pablo passed into the hands of the Congregation of Secular Clergy of San Felipe Neri and became more or less a public school open to all children. The form of instruction also was changed, prominence being given to grammar and rhetoric, with religion, apparently, in the background. A few "sons of caciques" still remained in the capacity of boarders, but their number had been reduced in 1817 to seven. Funds for their maintenance had become scarce while the cost of living had increased. When the college had been founded in 1619 an allowance of $2\frac{1}{2}$ reales per day had been allowed for their keep. But, as the rector of the Royal College stated in a letter addressed to the authorities, cost of food had increased by 100 percent in 1817, and the pupils could no longer be "competently" fed on that sum. Moreover, as the staff and servants had also to be fed out of that same sum, there was little enough to keep body and soul alive. The amount was accordingly increased to 4 reales (perhaps 80 centavos at present valuations).

The last references to the College of the Caciques date from 1824 when it is recorded that two pupils passed their examinations in trigonometry and conic sections. It is of interest to recall that one of the last pupils to be enrolled (in 1819) bore the illustrious surname of Manco; but in the same year the application of a boy named Puya Chumpitasi was rejected because, "although he is of noble birth and descended through his mother from the caciques of the town of Chilca" he had not otherwise the necessary qualifications for admission.

Shortly after the declaration of independence, the College of the Princes was moved to other quarters in the parish of Santiago del Cercado, occupying a building which was subsequently converted into the lunatic asylum. The premises formerly devoted to the education of the Indian nobility were needed for other and more useful purposes. The National Library, founded in 1822, was thrown open to the public in the following year. The College of the Princes had served its generation. It gradually ceased to exist. Under the Republic there was no difference between the sons of princes and the sons of workingmen, theoretically at least. All were equal under the constitution.

A stage on whose boards has been enacted the customs and life of Peru for three hundred and fifty years—such is the old building which houses the National Library of Peru. First a Jesuit monastery, next a college where the still untamed sons of the caciques of Lima and Limatambo and Callao learned the first lessons of the new civilization of the Conquest. In the third stage, a public school in the days when the love idyll of Amat and La Perricholi was being unfolded to the scandal and the amusement of Lima. Then a public library, the first to be opened in South America, filled with students seeking to learn the forbidden truths which had been banned under the viceroyalty. Sixty years later, the barracks of an invading army, the courtyards clanging with the hobnailed boots of many soldiers. In the last act but one, Ricardo Palma and Carlos A. Romero plodding about through the long low rooms amid a litter of torn pages and scattered books, trying to recover some infinitesimal part of the treasures which had made the Lima Library the glory of the South American continent. Today a library once more, the shelves stocked from floor to ceiling with everything essential to the study of the history of Peru.

And from the walls of the public reading room look down the portraits of the great leaders who have helped to make the literary history of Peru, from San Martín to Ricardo Palma and Alberto Ulloa, a national Portrait Gallery of writers and historians and statesmen. An inspiring place to study, this National Library, for those who can pierce the veil of the superficial and the commonplace and seek guidance and learning from the great minds of the past. 🏛️



THE THIRD PAN AMERICAN RED CROSS CONFERENCE

THE Third Pan American Red Cross Conference, which met in Rio de Janeiro September 15-25, 1935, was a worthy successor to the First Conference, which convened Buenos Aires in 1923, and the Second, which took place in Washington in 1926.

The opening session, held in the municipal theater on September 15 with the President of the Republic, Dr. Getulio Vargas, presiding, was attended by approximately 300 delegates, by official observers from national societies in other continents, and by representatives of national and international organizations. The delegates were greeted by Dr. José Carlos de Macedo Soares, Minister of Foreign Affairs, who said in his address of welcome: "Despite the lasting results of the two previous conferences, the task of the Red Cross in the New World demands fresh contacts in order to stabilize and consolidate its achievements. The realization of that need is the reason for the assembly which is opening today; it is animated by the same spirit of brotherhood and mutual aid which has given America its admirable unity of sentiment and exhorts our nations today to maintain their harmonious relations through the present time of stress."

Following the other speakers, who included General Alvaro Carlos Tourinho, president of the Brazilian Red Cross, and Col. P. Draudt, vice chairman of the Board of Governors of the League of Red Cross Societies, and delegates from several American Republics, President Vargas made an impromptu address in which he expressed his enthusiastic approval of the educational work of the Red Cross.

Representatives of the Red Cross societies of 19 American Republics attended the conference. The work of the conference was divided between four commissions, dealing with general affairs, relief, health and nursing, and the Junior Red Cross, respectively. The examination of the 538 papers submitted to the conference was entrusted to the commissions. An interesting innovation in the Rio conference was the holding of general sessions on relief, nursing, the Junior Red Cross, and health and social welfare, respectively, in the intervals between commission meetings. At these general sessions, opportunity was given for representatives of different countries to express their ideas and describe the methods adopted by their societies.

In spite of the concentrated and constructive work done at the conference, the delegates were able to include receptions and excursions in their schedules. These often included both business and pleasure, as was the case with the tea offered by the Anna Nery

THE BRAZILIAN RED
CROSS HEADQUAR-
TERS, RIO DE
JANEIRO.

The square in front of this
building was name Praça
Cruz Vermelha, in honor
of the opening of the Third
Pan American Red Cross
Conference on September
15, 1935.

BRAZILIAN RED
CROSS VOLUNTEER
NURSES AND BOY
SCOUTS.

This group was present at
the opening of the Con-
ference.





RECEPTION IN THE GOVERNMENT PALACE, RIO DE JANEIRO.

The representatives from nineteen American Republics in attendance at the Conference were guests at a reception given by the President of Brazil, Doctor Getulio Vargas.



SCHOOL FESTIVAL, RIO DE JANEIRO.

In honor of the delegates to the Red Cross Conference, students of the Rio de Janeiro public schools participated in a ceremony at the Municipal Theater. Dr. Gustavus D. Pope, delegate of the American Red Cross, presented to representatives of the United States School of Rio de Janeiro an album prepared by members of the Junior Red Cross in the United States.

School for Nurses; visits to hospitals and other health organizations; the trip to Petropolis, where welfare institutions were inspected; and the excursion to São Paulo, where delegates were hospitably welcomed by the local Red Cross Society.

At the closing session 36 resolutions were adopted by the conference. These dealt with peace and international relations, the relations between national organizations and their governments, international conferences, national activities, disaster relief, health, social work, nursing, the Junior Red Cross, highway first aid, air ambulance service, and radio medical consultation for ships at sea. Santiago, Chile, was chosen as the seat of the next conference, to be held not earlier than 1939 or later than 1941.

One of the resolutions paid tribute to Anna Nery, a Brazilian woman who, although not a trained nurse, tended the wounded in the war of 1865, as Clara Barton did in the American Civil War. At that time the International Red Cross had just been organized and there was no national society in the western hemisphere. Since Anna Nery was the pioneer in Brazilian nursing it was natural that the Red Cross should give her name to its school for nurses. The conference voted to raise a subscription among all the national Red Cross Societies in the Americas in order to erect her statue in Red Cross Place, Rio de Janeiro.

ARGENTINE FOREIGN TRADE IN 1935

By MATILDA PHILLIPS

Chief, Statistical Division, Pan American Union

REPORTS recently received from the Director General of Statistics of Argentina show that for the year 1935, as compared with the preceding year, there was an increase in imports of 65,048,779 paper pesos, or 5.9 percent, and in exports of 103,938,542 paper pesos, or 7.2 percent. The exact figures, which do not include bullion, are:

Commercial interchange in 1935

[Real values]

	1934	1935
Imports.....	<i>Paper pesos</i> 1, 109, 932, 444	<i>Paper pesos</i> 1, 174, 981, 223
Exports.....	1, 438, 433, 978	1, 542, 372, 520
Total trade.....	2, 548, 366, 422	2, 717, 353, 743

For the year 1935 the Republic's favorable trade balance amounted to 367,391,297 paper pesos, compared with the corresponding figure of 328,501,534 paper pesos in the preceding year.

THE PAN AMERICAN UNION

The volume of imports in 1935, amounting to 7,887,000 metric tons, exceeded the 1934 figure by 526,000 metric tons, or 7.1 percent, while that of exports, aggregating 16,231,000 metric tons, increased by 979,000 metric tons, or 6.4 percent.

In the report of the Director General certain of the statistics are stated in terms of arbitrary or "tariff" values, while others are given in "real" or market values (in part based on declarations). Imports by countries and by commodities are stated in tariff values; real values are shown for the total trade and for all exports.

IMPORTS

The United Kingdom and the United States, the leading suppliers of Argentine imports, furnished 21.1 percent and 14.4 percent, respectively, of the total imports in 1935, as compared with 22.5 percent and 14.8 percent in the preceding year. Japan and Peru figured conspicuously in the import trade, as the proportionate share of each of these two countries in the total imports for 1935 practically doubled that for 1934.

The imports in 1934 and 1935, by principal countries of origin, were:

Imports by countries of origin in 1934 and 1935

[Tariff values]

Country	Thousands of paper pesos		Percent of total	
	1934	1935	1934	1935
United Kingdom.....	230,331	237,297	22.5	21.1
United States.....	151,804	161,269	14.8	14.4
Germany.....	99,322	101,684	9.7	9.1
Belgium.....	50,902	71,446	5.0	6.4
Brazil.....	49,684	55,860	4.8	5.0
France.....	51,233	50,708	5.0	4.5
Italy.....	63,596	48,209	6.2	4.3
Japan.....	22,535	46,539	2.2	4.1
India.....	48,419	44,950	4.7	4.0
Netherland West Indies.....	20,390	38,928	2.0	3.5
Peru.....	19,292	33,418	1.9	3.0
Spain.....	21,007	26,964	2.0	2.4
Netherlands.....	17,643	19,994	1.7	1.8
Sweden.....	14,205	19,142	1.4	1.7
Canada.....	20,643	18,849	2.0	1.7
Other countries.....	143,644	146,192	14.1	3.0
Total.....	1,024,950	1,121,449	100.0	100.0

Argentine statistics divide imports into 14 classes. Comparing the year 1935 with 1934, there were increases in value in all classifications, with the exception of tobacco and manufactures and rubber goods. The most noteworthy increases were in machinery and vehicles, 47.1 percent; wood and manufactures, 19.0 percent; iron and steel and manufactures, 19.2 percent; beverages, 12.6 percent; and fuel and lubricants, 10.9 percent. Textiles, tobacco and manufactures, metals other than iron, and rubber goods show a falling off in tonnage.

ARGENTINE FOREIGN TRADE IN 1935

The figures in detail are as follows:

Imports by major classifications in 1934 and 1935

[Tariff values]

Classification	Quantity in metric tons		Difference in 1935	Thousands of paper pesos		Difference in 1935
	1934	1935		1934	1935	
Alimentary substances.....	261,643	277,004	Percent +5.9	81,051	85,741	Percent +5.8
Tobacco and manufactures.....	10,155	8,172	-19.5	15,096	12,730	-15.7
Beverages.....	5,567	6,518	+17.1	2,846	3,205	+12.6
Textiles and manufactures.....	185,210	171,229	-7.5	275,668	276,265	+0.2
Chemicals and drugs, oils and paints.....	172,072	183,550	+6.7	72,112	78,736	+9.2
Paper, cardboard, and manufactures.....	203,845	206,406	+1.3	57,929	59,540	+2.8
Wood and manufactures.....	395,628	475,242	+20.1	39,638	47,164	+19.0
Iron and steel and manufactures.....	558,680	684,778	+22.6	102,799	122,530	+19.2
Machinery and vehicles.....	81,391	122,088	+50.0	60,696	89,311	+47.1
Metals (excluding iron).....	94,444	86,769	-8.1	46,252	48,918	+5.8
Stones, earths, glass, and ceramics.....	1,422,965	1,487,611	+4.5	31,709	33,947	+7.1
Fuel and lubricants.....	3,925,246	4,129,598	+5.2	161,708	179,396	+10.9
Rubber and manufactures.....	10,013	8,748	-12.6	31,975	27,918	-12.7
Miscellaneous.....	34,049	39,266	+15.3	45,471	56,048	+23.3
Total imports.....	7,360,911	7,886,979	+7.1	1,024,950	1,121,449	+9.4

EXPORTS

Although the United Kingdom continued to rank first as a purchaser of Argentine commodities, her share of the total trade declined from 38.5 percent in 1934 to 30.6 percent in 1935. The Netherlands, which formerly occupied second place, has now been superseded by the United States, which in 1935 purchased 11.8 percent of Argentine's total exports compared with 5.5 percent in the preceding year.

The following table shows the distribution of exports by principal countries of destination for 1935, with comparative figures for 1934:

Exports by countries of destination in 1934 and 1935

[Real values]

Country	Thousands of paper pesos		Percent of total	
	1934	1935 ¹	1934	1935
United Kingdom.....	553,476	472,040	38.5	30.6
United States.....	78,838	181,586	5.5	11.8
Netherlands.....	163,794	120,680	11.4	7.8
Belgium.....	141,109	120,671	9.8	7.8
Germany.....	120,006	105,577	8.3	6.8
Brazil.....	61,173	74,706	4.3	4.8
France.....	77,949	70,139	5.4	4.5
Italy.....	60,678	62,120	4.2	4.0
Greece.....	12,826	18,963	0.9	1.2
Canada.....	8,948	17,379	0.6	1.1
Denmark.....	20,342	16,706	1.4	1.1
Norway.....	15,481	16,139	1.1	1.1
Spain.....	11,237	14,779	0.8	1.0
Japan.....	6,801	14,534	0.5	0.9
On orders.....	967	² 114,827	0.1	7.4
Other countries.....	104,809	121,527	7.7	8.1
Total.....	1,438,434	1,542,373	100.0	100.0

¹ Provisional figures.

² Represents "on order" shipments for part of November and all of December not yet apportioned to countries of destination. Accurate comparisons in regard to distribution of exports cannot therefore be made at the present time.

THE PAN AMERICAN UNION

The increase in exports for 1935 over those for 1934 was due to increased shipments of maize, linseed, birdseed, cotton, potatoes, fresh fruits, hides and skins, and wool, combined with higher prices for oats, barley, wheat, and certain livestock and forest products.

Exports by major classifications in 1934 and 1935

[Real values]

Classification	Quantity in metric tons		Difference in 1935	Thousands of paper pesos		Difference in 1935
	1934	1935		1934	1935	
			Percent			Percent
Livestock products.....	1,084,572	1,147,785	+5.8	464,248	509,502	+9.7
Live animals.....	61,539	57,653	-6.3	8,148	8,055	-1.1
Meat.....	559,907	559,859	(1)	200,732	223,347	+11.3
Hides.....	145,845	163,072	+11.8	82,029	97,976	+19.4
Wool.....	111,030	136,461	+22.9	119,215	115,316	-3.3
Dairy products.....	30,249	25,391	-16.1	16,633	15,370	-7.6
Offal and by-products.....	176,002	205,349	+16.7	37,491	49,438	+31.9
Agricultural products.....	13,588,619	14,576,573	+7.3	893,687	954,049	+6.8
Cereals and linseed.....	12,824,910	13,769,346	+7.4	825,823	872,253	+5.6
Wheat flour and middlings.....	516,673	478,250	-7.4	29,719	27,953	-5.9
Other agricultural products.....	247,036	328,977	+33.2	38,155	53,843	+41.2
Forest products.....	357,096	303,772	-14.9	42,436	43,942	+3.5
Mineral products.....	141,024	123,231	-12.6	7,671	7,479	-2.5
Hunting and fishing.....	901	992	+10.1	6,460	7,248	+12.2
Miscellaneous.....	79,625	78,173	-1.8	23,932	20,153	-15.8
Total exports.....	15,251,837	16,230,526	+6.4	1,438,434	1,542,373	+7.2

¹ Less than one-tenth of 1 percent.



THE SEVENTH PAN AMERICAN CHILD CONGRESS

IN a resolution adopted at the meeting of the Sixth Pan American Child Congress in Lima in 1930, Mexico was selected as the seat of the Seventh Congress. In January, 1935, the President of Mexico authorized the Public Health Bureau to convoke the congress for the following October and empowered the bureau to appoint the organizing committee, under the chairmanship of the chief of the bureau. The arrangements for the conference were placed in the hands of the following committee:

Chairman: Dr. JOSÉ SIUROB, who succeeded Dr. ABRAHAM AYALA GONZÁLEZ as chief of the Public Health Bureau.

Vice Chairmen: Dr. JESÚS DÍAZ BARRIGA and Dr. ALFONSO G. ALARCÓN.

General Secretary: Dr. ALFONSO PRUNEDA.

Assistant Secretary: Dr. MANUEL MARTÍNEZ BÁEZ.

Members: Dr. ISIDRO ESPINOSA de los REYES, Dr. MARIO A. TORROELLA, Dr. PABLO MENDIZÁBAL, Dr. JUAN FARILL, Dr. FEDERICO GÓMEZ, Dr. JOSÉ FELIPE FRANCO, Dr. ALFONSO G. ALARCÓN, Dr. RIGOBERTO AGUILAR P., Señor FLORENCIO PADILLA, Prof. ROSAURA ZAPATA.

The Department of Foreign Affairs of Mexico invited all the American Republics to send official delegations, an invitation accepted by 18 countries. The organizing committee drew up the regulations and program of the congress, which it sent to all organizations interested in children in the different American nations, as well as to selected individuals (physicians, nurses, dentists, social workers, lawyers, teachers and the like). In preparing for the congress, the Public Health Bureau was assisted by the Department of Public Education, the Federal District Bureau, and the Public Welfare Board.

The congress met in Mexico City from October 12 to 19, 1935. Its work was divided into six sections: medical pediatrics, surgical pediatrics and orthopedics, child hygiene, social service, legislation, and education. In each section three subjects were chosen to be discussed by the official delegates from the various nations, and 10 others were recommended by the organizing committee. These topics, chosen from among the most interesting and pressing questions dealing with the various aspects of child welfare problems in America, were included in the agenda published in the June 1935 issue of the BULLETIN of the Pan American Union.

In order to make it as easy as possible for interested persons to attend meetings on related subjects, the sections were divided into three groups. The first covered medical pediatrics, surgical pediatrics,

orthopedics, and child hygiene; the second, social service and legislation; and the third, education. The following sessions were held: two formal sessions, the opening and the closing of the congress; two business sessions, one preliminary, the other final; three plenary sessions; and six of the first group of sections, five of the second, and five of the third.

To give members and delegates an opportunity to become acquainted with the various institutions having to do with child welfare, visits were arranged to the maternity hospital, milk stations, orphan asylums, and child health clinics dependent on the Public Health Bureau, and the day nursery and child center dependent on the Public Welfare Board.

At the preliminary business session officers and honorary officials of the congress were designated. Dr. José Siurob was elected president, Dr. Alfonso Pruneda general secretary, and the chiefs of the official delegations from the countries represented at the congress were named vice presidents. These were Dr. José Arce, Argentina; Dr. Carlos Cienfuegos, Chile; Señor Fabio Lozano y Lozano, Colombia; Dr. Francisco de P. Miranda, Costa Rica; Señor Carlos García y Vélez, Cuba; Señor Tulio M. Cestero, Dominican Republic; Dr. Francisco Lino Osegueda, El Salvador; Dr. Luis Gaitán, Guatemala; Dr. Salvador García Téllez, Haiti; Señor Edgardo Valenzuela, Honduras; Dr. Alfonso G. Alarcón, Mexico; Dr. Emigdio Lola, Nicaragua; Señor Bernardo Zetina, Panama; Dr. Tomás G. Perrín, Paraguay; D. Ildefonso E. Ballón, Peru; Miss Grace Abbot, United States; Dr. Gabriel González Danrée, Uruguay; and Señor José Abel Montilla, Venezuela.

At the final meeting the motions and resolutions of the congress were approved, as was the designation of Managua, Nicaragua, as the seat of the Eighth Pan American Child Congress, to be held in 1938.

The opening session of the congress was held in the main auditorium of the Fine Arts Palace, and a noteworthy feature was the singing of songs of Argentina, Colombia, the United States, the Dominican Republic, and Mexico by 300 schoolgirls. The closing session, on October 19, was held in the concert room of the same building, under the chairmanship of Señor Gonzalo Vázquez Vela, Secretary of Public Education.

A total of 207 papers were presented, of which 13 were official reports read at the plenary sessions. These papers will be included in the proceedings of the congress, which are in course of publication under the direction of the Public Health Bureau.

The 18 nations represented at the congress included all the countries, members of the Pan American Union, except Bolivia, Brazil, and Ecuador. The total registration was 470.

In addition to resolutions dealing with important and pressing questions related to child welfare, votes of thanks were offered to individuals and organizations for their work on behalf of the congress or of child welfare in their own countries, and other resolutions of a general nature passed, including the suggestion that in countries where such organizations do not exist, autonomous children's bureaus and associations for the protection of childhood be organized. It was also recommended that eugenics societies be established.

During the week that the congress was in session an exhibition was held in which posters, books, pamphlets, and other publications were displayed by the following organizations: the Children's Bureau and the Bureau of Education of the United States; the American Junior Red Cross; the Child Development Institute of Teachers College, Columbia University; the American Nursery Association; the College of Home Economics of the University of Iowa; the International American Institute for the Protection of Childhood, Montevideo; the Casa del Niño, Guatemala; the Normal Institute, Montevideo; the Health Education Service of the Public Health Bureau, Mexico; the Bureau of Psychopedagogy and Hygiene of the Department of Public Education, Mexico; and the Mexican Society of Child Welfare. A few authors from Mexico and other countries also displayed some of their works.

On October 13 an interesting practical demonstration was given in Lira Park, in Tacubaya, a suburb of Mexico, in which 40 kindergartens under the Department of Public Education gave a demonstration of their school work. On the closing day a historical pageant was presented at the pyramids of San Juan Teotihuacán, in honor of the delegates to the congress. Official receptions and luncheons were also given in honor of the delegates; especially delightful was the program of Mexican music and dances offered by the Department of Public Education.



A NATIONAL CHAIN OF GRAIN ELEVATORS IN ARGENTINA

THE Government of Argentina is constructing a comprehensive chain of grain elevators throughout the country, comprising 15 terminal elevators and 321 field units, to be completed within 4 years at a total cost of some 105 million paper pesos (\$35,000,000). The chain will function under the control of the Government for the benefit of all farmers who want to utilize it, charging moderate rates, but sufficient to cover the cost of construction and maintenance. It will be devoted exclusively to the cleaning, drying, grading and storage of wheat, corn, and other cereal crops, trading in grain being specifically forbidden by law. Cereal crops constitute the largest percentage of Argentina's agricultural production and the Argentine farmer is expected to receive substantial benefits from this public system of elevators. Dr. Miguel Ángel Cárcano, the Argentine Minister of Agriculture, in an address outlining the Government's policy, recently stated: "With the Argentine system of elevators the farmer will be directly benefited because he will be able to move his crop more quickly and economically; because he will receive a better price for his product when he sells it, since it will be better graded and in better condition; because he will enjoy a more systematic credit; and because he will be able to reach the consuming market directly. But", the Minister added, "the construction of these elevators will not only mean a direct benefit to the farmer. It constitutes an achievement of sociological and educational importance." It will improve the condition of labor since "the elevators will require the employment of a staff of more highly trained men, with higher salaries, a higher grade of education, who will raise the standard of living in the communities where they are employed. The carrying out of the construction program will be of indubitable benefit to national economy and will open the way for a full development of Argentine industry in many spheres of activity now dormant."

The grain elevator project had its inception in law no. 11742 signed by President Justo on October 7, 1933. In accordance with this law a commission of distinguished Argentine engineers was appointed early in 1934 to advise the Executive as to the location, type and capacity of the elevators to be erected, taking into consideration the existing means of communications, port facilities, and the present and future needs of the grain industry in the various producing districts of the country. The report submitted by the commission is considered

GRAIN ELEVATORS IN ARGENTINA



Courtesy of the International Telephone & Telegraph Corporation.

THE PORT OF ROSARIO.

Rosario, on the Paraná River, is one of the most important grain-shipping centers in Argentina.

the most exhaustive and complete study of the question ever made. It was approved by an Executive decree issued on December 27, 1935 which authorized the Minister of Agriculture to call for public bids to carry out the construction of the elevators. On January 30, 1936, a technical board was created, under the supervision of the Ministry of Agriculture, to supervise the construction of the entire chain as proposed by the commission.

The plan as approved provides for the construction of 14 terminal elevators of varying capacity in 12 ports as follows:

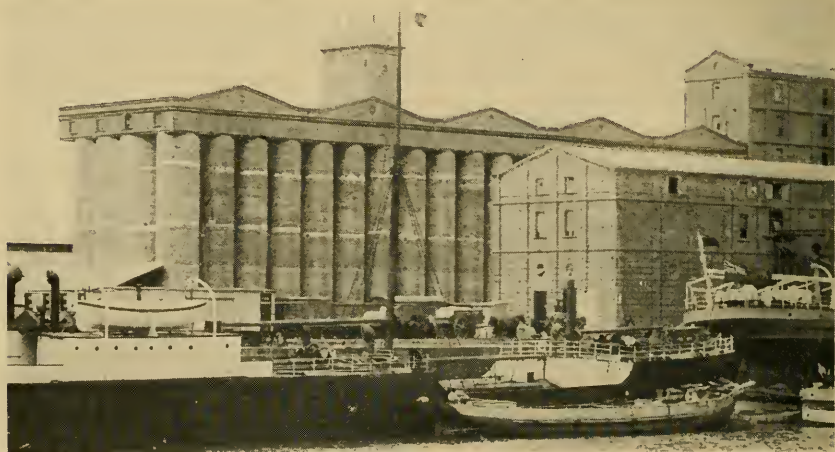
Ports	Capacity of elevators	Ports	Capacity of elevators
	<i>Metric tons</i>		<i>Metric tons</i>
Buenos Aires.....	148,500	Diamante.....	18,700
Buenos Aires (Riachuelo).....	20,000	La Plata.....	22,000
San Nicolás.....	55,000	Mar del Plata.....	22,000
Villa Constitución.....	55,000	Quequén.....	47,600
Rosario (southern zone).....	75,000	Bahía Blanca.....	40,000
Rosario (northern zone).....	50,000	Zárate.....	10,000
Concepción del Uruguay.....	18,700		

In addition the Government is to purchase the Rosario terminal, owned by the *Corporación Americana de Fomento Rural*, which has a capacity of 80,000 tons. Thus altogether the terminal elevators will

have a capacity of 734,000 tons. The private terminal elevators now in existence, not including the one at Rosario, have a capacity of 450,000 tons, making a total capacity of 1,800,000 tons, estimated sufficient to take care of a movement of 12,000,000 tons of grain.

Law no. 11742 provides that the Executive may purchase, or appropriate, any of the existing elevators in the country if it is convenient to utilize them as an integral part of the chain. It also states that private elevators may be registered as "public" provided that they do not trade in grain but only store the grain of others, that they charge the same rate as the official elevators, and that they comply with Government regulations. The total cost of the 14 new elevators plus the purchase price of the Rosario elevator, will be 64,154,000 paper pesos (\$21,000,000).

As to the construction of elevators in the interior of the country, the commission was of the opinion that it would not be justifiable, from the economic point of view, to construct regional elevators at important railway junctions. The commission adopted a compromise plan providing for the construction of elevators of from 2,000 to 5,000 tons capacity in those stations where the grain movement exceeds 10,000 tons a year. In stations where the grain movement is less, the commission proposed for the time being to turn the existing sheds into units where grain can be handled in bulk, taking into consideration that the railways have already constructed sheds which provide a covered surface of 1,959,099 square meters, with a storage capacity of 5,877,297 tons, which represent an investment of 76.5 million pesos. In stations of lesser importance the loading in bulk will be done by means of portable low cost grain loaders. This minimum plan provides altogether for the construction of 321 units with a capacity of 621,350 tons at a cost of 38,361,500 paper pesos.—G. A. S.



PAN AMERICAN PROGRESS

INTER AMERICAN TREATIES AND AGREEMENTS

UNITED STATES-PANAMA.—On March 2, 1936, the Department of State of the United States announced the signing of a new treaty between the United States and Panama. The following paragraphs are taken from the official statement:

“Following many months of negotiations, a series of agreements was signed today by representatives of the United States of America and the Republic of Panama. The Secretary of State and Mr. Sumner Welles, Assistant Secretary of State, signed on behalf of the Government of the United States, and the Honorable Dr. Ricardo J. Alfaro, Minister of Panama in Washington, and the Honorable Dr. Narciso Garay, Minister of Panama on special mission, signed on behalf of the Government of Panama.

“The agreements which were formally concluded today include the following: (1) A general treaty revising in some aspects the convention of November 18, 1903, between the United States and Panama. This treaty is accompanied by sixteen exchanges of notes embodying interpretations of the new treaty or agreements pursuant thereto. (2) A convention for the regulation of radio communications in the Republic of Panama and the Canal Zone, accompanied by three supplementary exchanges of notes. (3) A convention providing for the transfer to Panama of two naval radio stations. (4) A convention with regard to the construction of a Trans-Isthmian Highway between the cities of Panamá and Colón.

“Although negotiations were formally concluded today upon the signature of all the foregoing instruments, the texts of the various treaties and executive agreements cannot be made public at this time. In accordance with the usual and customary practice, the treaties are being submitted to the United States Senate, and until such time as the Senate removes the injunction of secrecy, and the Government of Panama expresses its acquiescence in releasing the texts of the various agreements, these texts are considered confidential and are not available for publication.”

ARGENTINA-URUGUAY.—The Minister of Foreign Relations of Argentina and the Uruguayan Ambassador in Buenos Aires signed on December 31, 1935, a commercial agreement which had been for some time under negotiation between the two countries. Under its provisions, Argentina permits the importation of Uruguayan pedi-

greed cattle for breeding purposes, immunized against the disease known as Texas fever, to be brought in once or several times a year in quantities to be determined by the Argentine government, taking into consideration the requirements of the cattle industry in the northern districts. Furthermore, Uruguayan citrus fruits will be accorded the same favorable treatment given to those brought into Argentina from any other source.

The Uruguayan government, on the other hand, agrees to liberalize its tariff on the importation of Argentine pears, apples and grapes, eliminating, during certain seasons of the year, the special imposts levied under existing regulations. The Bank of the Republic of Uruguay will issue importation permits; exchange will be unrestricted in all operations, and the clause which calls for payment in gold of at least 25 percent of the duties will not be applied to these imports. The treaty is subject to ratification by the Congress of each nation.

BRAZIL-URUGUAY.—On December 13, 1935, a trade treaty became effective between Brazil and Uruguay, for the purpose of stabilizing the fresh fruit trade of the two countries, and of facilitating the importation of Brazilian timber into Uruguay. Brazilian fresh fruits, with the exception of oranges, tangerines and bananas, now enter Uruguay free of duty under the terms of the treaty. Oranges and tangerines continue to pay the same tariffs previously in force, but the duty on bananas has been reduced 50 per cent. Brazilian timber, for which a yearly quota of 8,000 tons had been established in Uruguay, may enter that country duty-free and in unlimited quantities. Brazil, in return, permits the importation, free of duty, of all Uruguayan fresh fruit.

EL SALVADOR-MEXICO.—Pending the completion of a trade and navigation treaty now being negotiated between the two nations, Mexico and El Salvador exchanged diplomatic notes¹ on September 2, 1935, whereby each guaranteed to "the nationals, the vessels and the merchandise of the other, a treatment no less favorable than that accorded, or that may hereafter be accorded, to the nationals, vessels and merchandise of any other country." The agreement specifically excluded, however, the concessions made by each signatory to its immediate neighbors in order to facilitate frontier traffic, "as well as any others derived from a customs union." The agreement is for one year, effective one month after the exchange of notes, but may be renewed tacitly, in which case it may be denounced by either party, at any time, after three months' notice.

BRAZIL-CHILE.—An extradition treaty between Brazil and Chile was signed on November 8, 1935, at the Chilean Embassy in Rio de Janeiro.

¹ *Diario Oficial*, Mexico, January 17, 1936.

MEXICO-UNITED STATES.—On March 7, 1936, ratifications of the Salvage Treaty between the United States and Mexico were exchanged in Washington by the Secretary of State of the United States and the Ambassador of Mexico. The treaty was signed at Mexico City on June 13, 1935.

BRAZIL TO REVISE COMMERCIAL TREATIES

A decree which would place Brazil's commercial treaties on a more uniform and systematic basis was signed on December 30, 1935, by President Getulio Vargas. Within 30 days from the date of the decree, the Government was to start negotiations for "additional protocols to those treaties which, although providing for reciprocity in unconditional and unlimited most-favored-nation treatment, do not offer to Brazilian goods sufficient guarantees with regard to quotas, licenses, limitations on imports, compensation systems and other restrictions, whether tariff, sanitary or of any other character." Commercial treaties, treaties of commerce and navigation, and treaties of amity, commerce and navigation not considered prejudicial to the commercial interests of Brazil, in the Government's judgment, were to be maintained. All others were to be denounced, in order to facilitate their replacement by agreements "more adequate in the light of present conditions." Treaties signed subsequent to January 1, 1934, are specifically excluded from this provision.

Prior to, or simultaneously with, the notes denouncing the agreements, the Brazilian Government planned to approach the interested countries with an offer to enter into a commercial treaty, or a simple agreement by means of an exchange of notes, to be concluded before the denouncement became effective, so as to replace without undue interruption the treaty or agreement in question. Inasmuch as advance notices for the denouncements of these agreements must be given from two to six months ahead, and in view of the fact that negotiations for new agreements may take much longer, the Government was to notify each country, within 30 days, of its "intention to denounce the agreements" referred to, but reserving the right, in each case, to give the notification of "formal denouncement" on the date that it may deem convenient. The agreements denounced, however, must cease to be effective before July 30, 1936, unless an additional instrument is signed to supplement the previous agreement, and becomes effective prior to the expiration of the period of denouncement.

The merchandise from countries failing to enter into new or additional commercial agreements with Brazil within the period specified for denouncement in each particular case shall be automatically excluded from the benefits of the minimum tariff and all other special advantages granted by the tariff law.

THE BRAZILIAN MINIMUM WAGE LAW

The Brazilian congress has passed and President Vargas signed a new minimum wage law¹ which should have a far-reaching effect in improving the conditions of workers. Article 1 of the law states: "Every laborer has the right to receive in payment for his services a minimum wage sufficient to satisfy, in a given region of the country and in a given period, his normal needs for food, shelter, clothing, hygiene, and transportation." The minimum wage is defined as "the minimum remuneration due the adult laborer for a normal day's work"; minors working as apprentices may receive half the minimum wage fixed for adults, while the wage of adults employed in unhealthful occupations may be increased by the same proportion (Art. 2). The minimum wage will be fixed by commissions composed of an equal number of employers and employees presided over by a chairman "of proven integrity and well versed in economic and social matters", appointed by the President of the Republic. The commissions will have not less than 5 nor more than 11 members (Art. 3), who will be elected by the recognized unions, associations of employers and employees and appointed by the Minister of Labor, Industry, and Commerce (Art. 4). They will hold office for 2 years and their decisions will be made by majority vote (Art. 5).

For the purposes of the law, Brazil will be divided into 22 districts, corresponding to the 20 States, the Federal District and Acre Territory (Art. 7). In each region a Minimum Wage Commission will fix the minimum wage for the district under its jurisdiction (Art. 8). Provision is made in the law for dividing any district into two or more zones (which shall contain at least 500,000 inhabitants) if conditions warrant, each zone to have its own commission. Should conditions vary materially within a district or zone, local sub-commissions may be established to propose a minimum wage for their districts. The minimum wage finally established for each district or zone will be based on the results of inquiries conducted by the Ministry of Labor and the commissions (Art. 9). When making public the minimum wage adopted, the commission must also give the data justifying its adoption (Art. 10). Each commission must fix the minimum wage for its district or zone within 9 months after establishment. Interested parties are allowed ninety days in which to make representations to the commission once it has decided upon the amount of the wage. At the end of that period the commission will meet to affirm or change its decision (Art. 11). A copy of this final decision of the commission must be sent to the Ministry of Labor within 15 days. After the

¹ Law No. 185 of January 14, 1936; *Diario Oficial*, Rio de Janeiro, January 21, 1936.

Minister of Labor has received the decisions of all the commissions, he will submit to the President of the Republic a decree establishing a minimum wage in each of the districts or zones into which the country is divided. Sixty days after the publication of this decree in the *Diario Official*, it will be binding upon all those who employ labor (Art. 12). The minimum wage once fixed will be in force for three years and only in exceptional cases can it be changed before the end of that period (Art. 13). Any contract that provides for a wage lower than the minimum wage will be null and void (Art. 14), and any laborer who is paid a wage lower than that fixed by the commission can claim the difference regardless of any contract to the contrary (Art. 15). Penalties of from 50 to 2,000 milreis are provided for violations of the law (Art. 16).—G. A. S.

SÃO PAULO IN BRAZILIAN COASTWISE COMMERCE

For many years prior to 1931, the State of São Paulo, richest and most important industrial center in Brazil, had consistently an unfavorable balance in its maritime trade with the other States of that Republic. In 1931, however, the trade balance became favorable and, according to official statistics, increased every year through 1935, its principal Brazilian markets being Rio Grande do Sul, Rio de Janeiro (including the Federal District), Bahia and Pernambuco. These four States took 69 percent of its exports in 1935.

The following is a table showing the interstate trade of São Paulo, through the port of Santos, during the past 10 years:

Year	Imports		Exports	
	Metric tons	Contos	Metric tons	Contos
1925.....	434, 853	431, 865	76, 258	259, 914
1926.....	374, 984	353, 181	75, 630	263, 535
1927.....	459, 937	464, 627	79, 023	391, 239
1928.....	529, 463	601, 272	106, 122	420, 904
1929.....	521, 825	514, 069	108, 495	382, 036
1930.....	387, 997	354, 483	98, 844	316, 119
1931.....	409, 018	325, 578	119, 041	393, 522
1932.....	363, 045	284, 180	118, 791	348, 614
1933.....	326, 039	299, 644	134, 338	442, 017
1934.....	337, 065	326, 443	137, 460	472, 956
1935.....	324, 872	344, 118	131, 682	539, 081

The increase in São Paulo's exports is attributed to a constant improvement in the volume and quantity of its manufactured goods; the depreciation in the value of the milreis, which has made it necessary for former importers to buy locally; and an effective propaganda

and sales campaign through travelling men, local representatives and general advertising, which has brought São Paulo into closer relations with its sister states. The greatest increase in exports was in cotton textiles. Mr. W. E. Flournoy, vice consul of the United States in the district, who supplied the table given above, reports that "São Paulo, in its trade with the rest of Brazil, is following the cycle of other industrial States." He observes "an increasing production of simple manufactured goods which can be traded for raw materials behind the protection of high tariffs and thus reduce the market for competitive imported articles", adding that, "as this trade increases the total prosperity of São Paulo, the increased purchasing power of the people should provide a growing market for articles not manufactured in the state and for the specialties of other nations."—F. J. H.

THE CARTAGENA-BARRANQUILLA ROAD IN COLOMBIA

With the exception of the air lines which connect Barranquilla and Cartagena, the modern highway now being built by the Departments of Atlántico and Bolívar, with the aid of the national Government, will be the most rapid and economical means of transportation between the two most important ports on the Atlantic coast of Colombia. It will, no doubt, prove of immeasurable benefit to the entire northern region of the country, giving added impetus to its agricultural and industrial development. The routes used at present are: The sea route, in which the vessels of several American and European lines calling at the two ports make the voyage of some 124 miles in about 5 hours; the 24-hour river-boat trip from Barranquilla, down the Magdalena river to Calamar, and thence by a canal which reaches the sea just south of Cartagena; the river-rail route which saves about 13½ hours over the all-water route, by using the railroad connecting Calamar and Cartagena; and the fast air service which covers the distance in about 40 minutes.

The highway follows a line which extends northeast from Cartagena, crosses the boundary between the Departments of Bolívar and Atlántico to Sabanalarga, and then runs almost straight north to Barranquilla, a total distance of about 91 miles.

Even last February, when only half of the highway had been macadamized (about 12.5 miles in Bolívar and 31 in Atlántico), automobiles were able to complete the trip in about 5 hours, according to a report submitted to the State Department by Vice Consul Teall, at Barranquilla. Eventually it will be possible to make the trip in about 3 hours. It is estimated, however, that present financial

conditions will delay the final completion of the highway for another 2 years. The Bolivar section is being financed by the National Government, which plans to spend 160,000 pesos in construction work during 1936; but the Department of Atlántico undertook to float a bond issue of 250,000 pesos, agreeing to start construction operations as soon as the first 25,000 pesos were subscribed. "Local business men hope", Mr. Teall says, "that the completion of the highway will to some extent stimulate tourist traffic in this part of Colombia." It is thought that, in all probability, "cruise passengers and others on foreign vessels calling at either port would welcome the prospect of a motor tour from Barranquilla to Cartagena, or the reverse, with opportunity of seeing something of the country and having a change from the life at sea."—F. J. H.

FUNDS FOR THE CALLAO CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION

The city of Callao will celebrate this year the first centenary of its being declared a separate municipality, and the necessary steps are being taken to hold appropriate festivities on what promises to be a memorable occasion. It was on August 20, 1836, that an executive decree created a new Peruvian province, including Callao and Bellavista, which until that time had been under the political and administrative jurisdiction of the Lima provincial authorities. Two years before, the city had been given recognition by President Luis José Orbegoso, who bestowed upon it the title of "loyal and generous city of Callao, guardian of law and liberty", for the heroism displayed by its inhabitants in support of the national government, then threatened by an insurrection.

An appropriation of 1,500,000 soles (about \$375,000) has been approved by the Peruvian Congress, for public works to be executed in connection with the centennial celebration in Callao, the sum to be raised from the sale of special commemorative stamps. Mr. Harold D. Clum, American Consul General at Lima, reports that projects considered urgent for health and sanitation in the port; the construction of a waterfront boulevard from Plaza Grau to the new port terminal, with installation of water and sewerage systems in the latter; shore defense in sections threatened by the heavy seas; construction of a park and swimming pool; and the acquisition of land for a new hospital, are some of the items included in the general plan. This will be worked out in detail by a local committee appointed under the appropriation decree, subject to final approval by the central Government.—F. J. H.

CONTROL OF SUGAR PRODUCTION AND EXPORT IN CUBA

A complete reorganization of the Cuban sugar control system was effected last January 20 by a decree-law ¹ which authorizes the Cuban Executive to regulate the production and exportation of sugar and the establishment of production quotas among individual sugar mills during the 6-year period beginning January 1, 1936, and ending December 31, 1941. The Sugar Stabilization Plan established for 5 years by the law of November 15, 1930, as amended by the regulations of May 14, 1931, expired on December 31, 1935. The new control system provides for the liquidation of the National Sugar Export Corporation, created by a law of November 15, 1930, since it is felt that this institution has accomplished the task for which it was primarily created, namely, the gradual disposal of Cuba's stock of surplus sugar (9,076,870 bags) segregated under the Chadbourne agreement. The other functions of the corporation will be taken over by the Cuban Institute for the Stabilization of Sugar, created by the law of May 14, 1931. The institute thus will be the sole entity with administrative powers as to both the regulation of the production and export of Cuban sugar and the representation of the industry abroad. Instead of 7 members, the institute will now have 19, all appointed by the President of Cuba: 12 representatives of the sugar mill owners, 6 representatives of the sugar planters, and 1 representative of the Government, who will be the director general of the institute. The 18 representatives of the sugar industry will be selected by the President from names submitted by the National Association of Sugar Mill Owners (*Asociación Nacional de Hacendados*) and the Association of Cane Planters of Cuba (*Asociación de Colonos de Cuba*).

During the six years the new law will be in effect the President of the Republic may decide upon the quantity to be produced, the distribution of quotas among the mills, and the export of Cuban sugar (1) in accordance with international agreements; (2) upon recommendation of the Cuban Institute for the Stabilization of Sugar; or (3) at the request, prior to November 1 preceding the year for which the regulation is sought, of the National Association of Sugar Mill Owners, provided that this request is supported by members representing more than 65 percent of the sugar mills and of the sugar production of the previous crop in Cuba. The law contains rules for allotting individual production and export quotas to sugar mills in any year when total production and exportation is restricted by the Government.

¹ Decree-Law No. 522, *Gaceta Oficial*, January 20, 1936; *Edición Extraordinaria* No. 13.

On February 4, 1936,¹ the Government fixed definitely the production of sugar during 1936 at 2,515,000 long tons of 2,240 Spanish pounds² net. Of this total production 150,000 tons are intended for local consumption, 1,434,541 tons for export to the United States, and 930,459 for export to other countries. At the same time the Government fixed the 1936 export quota to the United States and to other countries. The United States export quota is fixed at 1,633,342 long tons, equivalent to the 1,852,575 short ton import quota which the United States allotted Cuba for 1936. Only 932,558 long tons of the 1936 export quota to the United States will be sugar of the 1936 crop, the remainder consisting of 332,578 long tons which had been retained on a pro rata basis by the producers of the 1935 crop and 368,206 long tons existing in the United States on December 31, 1935, which had not been charged to the 1935 Cuban quota. The balance of the sugar produced in 1936 for export to the United States (501,983 long tons) not included in the 1936 export quota will be prorated among all the Cuban mills for authorized export to the United States during 1937. The 1936 export quota to countries other than the United States is fixed at the 930,459 long tons to be produced for this purpose in 1936 plus any sugar of previous crops destined for such export but which was still in Cuba on December 31, 1935.—G. A. S.

VENEZUELA AIDS AGRICULTURE AND THE UNEMPLOYED

Almost immediately upon taking over the reins of the Venezuelan Government on December 18, 1935, the administration of General Eleazar López Contreras embarked upon a broad program looking toward the solution of pressing problems affecting agriculture, the establishment of new industries, the promotion of public works and the reduction of unemployment. Under a decree promulgated on January 27,³ export bonuses were provided for all leading agricultural exports. This decree repealed one issued on December 21, 1935, which set aside a fund of 30,000,000 bolívares exclusively to aid coffee producers through the purchase of part of the crop "at a remunerative price"; the later measure extended the Government's helping hand to producers of other exportable commodities who have also suffered by reason of prevailing low prices. The decree of January 27 authorizes an export bounty of 15 bolívares per 46-kilogram bag of coffee; 10 bolívares per 50-kilogram bag of cacao; and 6 bolívares for every 100 kilograms, net, of brown or refined sugar shipped abroad, as long as the domestic prices of the articles

¹ Decree No. 192, *Gaceta Oficial*, February 4, 1936; *Edición Extraordinaria* No. 27.

² A Spanish pound equals 1.01 avoirdupois pound.

³ *Gaceta Oficial* de los Estados Unidos de Venezuela, January 27, 1936.

in question are no higher than those quoted on the date the decree was issued. An export bounty of 25 percent *ad valorem*, based on the price of the article at the port of shipment, is established for the benefit of producers of the following: Livestock, hides, and other products of the cattle industry; lumber and other forestry products, excepting the tonka bean; oleaginous seeds and their by-products; fruits and garden products; rum and alcoholic products in general; tobacco and the products thereof; and corn and corn products.

A large number of public works projects have been authorized by the new administration in its effort to aid the jobless of the nation. Various decrees issued the latter part of December and since the beginning of the new year call for the dredging of a channel across the bar at the entrance to Lake Maracaibo; extensive improvement of the docks and harbor at Puerto Cabello; the reconstruction of waterworks and other improvements in the water supply of several cities, with the construction of a new dam for the water supply of Caracas; the demolition of the old federal prison of "La Rotunda", and the erection of a model penitentiary; and the construction of numerous public buildings, among them the National Library, military barracks, an army hospital, and more than 500 village schools. The State governments were urged to initiate local public works to supplement the broad program undertaken by the national administration.

As an incentive to farmers engaged in raising crops hitherto considered of minor importance, the Government plans to give special aid to those districts which show the greatest interest in the general program of crop diversification. The first step taken in this direction was the issuance of a decree on December 23, 1935, whereby the Federal Government offered to build four rice mills, to be awarded as prizes to the four districts of the Republic which produce the largest quantity of rice during the current year 1936.—F. J. H.

THE CHILEAN SEA FOOD INDUSTRY

The fishing industry in Chilean waters is affected by two special factors—the warm Humboldt Current which bathes its shores, and the rapid shelving of the coast. The rivers of the Republic, which run from east to west, are larger and more numerous in the southern part of the country; in addition to the native fresh water varieties of fish, foreign salmon and trout have been introduced. Chilean shellfish have an international reputation, and in addition to the varieties found along the coast, the lobster or crayfish from Juan Fernández Island is especially esteemed.

While 264 species of edible fish have been found in Chilean waters, only about 50 are used commercially. Of these the five varieties of

which more than a million kilograms (kilogram equals 2.2 pounds) were marketed in 1934, according to figures issued by the national Statistical Bureau, were: hake, 6,928,635 kilograms; sierra, 2,081,730; albacore, 1,443,855; red congrio, 1,288,538; and jurel, 1,022,169. The most abundant shellfish were mussels, 3,449,413 kilograms; oysters, 1,613,203; and cholgaz, 1,054,895.

During 1934, 17,679,623 kilograms of fish and 8,206,535 kilograms of shellfish were unloaded at 37 ports and roadsteads. Over 25 per cent of the national catch was landed at Valparaíso—6,739,346 kilograms of fish and 409,877 of shellfish. Other important fishing ports were Puerto Montt, with a total of 5,026,105 kilograms, of which



A WHALING ESTABLISHMENT AT CORRAL, CHILE.

4,851,178 were shellfish; Talcahuano, with 2,710,613; Valdivia, with 1,579,205; and San Vicente, with 1,277,947. In the last three ports most of the catch was fish.

There are three whaling bases in Chile: Talcahuano, Corral, and Magallanes. At the first, 14 whales producing 119,890 kilograms of oil were the 1934 catch; at the second, 294 whales, producing 1,677,560 kilograms; and at the third, 101 whales producing 519,000 kilograms.

The balance of trade in fish and fish products was favorable in 1934, for while 94,269 kilograms valued at 111,159 gold pesos were imported, the exports amounted to 197,231 kilograms valued at 162,542 gold pesos. The most important item in the export trade was dried fish,

almost all of which went to Germany. Over 70 percent of the fresh fish exported was shipped to Peru and Bolivia, and more than 20 percent consisted of shipments of lobsters to Argentina.

GEOPHYSICAL OBSERVATORY IN ARGENTINA

The first observatory of geophysics in Argentina and, it is said, in South America, was formally opened in San Miguel on December 12, 1935. The new observatory, which will be under the direction of the Rev. Ignacio Puig, S. J., will be equipped with apparatus for registering electrometeorological phenomena; the atmospheric potential; coefficients of dispersion; barometric pressure; the velocity and direction of the wind; and the electric conductivity of the air. It is expected that the new institution will supplement the work of the long-established astronomical observatories in Córdoba and La Plata and the various geophysical stations established by the Weather Bureau in different parts of the Republic.

CIUDAD TRUJILLO

The Director General of the Pan American Union received the following communication from the Minister of the Dominican Republic in Washington:

"I have the honor of informing you that the Congress of the Dominican Republic, acceding to a petition signed by more than half a million citizens, decided by a decree of January 9, 1936, to change the name of the city of Santo Domingo to "Ciudad Trujillo", in recognition of the reconstruction of that city which President Trujillo Molina is carrying out.

"I wish also to inform you that by another decree the National Congress gave the name of Santo Domingo to what was formerly known as the National District, that is, to the geographic division in which "Ciudad Trujillo" is situated; in this way it expressed its recognition of the historic glory of the name given that city by its distinguished founder."

SCHOOL STATISTICS FROM GUATEMALA

The Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Public Education has issued figures classifying the 2,263 educational institutions functioning during the current school year and their 114,917 students.

The report showed 1,602 primary public schools, divided as follows: city day schools for boys, 353; for girls, 412; city night schools for boys, 109; for girls, 21; rural day schools for boys, 105; for girls, 93; coeducational, 509. These were attended by 88,310 pupils. There

were 22,443 pupils attending the 608 private primary schools, of which 16 were city schools for boys, 83 city schools for girls, and 509 rural coeducational schools.

There was one public secondary school, an institute for boys, and four sections of secondary education in other institutions; these were attended by 418 pupils. There were five sections for secondary education for boys and two for girls in private institutions, with a total enrollment of 409 pupils.

Five public normal schools for boys and five for girls were attended by 1,021 students. The two private normal schools for boys and seven for girls had 261 students.

The public school system had 11 schools for special training, with 1,875 students. Of these, 3 were boys' vocational schools; 2, girls' vocational schools; 2, coeducational business schools; 1, an agricultural school; 1, a conservatory of music and declamation; 1, a fine arts academy; and 1, a language academy. There were 11 private business schools, with an attendance of 190.

STANDARDS RECOMMENDED IN ARGENTINA FOR THE TEACHING OF HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY

The Committee on Revision of History and Geography Textbooks in Argentina, appointed in conformity with the provision of the treaty on that subject between Argentina and Brazil, has made the following recommendations to the Minister of Justice and Public Instruction, as reported in *La Prensa* of Buenos Aires:

From the point of view of teaching and writing history, the interpretation of historic events is a matter pertaining exclusively to the sovereign States and should be based on the feeling of the nation in question and on the critical research of its representative institutions and historians.

History should be regarded as a whole and include all relations, no matter what their character, with other nations, without misrepresenting or altering the facts. Every one-sided and prejudiced judgment should be outlawed, emphasis put on those relations arising from a common American colonial background and an explanation made of the union and solidarity of the American nations in realizing the higher ends of democracy and culture.

The ideal of history is a study of great truths, a task belonging to institutions and historians of scientific and ethical integrity. The summaries contained in text books should therefore be based on the general conclusions of historians, and hence all statements, either deliberately insulting or merely annoying to the dignity of other nations, should be omitted.

The commission formulated the following conclusions on the teaching of geography:

The teaching of geography in the American nations should be based on the knowledge of geographical facts and their interpretation by scientific authorities and institutions in each country, and the appraisal of these facts should be based on trustworthy data obtained from official questionnaires, census figures, statistics,

etc., and periodically brought up to date. A greater understanding between the American nations should be attained by means of maps from which exact, not conjectural, interpretations can be made.

BRIEF NOTES

NATIONAL EDUCATION COUNCIL OF BRAZIL.—By a law of January 6, 1936, the National Education Council of Brazil was established to draw up a national plan for education and otherwise to act in an advisory and deliberative capacity. The council will be composed of 16 members, 12 of whom will be educators and 4 representatives of popular cultural organizations. The members, whose appointment by the President of the Republic must be confirmed by the Federal Senate, will hold office for four years, half the council to be renewed every two years.

"SPEAKING PAPER," AN ARGENTINE INVENTION.—According to a report from the United States Consulate General in London, a demonstration of a new recording device was recently given in that city. "Speaking paper", as it is called, said to be a means for recording speech, music, or other sound in a form as convenient as the daily newspaper, is the invention of an Argentine engineer.

The method used follows more or less the principles of the talking picture. A sound track is registered on a celluloid negative by means of a microphone and oscillograph, and from this photographic impression a block is made from which the "speaking paper" is printed. The reproducing apparatus consists of a cylinder to which the prepared paper is attached, a machine resembling the early Edison phonograph, and a photo-electric cell. The print is retranslated into impulses which issue from an ordinary portable wireless set as speech, song, or music, as the case may be.

It is claimed that the new invention will permit newspapers to print an actual record of a public speech, concert or play which readers can reproduce in their own homes.

NEW NATIONAL PARK IN MEXICO.—The Government of Mexico has declared the two mountains Iztaccíhuatl and Popocatépetl and the spur which joins them to be a national park. It is hoped to make of the new park a natural museum of the flora and fauna of the Valley of Mexico.

ARGENTINE APPROPRIATION FOR TRANSANDINE RAILWAY.—On January 3, 1936, President Justo issued a decree approving proposed plans for rebuilding the section of the Transandine Railway destroyed by landslides two years ago, and appropriating 5,614,489 pesos for the undertaking. Work was to be begun not later than July 3, 1936, and completed within two years.

FOLKLORE SECTION ESTABLISHED BY THE ARGENTINE MINISTRY OF JUSTICE AND PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.—The General Inspection Bureau of the Ministry of Justice and Public Instruction has been authorized to establish a special folklore section which will specialize in gathering together all genuinely native music, published and unpublished, and will make a collection of phonograph records of the different kinds of such music. These records will include music for children, to be used in the practice classes of normal schools, and music for students in secondary, normal, and special schools.

NEW AIR SERVICES IN SOUTH AMERICA.—Early in 1936 biweekly air service between Tacna, on the southern coast of Peru, and La Paz, the lofty capital of Bolivia, was inaugurated. On January 18 semi-weekly service was begun between Lima and Huancayo, Peru, the commercial center of the central mountain region of the Republic. (See also article on *Civil Aeronautics in Brazil*, p. 327.)

PERMANENT FUND FOR THE ARGENTINE NATIONAL CULTURAL COMMISSION.—The Argentine Congress has decreed an annual appropriation of 500,000 pesos to be used by the National Cultural Commission for the following purposes: awards for national scientific and literary works; awards for regional scientific and literary works; awards for national artistic and dramatic works; the establishment of fellowships for further scientific, artistic, and literary training; and the operation of the Official Theater of Argentine Comedy.

TELEPHONE CONNECTION BETWEEN SANTIAGO AND ANTOFAGASTA.—On November 9, 1935, the first telephone connection between the capital of Chile and Antofagasta was opened by a conversation between the President of the Republic, Dr. Alessandri, and the Mayor of Antofagasta, Señor Julio Bustamante, followed by the exchange of greetings between other government and local officials.

NEW AIRPORT FOR BUENOS AIRES APPROVED.—According to information in the press of the United States, the congress of Argentina has approved the construction of a municipal airport in Buenos Aires. The cost of the project, estimated at 10,000,000 pesos, is to be met by a bond issue.

LOW-COST HOUSING EXPOSITION IN CHILE.—The Ministry of Labor is sponsoring a national low-cost housing exposition to be opened in Santiago during the first week in May. The actual management of the exposition is in the hands of the Housing Board of Santiago. Many foreign firms dealing in materials and equipment suitable for use in low cost houses are planning to exhibit samples of their products.

NECROLOGY

MANUEL DOMÍNGUEZ.—An outstanding Paraguayan historian, statesman, educator, and literary critic, Dr. Manuel Domínguez, died in Asunción on October 29, 1935, after a brief illness.

Dr. Domínguez was born and educated in Asunción. He received his law degree from the university there; he later taught constitutional law in this institution and became its rector (president). He was also at various times deputy, cabinet member, Minister to Bolivia, and vice president of the Republic. Besides works dealing with such widely varied subjects as schools in Paraguay, cotton and cotton growing there, the Paraguayan constitution, and the Guaraní language, he also wrote a study of Poe.

Dr. Domínguez died at the age of 66.

CÉSAR ELGUERA.—On February 27, 1936, Dr. César Elguera died in Lima, Peru, at the age of 62. He had had a long and honorable career as a statesman and a diplomat.

Dr. Elguera entered the diplomatic service soon after graduating from the law school. After some experience abroad, he returned to Lima to become head of the diplomatic department of the Ministry of Foreign Relations, later being appointed Under Secretary of State. He had represented his Government as Special Ambassador in Brazil, but he was best known in the Americas through his activities in the settlement of the Tacna-Arica boundary dispute. His appointment as Ambassador to Chile in 1928 made him the first diplomatic representative of Peru to the neighboring Republic in 18 years. Dr. Elguera had retired from public life and lived in retirement for several years before his death.

JUAN VICENTE GÓMEZ.—General Juan Vicente Gómez, who had been arbiter of the destiny of Venezuela since December 19, 1908, died at his home in Maracay, a few miles from the capital of the Republic, on December 17, 1935.

President Gómez was born in San Antonio, in the State of Táchira, on July 24, 1857. There he lived until he was 35, devoting himself to the agricultural activities required to manage the family estate. His military career began under General Castro in the revolution of 1892, and his talents in that field were soon apparent; his military activities culminated with the suppression of a series of uprisings against President Castro's government by his victory at Ciudad Bolívar on July 29, 1903.

When in 1908 President Castro left Venezuela for medical treatment abroad, General Gómez, as first Vice President, became Acting President of the Republic, being appointed Provisional President in 1909 and Constitutional President in 1910. For the next 25 years either as President of the Republic or as Commander-in-Chief of the Army, General Gómez dictated the administrative policies of his country.

During that period the material progress of the nation was marked. The country was covered with a network of good roads; the petroleum industry was developed from practically nothing to such a degree that Venezuela ranks third among oil-producing countries; the foreign debt was canceled in 1930 and the internal debt in 1935; public health services were introduced and the country freed from yellow fever, smallpox, and the bubonic plague; and measures to protect and encourage agriculture were taken.

FERNANDO GONZÁLEZ ROA.—With the death of Dr. Fernando González Roa on February 19, 1936, Mexico lost a leading lawyer, statesman and diplomat. From 1933–1935 he was Ambassador of Mexico in Washington and his country's representative on the Governing Board of the Pan American Union. The following partial list of the positions which Dr. González Roa has held is copied from the BULLETIN of the Pan American Union for May 1933, and affords some idea of his varied interests and the confidence reposed in him by his Government:

“Undersecretary of the Department of the Interior; member of the Special Mexican-American Claims Commission; member of the Mexican-French Claims Commission; member of the Board of Directors of the National Railways of Mexico; general attorney for the National Railways of Mexico; delegate to the meeting of the Commission of Jurists, Rio de Janeiro, 1927; member of the National Tariff Commission; delegate to the Sixth International Conference of American States, Habana, 1928; member of the Commission of Inquiry and Conciliation, Bolivia-Paraguay, Washington, 1929; legal adviser to several Departments of the Mexican Government and to private corporations; president of the Board of Directors of the Bank of Mexico; delegate to the League of Nations; member of the National Banking Commission; commissioner to treat on matters pending with the United States; member of The Hague Permanent Court for International Arbitration; member of the Commission of Conciliation between the United States and Hungary; professor in the National School of Jurisprudence (National University of Mexico); professor in the Free School of Law in Mexico; director of the School of Commerce of Mexico; member of the Inter-American High Commission and president of the Honorary Board of the Mexican Bar Association.”

A short time before his death, Dr. González Roa had been appointed Mexican Minister to Belgium.

MATTHEW ELTING HANNA.—The American Minister to Guatemala, the Hon. Matthew Elting Hanna, died at the age of 62 on February 19, 1936 in Tucson, Arizona.

Mr. Hanna, a West Point graduate, served in Cuba during the Spanish War; he remained there as aide-de-camp to Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood until 1902, and for two years thereafter was military attaché in Habana. In 1917 he entered the diplomatic corps as assistant in the American Embassy in Mexico, became first secretary there, and later was transferred to Washington as chief of the Division of Mexican Affairs in the State Department. He was later counselor of Embassy in Lima, Peru, Minister to Nicaragua, and Minister to Guatemala, the post which he held at the time of his death.

SANTIAGO MARÍN VICUÑA.—An automobile accident on January 16, 1936, cut short the career of Señor Santiago Marín Vicuña, internationally known Chilean engineer and writer.

Señor Marín Vicuña was born in La Serena, Coquimbo, on November 28, 1871, and educated there and at the University of Chile in Santiago. He manifested an interest in railroads at an early age, and even before receiving his university degree he had served on official railway commissions. While on the staff of the State railways he was in charge of the construction of the Longitudinal Railway from Choapa to Illapel. The proposed railway to connect the American Republics was a subject close to his heart, and as a member of the Permanent Commission of the Pan American Railway, he was constantly advocating that its construction be continued. But he did not limit himself to railway engineering. He also helped in the construction of the coastal fortifications, and served on the Argentine-Chilean Boundary Commission.

Among the international gatherings which Señor Marín Vicuña attended as a Chilean delegate were the First Pan American Scientific Congress, Santiago, Chile, 1908-1909; International Scientific Congress, Buenos Aires, 1910; South American Railways Congress, Rio de Janeiro, 1922; Fifth International Conference of American States, Santiago, Chile, 1923; and the Third South American Railway Congress, Santiago, Chile, 1929. He was an honorary member of engineering societies of Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Peru and Venezuela, as well as a member of those of his native land. Among the many books he had written the one entitled *Por los Estados Unidos* had attracted special attention; it was an account of the Educational Tour of Highways in the United States to which noted foreign engineers were invited in 1924.

JOSÉ NICOLÁS MATIENZO.—Dr. José Nicolás Matienzo, long prominent in Argentina as a lawyer, professor, and statesman, died on January 3, 1936, in his 76th year.

Dr. Matienzo began his public life while still a law student by accepting a responsible position in the Ministry of the Interior. Later he took part in the provincial government of Santiago del Estero, became a member of the legal staff of the national Department of Public Works, was appointed judge in the criminal court of La Plata, president of the National Department of Labor (1907), member of the Supreme Court of the Province of Buenos Aires (1910), and Attorney General of the nation (1917).

As an educator, Dr. Matienzo made a valuable contribution to the young men of his country. He had taught in preparatory schools in Buenos Aires and La Plata; been professor of logic and dean of the School of Philosophy and Letters in the National University of Buenos Aires and professor of constitutional law and dean of the School of Juridical and Social Sciences in that of La Plata. Among the national and foreign institutions of which he was a member were the Academies of Law and Social Sciences and of Philosophy and Letters of Buenos Aires, the Academy of Jurisprudence and Legislation of Madrid, and the French Academy of Public Instruction. In his extensive writings, Dr. Matienzo had treated such widely varied subjects as geography, psychology, history, and law.

NELLY MERINO CARVALLO.—One of the most widely known women in the Americas, Nelly Merino Carvallo, died in Buenos Aires on January 26, 1936. A native of Valparaíso, Chile, Señorita Merino Carvallo had traveled or lived abroad for many years. In 1925, as a delegate to the congress of the Women's International League meeting in New York, she was made chairman of its general council. At the time of her death she was active in the organization of a Latin American Women's Congress. She wrote travel sketches and other articles for newspapers and magazines (readers of the *BULLETIN* may recall her delightful "In the Inca Empire" published in October 1932), and in 1933 founded and edited *Mujeres de América*, a bimonthly magazine published in Buenos Aires. An ardent advocate of peace, she used both the press and the radio to disseminate her views.

JOSÉ PARAVICINI.—Dr. José Paravicini, Bolivian teacher, journalist, statesman, and diplomat, died on November 6, 1935, in his native city, Sucre.

Dr. Paravicini, who was born in 1853; began as a journalist, serving on the editorial staff of newspapers in Sucre, Oruro, and Tupiza. After holding important government positions, such as Inspector General of Banks, he entered Congress as deputy for Sucre in 1894. Between his first and second terms in the Chamber of Deputies, he taught political economy and commercial law in the University of

Chuquisaca. He was also sent as Minister of Bolivia to Brazil, where he did much to strengthen relations between the neighboring republics. From 1920-22 he was Minister to Paraguay, and shortly after his return President Saavedra appointed him Minister of the Treasury and of Industry. Later he held the portfolio of Government and Justice.

LUIS ULLOA.—The internationally known Peruvian historian, Luis Ulloa, died in Madrid, Spain, on February 10, 1936, aged 66.

After graduating from the Engineering School in Lima, Señor Ulloa went to Europe to continue his studies. His early researches in the history of mining in Peru during the colonial period gave him an unusual knowledge of the sources in European libraries and archives. The Government of Peru therefore commissioned him to search out every available document dealing with diplomatic and geographic matters concerning Peru from its discovery by Pizarro in 1527 until independence in 1824; in this task he spent eight years abroad and another in Lima. The results of his research comprise 30 volumes of documents of great value to all historians of South America.

For five years, 1914-19 he was director of the National Library in Lima, a post which he relinquished to undertake new commissions in European libraries. From 1922 until his death, however, he had devoted himself to private research, chiefly concerned with the origins of Christopher Columbus. The new theories which he propounded aroused great discussion, but have not yet been generally accepted by his fellow historians.

ENRIQUE VELASCO Y GALVARRO.—One of the foremost Bolivian lawyers, Dr. Enrique Velasco y Galvarro, died at his home in Oruro on January 22, 1936, at the age of 62.

After receiving his law degree in La Paz, Dr. Velasco returned to his native city to practice. In 1902 he was made a member of the Superior Court of Oruro, and seven years later he became its Chief Justice. After the change in government of 1920, he was appointed to the national Supreme Court, from which he retired to private life five years later.

While a very young man, Dr. Velasco had been a candidate for deputy from the city of Oruro to the national Congress, but after his defeat, he refused to be drawn into politics. He had not been long in retirement, however, when he was persuaded to accept the portfolios of Government and Justice in the Cabinet of President Hernando Siles. Later he was senator for Oruro in the national Congress.

In 1929 Dr. Velasco was legal advisor to the Bolivian delegation to the Commission of Inquiry and Conciliation, Bolivia-Paraguay, which met in Washington.

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BULLETIN OF THE

Pan American Union



MAY 1936

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THE PAN AMERICAN UNION, originally known as the International Bureau of the American Republics, was established in the year 1890 in accordance with resolutions passed at the First International Conference of American States, held at Washington in 1889-90, and presided over by James G. Blaine, then United States Secretary of State. Its work was greatly expanded by resolutions of the Second Conference at Mexico in 1901; the Third, at Rio de Janeiro in 1906; the Fourth, at Buenos Aires in 1910; the Fifth, at Santiago, Chile, in 1923; the Sixth, at Habana, Cuba, in 1928; and the Seventh, at Montevideo, Uruguay, in 1933. It is an international organization created and maintained by the twenty-one American republics: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, the United States, Uruguay and Venezuela. Its purpose is to promote friendly intercourse, peace, and better understanding between the Republics of the American Continent. It is supported by annual contributions from all the countries, in amounts proportional to population. Its affairs are administered by a Director General and Assistant Director, elected by and responsible to a Governing Board composed of the Secretary of State of the United States and the representatives in Washington of the other American governments.

The administrative divisions of the Pan American Union are organized so as to carry out the purposes for which it was created. Special divisions have been created on foreign trade, statistics, finance, agricultural cooperation and travel, all of which maintain close relations with official and unofficial bodies in the countries, members of the Union. Particular attention is devoted to the development of closer intellectual and cultural relations among the nations of the American Continent, and an administrative division exists for this purpose. The Columbus Memorial Library contains 90,000 volumes and many maps. The BULLETIN of the Pan American Union, published monthly in English, Spanish and Portuguese, is the official organ of the institution.

The Pan American Union serves as the permanent organ of the International Conferences of American States, usually referred to as the Pan American Conferences. In addition to preparing the programs and regulations, the Union gives effect to the conclusions of the Conferences by conducting special inquiries and investigations and by convening or arranging for special or technical conferences in the intervals between the International Conferences.

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Pan American Airways photograph.

PLAZA LAVALLE, BUENOS AIRES.

On February 2, 1936, the Argentine capital, which is the largest city in the southern hemisphere, celebrated in elaborate fashion the four hundredth anniversary of its founding by Pedro de Mendoza.

PAN AMERICAN DAY
AT THE PAN AMERICAN UNIONADDRESS BY THE HON. CORDELL HULL, SECRETARY
OF STATE OF THE UNITED STATES

"WE have met this evening to celebrate Pan American Day under circumstances of special interest and significance. Although it is but six years since this day of continental commemoration was established by proclamation of the respective Presidents of the American Republics it has acquired a deep spiritual meaning; symbolizing, as it were, the unity of thought and purpose of the nations of this continent."

With these impressive words the Hon. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State of the United States, opened his address at the brilliant concert of Latin American music given on April 14 at the Pan American Union. He continued:

"It is only necessary to take a cursory glance at the situation prevailing throughout the world to be convinced that the Republics of the Western Hemisphere are living under fortunate circumstances. In marked contrast with the atmosphere of insecurity, uncertainty and fear, today prevalent in so many sections of the world, the picture presented by the American Republics is one that may well fill us with pride and inspire us to further effort. Misgivings that at one time existed have been allayed and the maintenance of peace is becoming to an increasing extent the cornerstone of relations between the American Republics.

"Let it not be supposed for a moment that difficult and delicate questions have not arisen between the American Republics and that such questions will not arise in the future. The real difference is in the atmosphere in which they are treated, the spirit in which they are approached and the deeply rooted desire of the nations of America to preserve the peace of the continent.

"The settlement of the recent dispute between Colombia and Peru is an excellent example of how questions, even of the most delicate nature, may be solved in a spirit of mutual respect and forbearance. The disputants, aided by their sister Republics of this continent, in particular the great Republic of Brazil, as well as by the League of Nations, arrived at a peaceful solution of their differences and thereby gave an added impetus to the progress of orderly and civilized relations between nations.

"Similarly, the difficult problem confronting Bolivia and Paraguay in the settlement of the Chaco conflict is well on the way to settlement, owing in part to the united action of the six neutral nations represented at the peace conference at Buenos Aires. These two recent instances might be multiplied many fold in the history of the American Republics.

"The long record of settlement of such disputes by conciliation, mediation and arbitration is the greatest contribution of the New World to the conduct of international relations.

"During the last 60 years not less than 32 boundary disputes have been settled by peaceful means. When we stop to consider how difficult and delicate many of these questions were and how deeply they affected the vital interests of the countries concerned, the magnitude of the achievement becomes apparent. Important as the achievement is, however, I cannot help but feel that it is but the introductory chapter to the larger role that America is to play in giving to the world an example of international solidarity.

"One of the essentials to this is the economic well-being of the nations of the American hemisphere and I am glad to say that the American Republics are taking effective steps to bring about economic rehabilitation. They are making a determined effort to reduce and, if possible, to eliminate the artificial barriers that now unduly obstruct the channels of commerce. The reciprocal trade agreements entered into by the United States with a number of the Latin American countries are contributing to this end, and similar agreements have been and are being negotiated between the Latin American States. The mutually profitable exchange of goods between the nations of America is now recognized as one of the most important factors in the maintenance of that international good feeling and cooperation which is essential for the maintenance of peace.

"The enthusiastic response made by the governments of all the American Republics to the suggestion of President Roosevelt that a conference be assembled to perfect the machinery for the maintenance of peace in this hemisphere is an indication not only of the universal desire but of the determination to settle inter-American disputes by the orderly processes of conciliation, mediation and arbitration.

"The goal that we are seeking is an America in which the spirit of mutual helpfulness shall determine international relations; in which fear of aggression shall disappear and in which the great purpose of national security shall have been achieved.

"Viewed in its larger aspects, the fostering of conditions that make for peace and security on this continent is a matter of deep interest and concern, not only to international relations but also to the fullest favorable development of those principles of democracy to which America has dedicated herself.

"Fundamentally, of course, the responsibility for the maintenance of peace rests upon the peoples themselves. Statesmen may perfect peace machinery, wars may be outlawed, but the effectiveness of such measures depends upon the extent to which the citizens themselves manifest a strong and virile "will to peace" against the forces of selfish greed and uncompromising nationalism. I firmly believe that the spirit of neighborliness pervades the minds and hearts of the American peoples and that they have a sincere desire to live in peace and harmony.

"The tremendous costs of war and the terrific toll it exacts in misery and death are borne in large part by the common man, the average citizen. These millions of peoples, desirous of living at peace with their neighbors and enjoying the bounties with which nature has so generously endowed them, are the ones who will gain the most by all practical efforts devoted to the high ideal of peace, and who should therefore rally in support of the conscientious efforts of their governments in this behalf.

"The forthcoming inter-American conference which is to meet at Buenos Aires in accordance with the suggestion made by President Roosevelt to the Presidents of the other American Republics, offers, I believe, a promising opportunity for the American nations to set an example to the world of friendly cooperation and enlightened internationalism. May the peoples of these Americas unite in supporting their governments in this effort to employ the forces of reason and justice in our international relations rather than the barbaric methods of the doctrine that "might makes right". It is my hope, and I believe it is the hope of all true lovers of peace, that this conference may attain its great objectives, that it may carry the standard of good will one step farther toward the realization of the ideal of perpetual peace, and that the peoples of the twenty-one American Republics may unanimously support the efforts of their governments to banish forever the scourge of war from this hemisphere."

In the large and distinguished audience which received with cordial applause this eloquent and heartfelt plea for peace were the first ladies of three American Republics: Mrs. Roosevelt, Mme. Vargas of Brazil, and Mme. Sacasa of Nicaragua. A number of delegates to the

recently concluded Conference of National Directors of Public Health, held under the auspices of the Pan American Sanitary Bureau, also attended.

The instrumental portion of the program was played by the United Service Orchestra of 90 pieces, made up of musicians selected from the United States Army, Navy, and Marine Band Orchestras, under the leadership of the three conductors of the service organizations, Captain Thomas F. Darcy, Lieutenant Charles Benter, and Captain Taylor Branson. The assisting artists were Angelita Loyo, Mexican soprano, and the Uruguayan guitarist, Julio Martínez Oyangueren.

Señor Martínez Oyangueren's first important concert was given in Montevideo, and since that time he has been on tour in South America—where he is considered the greatest guitar player of this age—as well as in Europe, Russia, and Mexico. Señor Martínez Oyangueren made his first appearance in the United States in New York in October last, and received an ovation from public and press alike.

Srta. Loyo has sung previously on a Pan American Union program, having been a guest artist at one of the concerts given during 1935. She studied in Mexico City and in Paris, and has been in the United States for several years appearing in concerts and on radio programs. Srta. Loyo made her debut in Mexico, and has also sung in South America.

The complete program, which was broadcast throughout the Americas, was as follows:

1. March: "Panamericana" Ignacio V. Galeano (*Honduras*)
2. Symphonic Poem: "La Rebelión del Agua" Floro M. Ugarte (*Argentina*)

UNITED SERVICE ORCHESTRA
Captain TAYLOR BRANSON, Conducting
Leader, U. S. Marine Band Orchestra

3. Vocal Solos:
"Granada" Agustín Lara (*Mexico*)
"Cuando no Estás" Carlos Gardel (*Argentina*)

ANGELITA LOYO, Mexican Soprano
Accompanied at the Piano by George H. Wilson

4. "Les Chantes de la Montagne" Justin Élie (*Haiti*)
5. Suite: Ernesto Lecuona (*Cuba*)
a "Andalucía"
b "Jungle Drums"

UNITED SERVICE ORCHESTRA
Captain THOMAS F. DARCY, Conducting
Leader, U. S. Army Band Orchestra

6. Tone Poem: "Funeral of a Little Rabbit" M. de Adalid y Gamero (*Honduras*)

UNITED SERVICE ORCHESTRA
Lieutenant CHARLES BENTER, Conducting
Leader, U. S. Navy Band Orchestra

PAN AMERICAN DAY

7. Guitar Solos:

"Chôro do Norte"	João Texeira Guimaraes (João Pernambuco)	(Brazil)
"Aire de Zamba"	Agustín Barrios	(Paraguay)
"Zapateados sobre la Huella"	Antonio Sinópoli	(Argentina)

JULIO MARTÍNEZ OYANGUREN, of Uruguay
8. Address by the Honorable CORDELL HULL, Chairman of the Governing Board of the Pan American Union

Secretary of State
9. Vocal Solos:

"Mañanitas"	Gomesanda	(Guatemala)
"Aquellos Ojos"	Ernesto Lecuona	(Cuba)

ANGELITA LOYO
10. Symphonic Impressions: "Cantos del Atardecer"

Vicente Ascone (Uruguay)

a "El Parque de los Aliados"
b "El Parque Rodó"
c "El Prado"

UNITED SERVICE ORCHESTRA
Lieutenant BENTER, Conducting
11. Guitar Solos:

"Evocación del Rancho"	Isaias Savio	(Uruguay)
"Pericón"	Antonio Sinópoli	(Argentina)
"Vidalita"	Antonio Sinópoli	(Argentina)

JULIO MARTÍNEZ OYANGUREN
12. Vocal Solo:

"C'era una volta un principe" (from the Opera "Il Guarani")

Carlos Gomes (Brazil)

ANGELITA LOYO
Accompanied by the United Service Orchestra

Star Spangled Banner



ADDITIONAL PROTOCOL TO THE BOUNDARY SETTLEMENT BETWEEN THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC AND HAITI

READERS of the BULLETIN will recall that the May 1935 issue contained a detailed account of the boundary settlement effected between Haiti and the Dominican Republic on the previous February 27, as the result of a series of direct personal conversations between the Presidents of the two Republics, M. Sténio Vincent and Gen. Rafael L. Trujillo Molina.

These conversations settled five difficulties which had always arisen in connection with marking the boundary decided upon between the two Republics in accordance with the treaty of January 21, 1929. These problems, as stated in report no. 89 of the Commission to Demarcate the Dominican-Haitian Boundary, were: 1, the source of the Libón River; the boundary line to the Artibonite River from marker no. 805 on the road from Restauración to Bánica; 3, the boundary line between San Pedro and Fort Cachiman; 4, the boundary line between the source of the Carrizal River, Rancho de las Mujeres, and Cañada Miguel; and 5, the boundary line between Gros Mare and the source of the Pedernales River. The two Governments also agreed to draw up an additional protocol to establish as the boundary line between Passe Maguanne and Bánica a highway to be built at common expense on the banks of the Libón and the Artibonite Rivers. This additional protocol was signed by the two chief executives in an official ceremony in Port-au-Prince on March 9, 1936.

The ancient boundary question had its beginning in the early part of the seventeenth century, when the French first set foot on the western part of the island today occupied by the two Republics in question.¹ In 1680 the Spanish governor, Don Francisco de Segura, signed a treaty with the French governor fixing the northern boundary along the Rebouc River. Later Governor Francisco de la Rocha y Ferrer signed another pact with the authorities across the frontier, establishing a temporary boundary between the Dajabon and Pedernales Rivers; these were the two extremes which were adopted in the 1776 protocol signed in San Miguel de la Atalaya and used as the basis for the geographical section of the Treaty of Aranjuez the following year. These agreements apparently were never put into effect, for when the Dominican Republic won its final independence in 1865, the

¹ The historical data here given were taken from *La Opinión*, Ciudad Trujillo, March 11, 1936.

boundary question once more arose, and the peace treaty with Haiti two years later left this important question still unsolved. Since that time many attempts have been made to settle the problem, including new treaties, arbitration, and direct conversations, but none were successful.

A fair and equitable solution to this ancient controversy was finally reached in the treaty of January 21, 1929, signed to the satisfaction of both Republics. But when steps were taken to demarcate the boundary line described in that treaty, certain unforeseen difficulties arose. These led to the direct personal conversations held between the two Presidents, beginning in October 1933 and culminating in the signing of the 1935 agreement and the 1936 additional protocol.

The signing of this last document was the occasion for a second visit to the capital of Haiti by the President of the Dominican Republic, who received an enthusiastic welcome there. The additional protocol was signed in a special ceremony in the National Palace at Port-au-Prince; President Vincent spoke eloquently of the deep significance of the act for the two neighboring Republics, and in his reply President Trujillo referred to his efforts to bring about a permanent peace between the two countries by their common efforts.

On April 13, 1936, the President of Haiti returned the visit of the President of the Dominican Republic, and on the following day witnessed the exchange of ratifications of the additional protocol. As had been the case in Haiti, the distinguished visitor was greatly feted in the neighboring capital.

Thus another vexing boundary question has been settled by peaceful means. The signing of the 1935 agreement was truly considered one of the outstanding events of that year in the Western Hemisphere; it was well described, in a resolution approved by the Governing Board of the Pan American Union of April 3, 1935, as "an instructive precedent of deep moral significance for the nations of this continent."



BUENOS AIRES THROUGH FOUR CENTURIES¹

IN January 1536 Don Pedro de Mendoza landed on the shores of the River Plate with more than a thousand men and having chosen the site where the "Little River of the Ships" flowed into the "sea" discovered by Solís, he founded on February 2 with the usual ceremonies the port of Santa María del Buen Aire.² In this miserable hamlet erected on a small plateau came to rest the dreams of "treasure, precious metals, jewels, and other objects", which the expedition had hoped to find in some region rich as Peru.

In May 1534 Don Pedro de Mendoza had betaken himself to Toledo to sign the royal grants made to him for the proposed conquest and colonization of the River Plate. There were two fundamental reasons for the conquest: the possible existence of some powerful empire like that found shortly before by Francisco Pizarro in the mountains of Peru and the fear that the Portuguese might anticipate the Spaniards in claiming the virgin lands whose presumed wealth inflamed the avarice of both. But Mendoza, notwithstanding the impatience of the members of his expedition, had to delay its departure for some months because of a terrible disease to which he was prey.

Finally one morning in August 1535, he gave orders to raise anchor from Sanlúcar de Barrameda and all sails were set for the unknown south. The fleet was composed of several large ships, among them the Magdalena and the Santantón, three caravels and other vessels; these were supplemented by three smaller boats, picked up at the Canaries. Counting the sailors and cabin boys, the pilots and captains, the thirty civil officials appointed by the king, the distinguished passengers and their servants, the laborers and craftsmen of various trades, and the soldiers—among whom were some Englishmen, Portuguese, Flemings, Italians, and halberdiers from the Netherlands and Germany—there were between 1,200 and 1,800 souls. Don Pedro was required to ship a physician, a surgeon, a pharmacist,

¹ Based on "El Adelantado Don Pedro de Mendoza, Fundador de Buenos Aires", by Antonio Pérez-Valiente de Moctezuma, *La Nación*, Buenos Aires, February 2, 1936; "Buenos Aires, a través del Tiempo", *Revista Geográfica Americana*, Buenos Aires, February 1936; addresses by Dr. Mariano de Vedia y Mitre, Mayor of Buenos Aires, and Dr. Ricardo Levene, formerly president of La Plata University, in commemoration of the fourth centenary of the founding of Buenos Aires, *La Prensa* and *La Nación*, Buenos Aires, February 3, 1936.

² Virgin beloved by sailors, whose name is said to have been taken from Bonaria, a hill in Sardinia, crowned by a convent containing her miraculous image. See "La Virgen del Buen Aire," by José Torre Revello. Instituto de Investigaciones Históricas, Universidad de Buenos Aires, 1931.

and the priests necessary for the instruction of the Indians. The expedition, which was probably the largest yet sent out by Spain, was well supplied with war horses, but not with cattle or other stock, or with grain to plant.

We also know that some young and attractive women accompanied the expedition; some historians say that there were not more than ten in all. They showed themselves unselfish and incredibly self-sacrificing. One of them, Isabel de Guevara, has left written evidence of what the women did in that tragic time when the settlers endured all kinds of

DON PEDRO DE MENDOZA FOUNDING BUENOS AIRES.

The arrival of Mendoza at the site of the Argentine capital was an episode in the pageant commemorating the four hundredth anniversary of the founding of Buenos Aires.

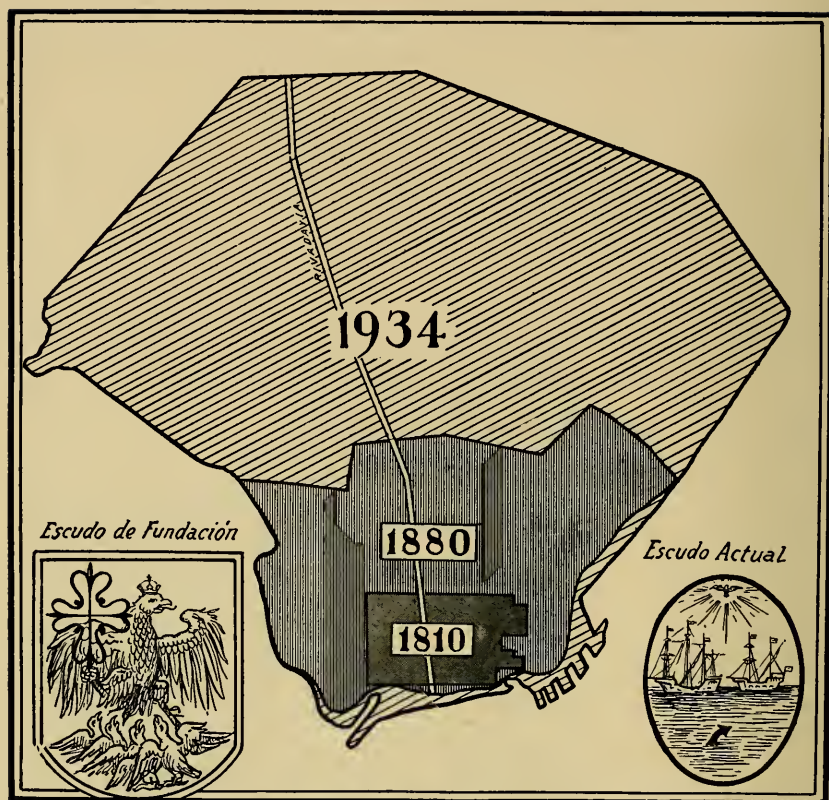


From "La Nación", Buenos Aires.

misery, suffering and privations. They helped the sentinels to stand guard, used slings and cross-bows, cheered and cared for the injured, and even encouraged those who were suffering the long torment of hunger, more desperate and painful than the wounds inflicted by the Indians.

The founder of Buenos Aires, destined by fortune to play a leading part in one of the most impressive tragedies of his time, was born ² in the ancient kingdom of Granada. His parents' dwelling, surrounded by gardens and battlemented walls, was a grant from Ferdinand and

² Dr. Ricardo Levene says that Mendoza was 35 when he founded Buenos Aires. The *Enciclopedia Espasa* gives the date of his birth as 1487.



From "Revista Geográfica Americana", Buenos Aires.

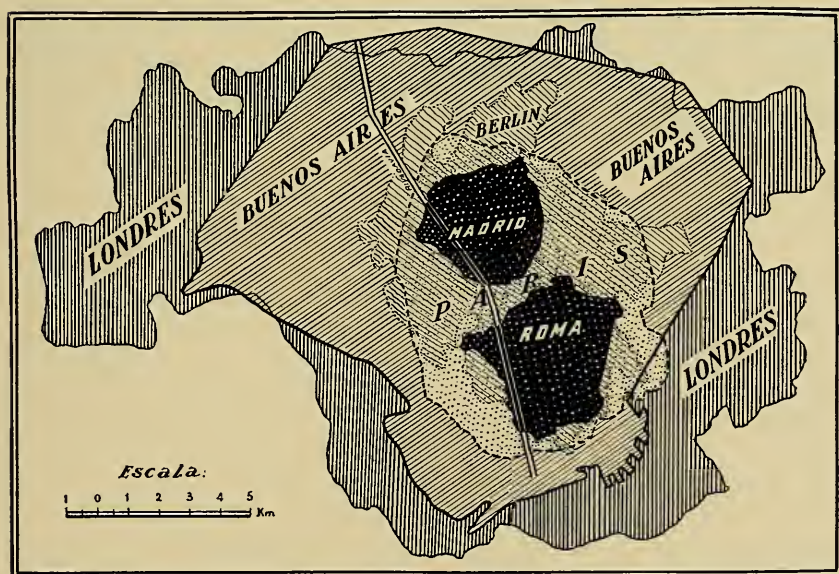
DEVELOPMENT OF BUENOS AIRES.

Comparison of the city's area is made at three periods, first in 1810 at the time independence from Spain was declared, then in 1880 when Buenos Aires was made the Federal District and capital, and last in 1934, when its population was officially estimated at 2,230,946. The first coat-of-arms of the city and the present one appear in the lower corners. The former contains the cross of the knightly order of Calatrava of which Pedro de Mendoza was a member.

Isabella to Fernando de Mendoza y de la Vega, who took Guadix from the Moors. Tempestuous by nature, domineering and proud, of medium height and courtly bearing, Don Pedro was acquainted with every pleasure and with every disillusionment. He obtained exceptional privileges because of his relationship with Castilian dignitaries, but nevertheless the unfavorable circumstances of his turbulent life brought him despair and suffering. Thanks to the good offices of a relative, he became a gentleman of Charles V's court. Because of this position, the future conqueror of the River Plate went to England with his royal master, the nephew of Queen Catherine, wife of Henry VIII. There Don Pedro got into difficulties because of quarrels with a member of the British court, but these were smoothed over, and soon after he became a Knight of Calatrava.

In 1527 we find him before the walls of Rome, at the time when the Constable of Bourbon was killed, supposedly by a shot from the arquebus of the famous Florentine Benvenuto Cellini. It is often stated that it was in the sack of Rome after this siege that Pedro de Mendoza secured the necessary funds for his future expedition to the New World. He returned to Spain but was back again in Italy for the coronation of Charles V as King of Lombardy and Emperor of the Romans at Bologna on February 24, 1530, and later was present at the famous Diet of Augsburg, remaining in Austria and Germany until early in 1533, when he was in Barcelona. Thus it appears that he had seen a considerable part of Europe before he turned his eyes westward to the New World, where Pizarro had found in the wealth of the Incas unparalleled treasures of gold and silver.

The twelve or more ships of Don Pedro's expedition, after some months of sailing along the coast, arrived in January 1536 at the mouth of the River Plate. The founding of the city took place, as we have said, on February 2. The dwellings were of adobe with straw roofs. Round about them all was the moat. The four bastions of the redoubt, the palisades and the drawbridge were additional defense. Meanwhile the Indians roamed outside with their bows and arrows and *boleadoras*—three balls united by thongs which they threw to entangle the feet of their prey.



From "Revista Geográfica Americana", Buenos Aires.

COMPARATIVE AREAS OF BUENOS AIRES AND OF EUROPEAN CAPITALS.

Buenos Aires far exceeds Paris, Rome, Madrid, and Berlin in extent, yielding only to London.

Larreta has painted with a master hand the failure and disillusionment of those hopeful men who thought that their fortune was made when they left Sanlúcar. Suffice it to say here that the proud Conquistadors did not know how to win the confidence of the Indians, who at first received them kindly, but on Corpus Christi of the same year attacked them in a violent battle, in which the brother, nephews and lieutenants of Mendoza perished. After several more or less successful attempts to secure food, he himself, ill and discouraged, embarked early in 1537, having with difficulty withstood the fury of the aborigenes. He did not live to see Spain again. With him a curse which had rested on the little colony seemed to go; the Indians became peaceable and the settlers forgot the terrible days when men had been hanged for eating horseflesh and others had been driven by hunger to rend the limbs from bodies on the gibbet.

But in 1541, Irala, the governor of Asunción, which Ayolas had founded almost a thousand miles from the coast when sent out exploring up the river by Mendoza, commanded all the population to leave Buenos Aires for Asunción, thus centralizing the colony there so as to be ready to carry out new undertakings. The friendly terms which the colonists of Asunción had managed to establish with the Guaraní Indians, an agricultural tribe in Paraguay, and nearness to the great silver mines of Peru were other reasons for this action. It is stated by Kirkpatrick³ that one of the chief motives was that the Indians around Buenos Aires could not be subjugated and made to toil for the Spaniards, the number of whom is said to have been reduced to some two hundred. It is sometimes said, however, that Irala was jealous of the other settlement.

But, as often, a dream out of harmony with reality and destroyed by it was the harbinger of another later and greater achievement. Mendoza, like Jules Verne, had written a story anachronistic at the time but true half a century later. Thus it came about that on June 11, 1580, by orders of Governor Ortiz Zárate of Asunción, Captain Juan de Garay founded near the abandoned port of Our Lady of the Good Air, but a little farther north, on the site of the present Plaza de Mayo, the City of the Holy Trinity. But the people clung to the first name, which they finally turned into Buenos Aires. Of the 60 new colonists, 50 were born in the country, and were therefore inured to primitive conditions. Moreover, they brought with them 200 Guaraní families and came well provided with horses, stock, arms and food. Under no illusions as to the mineral wealth of the region, they started the town anew, and after only a week a ship set sail for Spain, opening the port of Buenos Aires and regular communication with Spain.

³In "The Spanish Conquistadores", A. & C. Black, London, 1934.

Perhaps the contraband trade from Upper Peru (Bolivia) and Paraguay which tended toward the River Plate, and the capture of wild horses which had multiplied enormously from the few that were abandoned by Irala, were contributing factors in this decision to refound the settlement. The progress of the city was rapid, in spite of the rigid prohibitions against trade laid down in the Royal Cédula of 1594, which aroused the protest of the colonists. Indeed, it was only in 1602 that Philip III gave permission to the city for the export of a certain quantity of flour, dried meat, live animals, hides, etc.



THE CAPITOL, BUENOS AIRES.

About a century ago the Plaza del Congreso, on which the Capitol faces, marked the western limits of city, which has now spread far beyond it.

Simultaneously with material progress, municipal consciousness developed, and three years after the refounding of the city the settlers demanded a town meeting for the election of a new governor. In other meetings subjects of public interest to the colony were discussed. The inhabitants, who numbered hardly 500 in 1602, totaled more than 4,000 in 1664. In 1620, the religious life of the colony began to assume importance with the creation of a bishopric.

English and Dutch pirates molested the flourishing colony several times, but danger from this source for Buenos Aires was, after all, trifling. The population of the colony kept on increasing. In 1774 the census showed some 10,000 inhabitants and in 1788 the population was 24,000, largely of Spanish origin.



A SECTION OF THE HARBOR, BUENOS AIRES.

Through the modern port passes more than 50 percent of Argentina's foreign commerce, which totals approximately a billion dollars annually. Regular communication with Europe was opened in 1580.

From the time when trade was opened in 1602, commerce flourished and in 1794 more than 100 ships visited Buenos Aires. The little hamlet of the XVI century had become a city with many beautiful churches. In 1776 it was made the seat of the viceroyalty of the River Plate. Many improvements were introduced by the viceroy Don Juan José de Vértiz: the College of San Carlos, the Foundlings' Home and the Mercedes Hospital were established and roads were improved. The first press made its appearance and was a powerful influence on national culture, disseminating the ideas of the Encyclopaedists which were then in vogue in Europe.

The increasing antagonism between creoles and Spaniards was brought into the open during the English invasions in 1806 and 1807. Under the command of Popham and Beresford, an English expedition from the Cape of Good Hope disembarked near Buenos Aires and overcame the forces of Sobremonte, the viceroy, who fled to Córdoba. The English then seized the city; creoles and Spaniards organized against them and, headed by Don Santiago de Liniers, they succeeded with the aid of the populace in expelling the invaders. A second attempt was likewise quelled by forces under the command of Liniers.

These invasions had dire consequences for Spain. Resistance to the foreigners had not been headed by the viceroy, but by citizens, chiefly creoles. Conscious of their power, the creoles, notwithstanding

their loyalty to the Crown which still ruled them, resolutely opposed the return of Sobremonte, and at the town meeting appointed Liniers viceroy. The popular sentiment aroused by the Napoleonic invasion of Spain was finally effective in bringing about independence, declared on May 25, 1810.

Since then the history of Buenos Aires has been identified with the history of Argentina. The struggles between Unitarians and Federalists, the tyranny of Rosas, the autonomy of Buenos Aires, its entrance into the federation of which it was capital and finally, in 1880, its transformation into a Federal District are all chapters in that story. In the last 50 years Buenos Aires has experienced a wonderful impetus which has brought it into the rank of the greatest world capitals with which it competes, sometimes to their disadvantage, in architectural beauty, in cultural and social institutions, in commerce and industry, and in art no less than in sport. Buenos Aires now has an area of 72 square miles. Its population, which in 1801 was hardly 40,000, numbered in 1914, the date of the last complete national census, 1,575,815 souls. Twenty years later it was 2,230,946 according to official estimates, and this figure has now certainly been surpassed, for the great capital of the south continues on its road to progress, peace, and renown, the pride and the testimony of the greatness not only of Argentina but of all South America and the Latin race.

So Mendoza's expedition may be said to have triumphed after all, for it checked Portuguese expansion and paved the way for the permanent settlement of the metropolis of South America.



FOLK MUSIC IN BRAZIL¹

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A SCIENTIFIC study of Brazilian folk music has yet to be made. Nothing has been written on the subject except more or less simple outlines, made because of the pedagogic necessity of showing students the historic evolution of Brazilian music. For this reason, the articles published tend naturally to confine themselves to generalizations, chiefly of a critical and practical order, on musical origins, influences and possibilities, leaving out the more profound technical analyses that might be of real interest to this branch of ethnography.

It must be understood in the first place that in our American countries there are always two distinct fields of investigation in connection with such ethnographic studies: One is the music of the American Indians; the other, national folk music proper.

The melodic creations of the Brazilian Indians are almost unknown. In the sixteenth century, Jean de Léry transcribed a few of the songs of the Tupis living along the coast, but this contribution, as well as others of the same kind, we have no means of authenticating. It is very probable that they are all incorrect. Only during the twentieth century have accurate studies of Brazilian Indian music been made, but they are few and pertain to relatively small regions.

As to national folk music, properly speaking, bibliography records only a small number of works of real value to folklore. The study of national music is in its infancy, and it is only recently that collections of songs have been made on a scientific basis.

In other words, the problem of Brazilian folk music is of a very special nature, since Brazil is a nation of recent formation and not purely autochthonous. Our characteristically American conditions and progress exert a powerful influence on the birth of our folk or other music. Therefore, a rigidly scientific concept of "folk song", as ethnography defines it, would lead us to consider, in agreement with the ideas expressed by Julien Tiersot in Lavignac's *Encyclopédie de la Musique*, the possibility of denying the existence of folk songs in the American nations.

As a matter of fact, Brazil has no folk songs, but incontestably it has folk music. That is, we have no traditional folk melodies. At least we have nothing to prove that any melodies are even a century old. The small number of songs surviving in print from the

¹ From the Bureau of Intellectual Cooperation, Brazilian Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Prepared for the International Institute of Intellectual Cooperation, Paris.

end of the eighteenth century and the beginning of the nineteenth are no longer sung among the people, who have forgotten them. There are folk verses, especially romances and quatrains of Iberian origin, which are still heard, but the music to which they are sung varies in each region and even in the same place. It might sometimes be possible by the study of the various settings for the same text to decide that one seems older than another; but it is impossible, because of lack of proof, to know how old each one is.

Thus we have nothing which scientifically would be called "folk song". But it would be absurd to conclude from this that we have no folk music! In the country as well as in the city there is a great abundance of songs and dances having all the characteristics that science exacts for placing a musical expression in the category of folklore. It is true that these melodies are born and die quickly, for the people do not hold them in their memory. But although the music itself is not preserved, it always conforms to certain ways of composition and singing, always preserves certain forms, uses certain combinations of instruments, and always contains a certain number of recurring themes and rhythms, tonal tendencies, and turns of rhythm. These are traditional, completely anonymous and autochthonous, sometimes peculiar to and always characteristic of Brazilian folk song. It is not the song that endures, but its whole structure. In six or eight years the tune may have disappeared from popular memory, but its components will still be used, with all the requirements, effects and weaknesses of the "traditional".

Another phase of the problem which needs special consideration in connection with America is the question of urban music. It is a good scientific principle to leave out from a collection of folk music any urban documentation, for its origin is almost always mixed. Should this criterion be adopted for Brazil?

Rapidly changing conditions and ever-increasing progress, more advanced in some respects than in others, make it impossible in our country to draw a spiritual boundary between city and country. In the richest regions of Brazil, almost any little town in the interior has piped water, sewers, electric light, and radio. But on the other hand, in the largest cities of the country, Rio de Janeiro, Recife, Belém, there still exist, notwithstanding all their progress, internationalism and culture, legitimate centers of folk music where the deleterious influence of city life has not penetrated.

The most important reason for this phenomenon is the interpenetration of the rural and the urban. All the Brazilian cities, with the exception of Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo, and a few others, are in direct and immediate contact with the rural districts. Properly speaking, there are no intermediate zones between the city and the country; usually where the city ends the country begins. And in fact a great

many Brazilian cities, in spite of all their material progress, have an essentially rural spirit.

For these reasons, folk music collected from our cities is not to be despised. There are characteristic manifestations of popular Brazilian music which are specifically urban, such as the *Chôro* and the *Modinha*. It is only necessary for the student to distinguish in urban folklore what is truly autochthonous, traditionally national, essentially folk music, from the music imitating the folk style, or influenced by international fashions.

To deny national folk music, only because it has no exact documentation, and to deny urban expressions of folk music merely because they are urban, is to be ignorant of Brazilian conditions.

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1. *National Museum, Rio de Janeiro*.—Here are kept the records made by Prof. Roquette Pinto among the Indians of Matto Grosso. These records have been badly damaged, but efforts are being made to save them.

2. *Phonogramm-Archiv, of the Psychologische Institut, University of Berlin*.—A collection of records made by Koch Gruenberg among the Indians of the extreme north of the Amazon region is preserved in this institution.

3. *Discoteca Publica Municipal, São Paulo*.—This institution, founded in August, 1935, will begin scientific recording of Brazilian popular music in 1936. It has a file of originals of folk-music records, a collection of such records selected from among those which have scientific value, and a museum of folk instruments. It also keeps in its files a collection of 360 pieces of folk music, written down scientifically but not by mechanical means, including melodies collected in the States of São Paulo, Minas Geraes, Pernambuco, Matto Grosso, Pará, Amazonas, Parahyba, and Rio Grande do Norte.

4. *Instituto Nacional de Musica, Rio de Janeiro*.—The library of this institution has a large uncatalogued collection of manuscript and printed *modinhas* of the nineteenth century.

5. *Musée des Archives de la Parole of the Sorbonne, Paris*.—This museum has a small collection of Brazilian folk songs, recorded by the artists Srta. Capote Valente and Sra. Elsie Houston.

II

RECORDINGS

(The recording of our folk music always had a commercial end in view. But a few recordings have been strictly scientific. In this category there are the *Modas* of the country dwellers in the State of São Paulo, as well as a few examples of witchcraft music from Rio de Janeiro. To these records of pure folklore, we add some others having the characteristics of good folk music.)

1. *Moda Caipira*.—Victor (Brazilian numeration): 33299; 33395; 33394; 33297; 33922; Columbia (Brazilian numeration): 20021; 20007; Artefone: 4019; 4079; 4121; 4124.

2. *Afro-Brazilian Witchcraft*.—Parlophon (Brazilian numeration): 13254; Odeon (Brazilian numeration): 10679, 10690; Victor: 33586. (The latter shows urban influence on the instrumentation.)

3. *Cateretê*.—Victor: 33235.
4. *Cururú*.—Victor: 33236; 33796.
5. *Toada de Mutirão*.—Columbia: 20033.
6. *Folia de Reis*.—Columbia: 20032.
7. *Batuque*.—Artefone: 4023; Victor: 33253; 33459; 33471. (The last three show urban influence.)
8. *Jongo*.—Victor: 33380; 33421. (Both sung by a radio singer who remembered melodies learned in infancy.)
9. *Chôro*.—Victor: 33204; 33433; 33262; 33597; Odeon: 10656; 10946. (Since the *Chôro* is urban music, these records may be considered samples of that type.)
10. *Samba*.—Victor: 33404; 33413; 33211; 33808; 33880; 33927. (There are the rural and urban *Samba*. The former is similar to the *Batuque* and is not represented in national recording. All of those mentioned are samples of the urban *Samba*.)

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INTERESTED IN FOLK MUSIC

1. PROFESSOR ARTHUR RAMOS, 164, Praia do Russel, Rio de Janeiro.
2. PROFESSOR ERNANI BRAGA, Conservatorio Musical, Recife, Pernambuco.
3. PROFESSOR LUIS DA CAMARA CUSCUDO, 393, Avenida Junqueira Aires, Natal, Rio Grande do Norte.
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FOREIGN TARIFFS AND COMMERCIAL POLICIES IN LATIN AMERICA DURING 1935¹

By HENRY CHALMERS, Ph. D.

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NOTWITHSTANDING recovery of varying degrees in their internal economic situation, the year 1935 was marked in most foreign countries by a substantial continuance or even accentuation of import restrictions. On the balance, these tendencies probably outweighed the notable but as yet few instances of easing of trade barriers during the past year. The result has been that foreign markets have afforded only little increased opportunity for American exports as a whole. Tariffs and other obstacles to import trade became somewhat more moderate during 1935 in a number of the countries of Latin America, in certain of the British Empire areas, and in several of the smaller countries of Europe. On the other hand, the complicated system of quotas, exchange controls, and clearing agreements developed by most countries of continental Europe were continued, and in some cases even tightened, during the past year, especially in Germany and Italy.

Barring any outstanding new adverse developments during 1936, the resistance to many classes of American export products arising from foreign trade barriers may be expected to be appreciably reduced during the new year, as a result of the operation of the 11 reciprocal trade agreements that had been concluded by the United States up to April 1, 1936 (nine of which were already in effect by that date), and the several additional agreements that are expected to be concluded within the next few months.² . . .

While not characteristic of the whole of Latin America, a striking development of the past year in a number of important countries in that area has been the efforts to "correct" the trade balance with those countries where their nationals have been buying more than they have been selling.

¹ Reprinted by permission from "Foreign Tariffs and Commercial Policies during 1935" *Commerce Reports*, Washington, February 15, 1936. In the original article the author deals also with continental Europe and the British Empire.

² Such trade agreements have thus far been concluded by the United States with four countries of Europe (Belgium, Sweden, Netherlands and Indies, and Switzerland), six of Latin America (Cuba, Haiti, Brazil, Colombia, Honduras, and Nicaragua), and with Canada. Taken together, these countries accounted for nearly 32 percent of the total foreign trade of the United States during 1929, the last predepression year. Similar negotiations have also been announced with seven additional governments (Spain, France and colonies, Italy, Finland, and the other three Central American Republics).—AUTHOR.

MULTIPLE TARIFF SYSTEMS

The methods used have been several. Thus, Cuba, Haiti, Guatemala, and Ecuador adopted the practice initiated by El Salvador during the preceding year of establishing multiple tariffs, instead of the traditional single column of rates applicable to all countries. They have begun to apply these several scales of duties—or the previous rates, plus varying surtaxes—to products from various nontreaty countries, according to the degree to which imports from those countries exceeded their purchases of national products. In order to secure the benefit of the minimum or even intermediate rates, instead of the much higher maximums, several European and other governments have entered into agreements with these Latin American countries, undertaking to purchase during the current year, say Cuban products, to the extent of at least 25 or 50 percent of their sales in that market. In other cases, the Latin American government adopting such differential tariffs hastened to denounce certain most-favored-nation agreements with various important overseas countries in order to regain freedom of action at the earliest date. Whether because of the state of the trade balance with the United States, or because of existing treaty obligations, in no case thus far have the higher scales of these multiple tariffs been applied to the products of the United States.

DIFFERENTIAL OPERATION OF EXCHANGE CONTROLS

In a number of other countries much the same objective was sought through the control of foreign exchange. Notably Argentina and Uruguay have attempted to regulate the volume of their trading with different countries through differential allocation of foreign exchange for the payment of purchases from different countries, or through differing readiness to make available such exchange at the "official" or lower rates. Promptness of remittance or the rates at which exchange could be obtained have been made to depend, in part, upon the relative necessity or dispensability of the particular product, but mainly upon the relative volume of exchange being created through recent or current purchases of the country's leading export products by the nationals of the other country.

EASEMENT IN SUPPLY OF EXCHANGE

Although on the part of certain governments there has been this tightening of exchange control selectively toward particular countries, as a whole the past year has seen an appreciable easement in Latin America in the volume of exchange available for payment of imports and in the freedom of its disposal.³ This has been made

³ It will be recalled that foreign exchange had been under control for several years in about half of the countries of Latin America, and that, even in some of the areas where there was no official or centralized control, sheer shortage of exchange created by curtailed exports had often been an overshadowing consideration in determining the amount of new foreign purchases that could be made or paid for.—AUTHOR.

possible by the measurable recovery during the past year or so in the value of the exports of practically every major country of Latin America, accompanied in some cases by improvements in the unit prices obtained by producers for their staple export products, even though at times these have been artificially aided by governmental price guarantees or export subsidies. For instance, the year 1935 saw a significant rise in the value of purchases by the United States from practically all Latin American countries, and some recovery in the value and share of the imports of most of these countries that was supplied from the United States.

This easement in the availability of exchange has been in general true of Argentina, Uruguay, Brazil, Colombia, and Ecuador. Control on payments for current imports was entirely lifted in Ecuador, and practically so in Brazil and Colombia as regards their imports from most countries. In the case of these last two, the relaxation of control was accompanied, so far as private commercial transactions are concerned, by a substantial depreciation in the external value of the currency, following closely the trend of world prices of coffee. In most of the Caribbean areas and middle America generally, there has been no exchange control, although in certain Central American countries there has recently been considerable delay in obtaining exchange.

REACTION TO TRADE-BALANCING PRESSURES

The growing movement on the part of various of the Latin American countries for enforcing something like a balance in their trade relations with different overseas countries, through penalty duties, differential exchange allocations or rates, or the forcing of increased purchase undertakings has the appearance of a defensive movement against the pressure which various countries of continental Europe and the United Kingdom have been exerting upon those countries from which they happened to buy more than they sold, to grant them special market openings for their products or preferential treatment in the allocation of exchange for the payment of current purchases and the clearing up of debts. It appears also to be something of a reaction against the pressure applied recently upon a number of countries of Latin America by certain European governments, which have endeavored to short-circuit the normal triangular movements of trade, through which particularly the raw material and foodstuff-producing areas of the world—notably those of the American continent—have normally been adjusting their international balances, finding their largest markets in one group of countries but buying their import requirements more from another group, with the credits created with the first group normally going to pay for their excess obligations to the second group.

READINESS FOR TRADE-EASING AGREEMENTS

In the matter of import duties, which, in the countries of Latin America more than in Europe, constitute the prime regulators of imports, the year 1935 has seen a few revisions or successive series of changes on varying lists of commodities. The general tendency has been upward, although, in a number of countries, more selectively than in the past. In several countries there were downward changes to allow a larger flow of imports, especially in necessities of life and in equipment for the gradual diversification of production, agricultural and industrial. To avoid an undue burden upon consumers and an increase in costs of living, there have been evidences in Mexico, Colombia, Ecuador, and certain Central American countries of a closer scrutiny of the operation of protected industries and of local requests for additional tariff increases.

This more critical attitude toward local protectionism has figured also in connection with the trade agreement negotiations, in which the year has been an exceptionally active one for Latin America. Perhaps its most notable manifestation was the satisfaction expressed by practically all the economic elements in Cuba over the operation of the reciprocal trade agreement with the United States, brought into operation in September 1934, which involved decided curtailments of the measure of protection to domestic industries stimulated or expanded during the period of high Cuban tariffs. It has been expressed also in connection with agreements entered into with the United States by Brazil, Colombia, and several of the smaller Caribbean areas, and in the eagerness of various other governments of Latin America to enter into similar negotiations.

Especially in view of the high duties, quotas, and other restrictions which various European countries now impose on many of the staple food and raw material exports of the Latin American countries—upon which they so depend for their prosperity—some of the American Republics have apparently come to feel that it warrants the sacrifice that may be involved in the reduction of some of their duties, in order to obtain agreements that will assure continued unrestricted access to important markets on favorable terms for certain of their products, and improved conditions of admission for others, particularly when the general basis of the agreement is on liberal principles that promise further ultimate enlargement of their trade possibilities.

TIGHTER ATTITUDE TOWARD OVERSEAS COUNTRIES

Quite in contrast has been the attitude of most Latin American countries toward those of Europe, most of which have maintained, so far as conditions would allow, this distinctively restrictive policy in their trade arrangements with the Latin American Republics.

On the one hand, the year has seen a further development and adoption by additional European countries of the practice earlier referred to of seeking special advantages from those countries of Latin America where they happen to buy more than they sell. Quite a number of countries, particularly of South America, have been led during 1935 to enter into arrangements involving on their part reductions in duties, purchase undertakings, or preferential allocation of exchange, in return for noncurtailment of their previous volume of sales in those European markets, or even upon assurance of restricted but definite minimum import quotas for their coffee, nitrates, meats, or other important exports. Perhaps the most striking development of this type, and one which has led to particular complaint from competitive suppliers in the United States and elsewhere, has been the so-called "Aski" mark arrangements which Germany has worked out with a number of Latin American countries since 1934. These provide that the mark proceeds from the sale of, say, coffee or nitrates, shall be available only for the purchase of at least an equivalent value of German goods, such special marks being usually available at a discount because of the lack of demand for German products to the full extent of the German purchases of Latin American products.

On the other hand, in those cases where the American countries had been buying from these particular overseas countries more than they had been selling, there was evidenced the tendency earlier referred to, to resort to the European practice of insisting on an increase in the volume of purchases which the overseas country would take or facilitate, under penalty of higher duties, less favorable exchange allocations, or other restrictions. These efforts on the part of certain Latin American countries to enforce, when they could, a closer balance of trade with their foreign suppliers were directed during the past year not only at European countries but also at Japan, whose exporters of cotton piece goods and other products had been shipping considerable quantities since 1933, especially to the Caribbean and the north coast, while hitherto buying Latin American staples in only slight amounts.

FURTHER RECIPROCAL EASEMENTS BETWEEN NEIGHBORING COUNTRIES

Alongside of these varying attitudes toward the United States and overseas countries, there has been some further development during the year of the tendency for the countries of South America to exchange with neighboring countries reciprocal free trade or substantial concessions on selected distinctive products of each other. The outstanding developments of this character during 1935 were the enlarged reciprocal agreements signed between Argentina and Brazil,

Chile and Peru, and Brazil and Uruguay. One of these countries, which did not have extended to it the concessions exchanged by one of the other pairs, claimed discrimination and took retaliatory action.

QUOTAS AND GOVERNMENTAL MONOPOLIES

Import quotas and licenses, which had rarely been resorted to by the countries of Latin America, were introduced during the past year with regard to selected commodities or countries in a number of these areas (Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, and Peru). However, the motives and purposes appear to have been various, and thus far no Latin American country has developed a comprehensive system of quantitative limitations as a regular means of controlling import trade, as is now common in Europe. Governmentally controlled organizations for the production or distribution of gasoline and other petroleum products have been put into operation during 1935 in an additional country (Chile), and a refinery for this purpose is under construction in another (Uruguay). The purpose, however, has been not so much to restrict the quantity of imports by private traders, as to protect local consumers against excessive price, and to assure a sufficient supply under domestic control. It will be recalled that in earlier years the Governments of Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Cuba, Ecuador, and Uruguay had taken steps to control the local distribution and prices of certain necessities and raw materials in the interest of consumers.

SUBSIDIES AND OTHER EXPORT AIDS

To aid their producers and assist the sale of their products abroad, several of the countries of Latin America have during the past year paid or authorized bounties on staple products, including Venezuela on coffee, cacao, and livestock; Ecuador on new market openings; Peru on sugar; Uruguay on wheat and flour, and, by preferential exchange, on wool and other animal products. Argentina has recently advanced the guaranteed prices to its producers of wheat and linseed, which the Government then holds for export at world market prices. The efforts on the part of the Governments of Brazil and of Colombia to maintain profitable returns to their producers of coffee, in terms of the national currencies, through allowing the external value of the currency to depreciate to a considerable extent, has been earlier noted. In several lesser instances, somewhat the same purpose was apparently sought through the abolition or suspension of the duties hitherto levied on the exportation of particular products, or by establishing systems and standards of export control to improve the quality and marketability of national products abroad.

SOME XVITH CENTURY HISTORIES AND HISTORIANS OF AMERICA

By A. CURTIS WILGUS

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PART IV ¹

MOST of the sixteenth century writers who told the story of the conquest of Peru dealt at some length, and frequently with beneficial results for later historians, with the native cultures of the area. Three picturesque and interesting chroniclers of this nature are Garcilasso de la Vega, Pedro de Cieza de León, and Juan de Betanzos.

I

The glamour of the Spanish conquest of America attracted to the New World some of the best blood of Spain. Among such persons was Garcilasso de la Vega, a young man 25 years of age who in 1531 sought adventure overseas as a captain of infantry under Pedro de Alvarado. Going first to Guatemala, he proceeded in 1534 to Peru, hoping to share in the riches of the Inca Empire. In a short time he found himself embroiled in the conflict between Francisco Pizarro and Diego de Almagro. Sent by the former to seize Cuzco from the latter, he was defeated and imprisoned. In 1538, when freed, he assisted Gonzalo Pizarro in the conquest of Charcas. At this time he married an Inca princess, Isabel Yupanqui Ñusta, or, as she is known, Chimpu Oollo, the daughter of the brother of the Inca, Huayna Ccapac. To this couple, on November 12, 1539, at Cuzco, a son was born who was given the father's name of Garcilasso de la Vega. Such in brief was the lineage of the future historian.

The boy grew up among local turmoil which kept his father away from home much of the time. His early education was entrusted to priestly tutors, and he learned to speak Quichua and Latin, as well as Spanish. Like other children of Cuzco, he played among the Inca ruins where he acquired an interest in the early civilization of his mother's forebears that was to last the rest of his life. He was always interested in listening to stories which his mother and her relatives told of the days before the coming of the Spaniards. As a boy, too, he learned the secrets of the *quipus*, used in recording financial accounts.² As the early years of his life passed, local disorders grew

¹ Part III was published in the April 1936 issue of the BULLETIN, and parts I and II in the July and September 1933 issues.

² The uses of the quipus are still under discussion by archeologists.—EDITOR.

more frequent. Soon his mother died and his father married a Spanish lady and became *corregidor* of Cuzco, dividing his time between that city and his nearby country estates.

When in 1559 his father died, the young Garcilasso decided to leave the land of his mother and go to the land of his father. Journeying through Peru in 1560, he went to Panama and finally reached Madrid, probably in 1562. There he met Hernando Pizarro, Las Casas, and other men who had won fame in the New World. But he was restless in these unfamiliar surroundings, and he shortly enlisted in the army of Philip II, where he served as a captain with little enthusiasm and with no great distinction from 1564 to 1574.

Finally, after failing to obtain a part of his father's patrimony, he settled down in poverty at Córdoba to write. His first adventure in literature was the translation of an Italian work on the *Dialogues of Love*. This he published in 1590. A year later he completed the story of the adventures of Hernando de Soto in Florida, based, it is now believed, upon an eye-witness's account which he obtained. The work was not published until 1605, when it appeared at Lisbon under the title *La Florida del Inca*. It is laudatory, fanciful, and in consequence not entirely dependable. Moreover, it is far overshadowed by the account of the "Gentleman of Elvas" who wrote the *Relação verdadeira* (Evora, 1557).

But the fame of Garcilasso rests upon another work, the *Comentarios reales de los Incas*, the first volume of which appeared at Lisbon in 1609. The second part of the work was published at Córdoba in 1617 under the title *Historia general de Perú*. The first part of this study was begun probably in 1596, and it seems to have been based in part upon an account in Latin by the Jesuit Blas Valera which was given to Garcilasso by a friend in Córdoba. The account also used Inca records which he asked his childhood friends to send him from Peru, his memory of early experiences and stories, and certain impressions which he had received as a youth. Because of this a part of his account takes on the character of reminiscences. He also used the Spanish chronicles of Cieza de León, Acosta, Gómora, Zárete, and others, although in some instances he felt that their histories were too partisan—a fault from which his own suffered. For these reasons the *Comentarios* are of great value to the student of Inca life and of the turbulent affairs of Peru immediately following the conquest. But subsequent writers have exceeded him in accuracy if not in interest.

Several translations have been made of his *Comentarios*, the first English edition being published by the Hakluyt Society as volumes XLI and LXV (original series) in 1869 and 1871. In 1722 and 1723 there appeared at Madrid a two-volume edition of the first part of



A LLAMA TRAIN.

This quaint illustration is reproduced from Sir Paul Rycaut's English version of *Comentarios reales de los Incas* by Garcilasso de la Vega, published in 1688 in London, a copy of which is in the Columbus Memorial Library of the Pan American Union. The artist had evidently never seen a llama, and his conception of the animal's appearance was doubtless reached from reading the text of Rycaut's work.

the *Comentarios* which the Spanish Government by decree of April 21, 1782, purchased secretly in order to prevent it from falling into the hands of the Peruvian Indians under Tupac Amaru, at the time in insurrection against the Peruvian authorities. This recommendation had been sent from Peru in 1781 by José Antonio de Areche, the Visitor-General, who learned that the *Comentarios* contained a prophecy that England would restore the Incan throne to the Indians.

During the last years of his life Garcilasso's fortunes improved slightly. He became deeply devout, taking the minor orders of the priesthood. He never married. Finally on April 22, 1616, at the age of 77, he passed away at his home in Córdoba, and was buried in the chapel which he had purchased in the cathedral of that city. His will provided that a lamp should be kept perpetually burning above his tomb.

II

Unlike Garcilasso de la Vega, little is known of the early life or ancestors of one of the great historians of the Peruvian Indians, Pedro de Cieza de León. He seems, however, to have been born in Estremadura, Spain, perhaps in 1519, the year Cortés began his famous conquest of Mexico. In 1534, while in his early teens, he went to the Indies, spending the next 17 years in northwestern South America. In the New World he followed the joint pursuit of soldier and chronicler, being very observing, sagacious, diligent, and persistent.

In 1541 he began to keep a journal or diary of what he saw about him, including observations on Inca civilization and accounts of Spanish disorders. In the conflicts between the Spaniards he took the part of Pedro de la Gasca against Gonzalo Pizarro. In 1550 he spent some time at Cuzco and Lima, but he seems to have returned to the mother country before the end of the year. From 1541 to 1550 he had been diligently gathering notes, and soon after his arrival in Spain he published the first part of his *Crónica del Perú* (Seville, 1553). The work immediately gained tremendous popularity. In 1554 it was published by two printers at Antwerp and in 1555 it was published in Italian at Rome. No French edition seems to have appeared, and no English edition was published until 1709 at London. In this first volume Cieza de León announced that he would continue his work in three more parts, but part III has never been found.

Part I deals with the discovery and description of the province of Peru. Part II covers Incan origins, government, and general civilization. Part III is supposed to have dealt with the discovery and conquest of Peru by Pizarro. Part IV covers the civil wars between the Spaniards. The third book of this part remained in manuscript until 1877, when it was published at Madrid. Parts I, II, and IV appeared

in English in the Hakluyt Society publications as volumes XXXIII and LXVIII, second part, original series (1864 and 1883), and in volumes XXXI, XLII, and LIV, second series (1913, 1918, 1923).

In many respects Cieza de León can be compared to Bernal Díaz de Castillo, who spent many a weary hour writing his chronicle while his fellow soldiers were resting, gambling, or dissipating. Both aimed to tell what they themselves saw or to record other eye-witness accounts. For these reasons their works are still highly regarded.

After compiling his history, Cieza de León seems to have again disappeared into the same obscurity which hides his early life. He probably died in 1560 at the age of 41.

III

A contemporary who crossed the path of the two historians mentioned was Juan de Betanzos. His early life, like that of Cieza de León, is lost in obscurity, and no definite date can be given as to when he went to America. Possibly he was born in 1510 in Galicia and probably he went to Peru with Pizarro in 1531, although he may have gone with Pedro de Alvarado in 1534 on the same expedition on which the father of Garcilasso de la Vega went to that country. However, he was in Cuzco in 1540. He certainly knew Francisco Pizarro well, for when that conqueror died he married his mistress, the sister of the murdered Inca Atahualpa. Perhaps because of this close connection with the Incas he became interested in their legends and history. Certainly because of his knowledge of the Quichua language he was sent on several occasions by the viceroys to negotiate with Inca exiles, and he was appointed official interpreter in that language for the viceregal government. When Antonio de Mendoza was promoted from the viceroyalty of Mexico to that of Peru, he ordered Betanzos to compile the history of the Incas. This work he completed in 1551. From this date until his death at Cuzco in 1576 his actions are again lost in the void of history.

The book for which he is known and which the viceroy ordered him to compile is entitled *Suma y narración de los Incas*. It was written from the standpoint of the natives and, allowing perhaps for unavoidable prejudice, has been looked upon as a work of considerable accuracy. For a long time the manuscript seems to have been forgotten, or lost, or both. It was written in two parts, of which a section is still missing. The manuscript eventually found its way to Madrid, where it seems to have been consumed in a fire, but not until it had been copied. This copy came to light in the Library of the Escorial.

The first printed edition of the work appeared at Madrid in 1880, being edited by Marcos Jiménez de la Espada, while a second edition appeared at Lima in 1924. Like the works of Cieza de León and Garcilasso de la Vega, it must be examined by all who wish to arrive at a fairly complete understanding of Inca life and civilization. And like these volumes, too, it must be used with reservations, for frequently all three of these writers have been the victims of their own enthusiasm. Yet in spite of this they should not be too greatly criticized.



LLAMAS IN CUZCO.

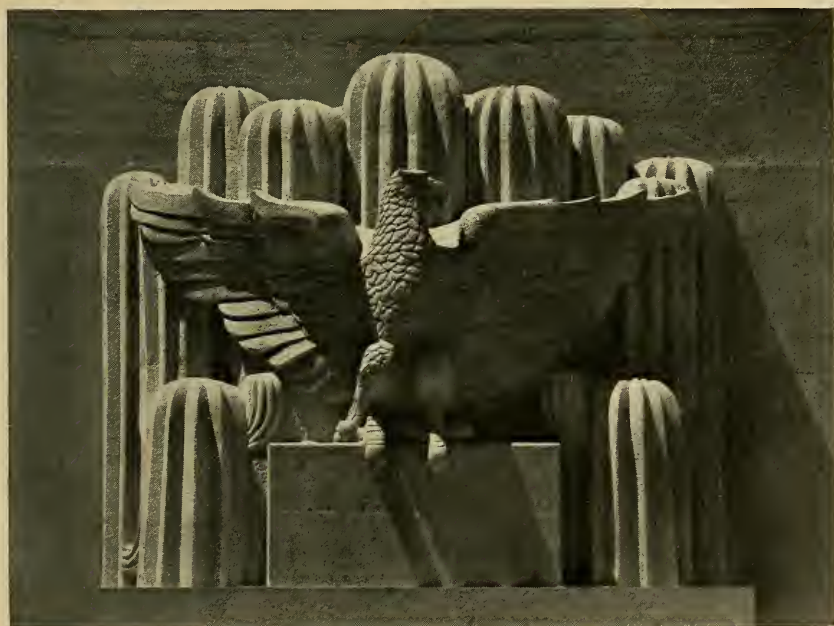
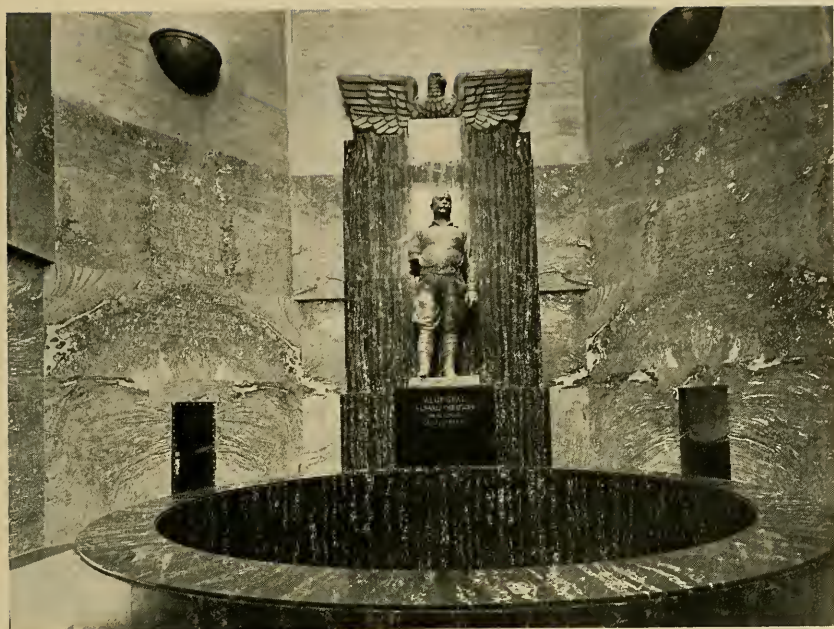
With their keeper the animals stand alertly against an Incan wall, typical of many utilized in the construction of Spanish structures.



Courtesy of Aaron Sáenz.

MONUMENT TO GENERAL ALVARO OBREGÓN, MEXICO CITY.

This imposing monument to the former President of the Republic and leader in the national revolutionary movement was erected at the site of his assassination, which occurred in 1928. In the execution of this granite and concrete memorial I. Asunsolo, sculptor, and Enrique Aragón Echeagaray, architect, collaborated.



Courtesy of Aarón Sáenz.

MONUMENT TO GENERAL ALVARO OBREGÓN.

Upper: Within the monument, the walls of which are faced with colored marble and granite, stands a heroic bronze statue of Obregon. Lower: The Mexican eagle about to take flight is sculptured against a background of cactus on the rear exterior of the monument; it symbolizes the northern State of Sonora of which Obregon was a native.

LATIN AMERICA AND THE PACIFIC SETTLEMENT OF INTERNATIONAL DISPUTES¹

By WILLIAM MANGER, Ph. D.

Counselor of the Pan American Union

DURING recent years we have witnessed the tragic spectacle of a bitter and costly war between the two sister Republics of Bolivia and Paraguay over the Chaco territory. We have also seen another dispute, arising out of events in the Leticia area, nearly result in war between Colombia and Peru. Although in the latter case actual war was happily averted through the intercession of the League of Nations and of other Republics of this continent, the impression appears to have developed that in the solution of their international problems the nations of Latin America are more disposed to have recourse to armed conflict than to the orderly processes of pacific settlement. This conclusion is completely erroneous.

In the field of international relations the Republics of Latin America have an enviable record in the peaceful solution of controversies. This tendency was evident from the very moment of their entry into the family of nations and has been an outstanding characteristic of their international policy during more than a century of independent existence. Coincident with the establishment of independent nations in the territory formerly embraced in the Iberian colonies, treaties were negotiated containing provisions for the arbitral settlement of international disputes.

With the exception of the Jay Treaty of 1794 between the United States and Great Britain, the States of Latin America were the first in the world to provide for the arbitral settlement of international controversies. In fact, engagements of this character appear to have been peculiar to the nations of the south until well after the middle of the nineteenth century, and most of the agreements were unlimited in character, providing for the arbitration of any and all disputes without exception. Bilateral agreements embodying provisions for general arbitration were negotiated by Colombia with Peru and Chile as early as 1822, and similar treaties between the other newly created States followed thereafter in rapid succession.

One of the earliest, if not the first, multilateral agreement embodying the principle of pacific settlement, was that signed at the Congress

¹ Address delivered at exercises in honor of Pan American Day held at George Washington University, Washington, D. C.

of Panama in 1826. The treaty of perpetual union, league and confederation concluded at the conference stipulated that the general assembly contemplated by the treaty should endeavor to secure conciliation or mediation in all controversial questions that might arise between the parties. The treaty signed at the Congress of Lima of 1847 contained the provision that all questions or differences between the parties should always be settled by pacific means. Similar far-reaching principles were incorporated in treaties between various Latin American States signed at the Congress of Santiago of 1856 and the Congress of Lima of 1864.²

Not only in bilateral and multilateral treaties, but also by unilateral action have several of the States of Latin America advanced the principle of pacific settlement and reduced the danger of resort to war in cases of international dispute. Thus, the constitutions of Brazil adopted in 1891 and in 1934 provide that war shall be declared only when it is impossible to settle a controversy by arbitration; and there is a further provision to the effect that Brazil shall never engage in a war of conquest either directly or indirectly, alone or in alliance with any other nation. The constitution of the Dominican Republic, of 1934, provides that the authorities created by the constitution shall not declare war without first proposing arbitration. The constitutions of Uruguay and Venezuela both contain stipulations that international treaties that may be negotiated shall contain a clause to the effect that all differences that may arise between the contracting parties shall be decided by arbitration or other pacific means; while the Uruguayan constitution contains a further provision similar to that of Brazil, to the effect that war shall not be declared unless arbitration or other pacific means have failed.

² The Congress of Panama of 1826 was convened by the Liberator, Simón Bolívar, and was attended by representatives of Central America, Colombia, Mexico and Peru. The United States was invited, but the delegates failed to arrive in time to take part in the deliberations. In 1847, on invitation of the Government of Peru, a congress was held at Lima, at which the Republics of Bolivia, Chile, Ecuador, New Granada (Colombia) and Peru were represented. A second congress of Lima was held in 1864, at which representatives of Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Guatemala, Peru and Venezuela were present. In 1856 the Governments of Chile, Ecuador and Peru signed at Santiago, Chile, a treaty of league and confederation; in the same year a similar treaty was signed at Washington by representatives of New Granada, Guatemala, El Salvador, Mexico, Costa Rica, Venezuela and Peru.

The foregoing conferences and agreements were primarily political in character, and had for their principal object the consideration of measures of common defense and mutual protection. The Lima Congress of 1864 was the last of the so-called political conferences.

Thereafter several important congresses of a juridical character were held. The first of these was the Juridical Congress of Lima of 1877, at which representatives of Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Peru and Venezuela were in attendance. In 1883, a congress to commemorate the centenary of the birth of Bolívar met at Caracas, at which the Governments of Argentina, Bolivia, Colombia, El Salvador, Mexico, Peru and Venezuela were represented, and at which a series of declarations on international law was adopted. The South American Congress of Montevideo met in 1888-89, with delegates in attendance from Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Paraguay, Peru and Uruguay; the congress approved a number of conventions on international law.

The modern series of Pan American conferences began in 1889, when the First International Conference of American States met at Washington. Since then there have been six other conferences in this series, the Second at Mexico in 1901-2; the Third at Rio de Janeiro in 1906; the Fourth at Buenos Aires in 1910; the Fifth at Santiago in 1923; the Sixth at Habana in 1928; and the Seventh at Montevideo in 1933. In addition, there have been a large number of technical and specialized inter-American conferences.—AUTHOR.

APPLICATION OF PRINCIPLES

The Republics of Latin America have done more than give mere lip service to the high sounding and sonorous words "arbitration, mediation and conciliation." They have given practical demonstration of their desire to settle by peaceful means international questions to which they may be parties. It was no doubt logical that the newly established and relatively weak States should, in their contacts with more powerful nations, seek recourse to arbitration; but in their relations with one another, they also have to their credit a remarkable number of peaceful settlements, either by direct negotiation or by submission to a third party.

The transition from the status of colonies to that of independent States left virtually all the nations of Latin America with undefined boundaries—one of the most fruitful sources of international strife. And yet today the vast majority of these boundary questions have been settled—settled with few exceptions by the orderly processes of peaceful negotiations or by submission to arbitration. Brazil, again to cite its brilliant example, was confronted on achieving independence with undetermined boundaries with all the neighboring Republics, as well as with the three European colonies to the north. In an extraordinary series of negotiations and references to arbitration, Brazil has definitely determined the line of demarcation separating her from all her neighbors, without once finding it necessary to resort to war to effect this purpose.

Argentina and Chile were confronted with a difficult problem in the location of their boundary line; so serious, indeed, that it brought the two countries to the verge of armed conflict in the closing years of the last century. Fortunately, wiser counsels prevailed, and the dispute was referred to arbitration, one part to the King of England and another part to the Minister of the United States in Buenos Aires; and today to commemorate this happy solution, there stands high up in the Andes mountains, on the boundary between the two countries, a statue of Christ, a noble expression of the sentiment that animated the people of the two countries. Similar instances of pacific settlement may be found in the history of every other nation of the Western Hemisphere.

Unfortunately, the attempts at peaceful settlement that succeed do not receive the same notice and attention as those that fail. All readers are familiar with the Chaco, and most will recall Leticia; although some may have forgotten the protocol signed at Rio de Janeiro providing a means for the settlement of the latter controversy. But many may not recall the fact that during the time the Chaco has been so much in the headlines an arbitration tribunal sitting in Washington handed down a decision determining the boundary

between Guatemala and Honduras, and that a commission has been engaged in marking the boundary in accordance with the terms of the award; or that during this same period the governments of the Dominican Republic and Haiti, by direct negotiation, have reached an accord on their long-standing boundary question. Either or both of these questions might very easily have led to war, with consequences as tragic as the Chaco, had not the people and the Governments of these countries been inspired by peaceful motives. It is unfortunate that the tragedies of war lend themselves to more spectacular presentation than the achievements of peace. One of the problems confronting those engaged in promoting the principle of pacific settlement is to devise a way to dramatize the accomplishments of peace, so that they may make a more effective and a more lasting impression on the popular mind.

INTER-AMERICAN COOPERATION

I do not mean to imply that the nations of Latin America have reached that state of idyllic existence where differences of opinion have entirely ceased to exist. After all, the people of those countries are only human. There have been international controversies in Latin America; there have been international wars. But in the aggregate of the international questions that have presented themselves, those that have led to actual strife are isolated instances that serve but to set forth in bolder relief the really extraordinary record of the Latin American nations in the peaceful settlement of their international controversies. Other differences of opinion will undoubtedly arise in the future, and actual conflict may unhappily result. But the States of this hemisphere have developed a will to peace and a sense of continental responsibility for the maintenance of peace that make war less likely here than in any other section of the world.

This spirit of mutual helpfulness and cooperation is characteristic of international relations between the Republics of the American continent and has its roots in the very origin of the States themselves. It even antedates their establishment as independent nations. In fact, had this spirit been less in evidence in the early years of the nineteenth century it is certain that the achievement of independence would have been indefinitely delayed and would have been much more difficult of accomplishment. This is strikingly illustrated in the case of the Spanish American colonies of South America, in which the people of the north made common cause with one another, as did those of the south; and where both, once their immediate objects had been achieved, converged on the center of the continent for the final and decisive struggles of the wars of liberation.

It is not surprising, therefore, that after independence had been definitely won on the heights of Ayacucho, the nations of America

should meet in conference at Panama in 1826, to lay the groundwork of that cooperative relationship in time of peace which had characterized their long struggle for freedom. This was the actual beginning of the Pan American movement, a movement which in its earlier years was largely regional in character in that it embraced primarily the nations of Latin America, but which became continental in scope in 1889 with the convocation at Washington of the First International Conference of American States. The movement inaugurated in 1826 may also be said to have been the origin in the Americas of the conference idea, which in recent years has been so universally adopted. It was predicated on the conviction held by the great leaders of the time that the nations of America, by virtue of their common origin, similarity of political institutions, and geographical proximity have a set of problems peculiar to themselves, and that in the solution of these problems they can be mutually helpful to one another.

Practical application of this principle of mutual helpfulness has been given on many occasions and in many fields. In the field of pacific settlement, problems that have arisen between the nations of America have on frequent occasions been solved with the aid of other nations of the continent. Thus, the Guatemalan-Honduran boundary award was handed down by a tribunal consisting of a Chilean and a Costa Rican member and presided over by the Chief Justice of the United States. Several other boundary questions have been submitted to the arbitral decision of Presidents of the United States, and the Government of this country was helpful in the settlement of the Tacna-Arica controversy between Chile and Peru in 1929, a controversy that extended back over nearly half a century and was fraught with serious consequences to the peace of the entire continent.

At no time has this spirit of mutual helpfulness been more in evidence than it is today. From the very inception of the Chaco dispute in December 1928, the neutral nations of the continent devoted themselves with untiring energy and zeal to finding a satisfactory solution. That their efforts were for so long a time fruitless does not detract in the slightest from the significance of their attempt, but rather serves to emphasize the existence of that sense of common responsibility that animates all the Republics to serve the general welfare of the continent and to seek by every possible means a solution of international controversies. On at least two different occasions the neutral nations of America succeeded in putting a temporary stop to hostilities; the first was in 1929, when Bolivia and Paraguay agreed to reestablish the status quo that had existed prior to December 1928, and to resume negotiations with a view to finding a definite solution; and the second, in December 1933, when the Seventh International Conference of American States succeeded in securing

the acceptance of a truce by the two principals. Failure of these attempts to afford a permanent solution might well have discouraged further efforts, but persistence was finally rewarded with the signature of a protocol at Buenos Aires on June 12, 1935, by the terms of which a procedure was agreed upon which it is hoped will afford a satisfactory and definite solution. This result was achieved by a conference of mediators composed of delegates of Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Peru, Uruguay, and the United States meeting with representatives of Bolivia and Paraguay.

INTER-AMERICAN PEACE MACHINERY

It is out of this sense of common responsibility that the nations of America have developed a system for the maintenance of peace and for the pacific settlement of international questions. Arbitration and conciliation have been major subjects on the agenda of most of the international conferences of American States, and as a consequence a number of far-reaching continental agreements have been negotiated. Included among these is the Treaty to Avoid or Prevent Conflicts—the so-called Gondra Treaty—signed at the Fifth International Conference of American States, which met at Santiago, Chile, in 1923. This treaty provides for the submission of all disputes to commissions of inquiry, except those affecting the constitutions of the nations parties to the treaty or those which have already been settled by other treaties.

In 1928 there met at Washington the International Conference of American States on Arbitration and Conciliation, at which a General Convention of Inter-American Conciliation was signed, as well as a treaty of arbitration. By the terms of the first mentioned convention the contracting parties agreed to submit to the procedure of conciliation “all controversies of any kind which have arisen or may arise between them for any reason and which it may not have been possible to settle through diplomatic channels”. The arbitration treaty was also far-reaching in scope, providing for the submission to arbitration of all questions of a juridical nature which it may not have been possible to adjust by diplomacy, and excepting from the stipulations of the treaty only those questions which are within the domestic jurisdiction of any of the parties, or which affect the interest of a State not a party to the treaty.

In 1933 there was signed at Rio de Janeiro and subsequently adhered to by all the American Republics an Anti-War Pact initiated by the Government of Argentina. This treaty condemned wars of aggression, stipulated that controversies shall be settled only by pacific means, and declared against the recognition of territory acquired by force. At the same time the agreement embodied a

procedure of conciliation to which questions arising between the contracting parties were to be submitted.

With the existence of four such far-reaching instruments, affording adequate facilities of inquiry, conciliation and arbitration for virtually any problem that may arise, the question will immediately and quite naturally be asked as to why it should have been possible for a conflict like that in the Chaco to develop, and why the provisions of these treaties were not invoked to settle the issues involved. The answer is that while treaties may be negotiated, it remains within the sovereign jurisdiction of each State to decide whether it shall ratify them, and submit to the procedure set up in the treaties any international questions to which it may be a party.

The Gondra Treaty of 1923 has been ratified by all except two American States; the Conciliation Convention of 1929 has been ratified by 17 of the 21 Governments; while the Arbitration Treaty and the Anti-War Pact have also been ratified by a majority of the American Republics. Unfortunately, however, the Governments of Bolivia and Paraguay are not—both of them—parties to any of these agreements, and it was impossible consequently for either State to insist upon the application of the principles of the treaties, or for third States to remind the parties of their obligations under the treaties. As regards the Chaco, therefore, it is important to bear in mind that it was not so much a lack of machinery for peaceful settlement that permitted this situation to develop, as the inability to apply to this particular dispute the machinery afforded by the treaties.

INTER-AMERICAN PEACE CONFERENCE

Although the existing inter-American peace agreements are of an advanced character and contain far-reaching principles, it does not necessarily follow that they embody the last word on pacific settlement or that they cannot be strengthened and improved. It would certainly be desirable if a plan could be devised that would avoid the development of a situation such as that which has existed in the Chaco during the last seven years, even when the countries involved may not be parties to existing peace agreements. It is with a view to exploring the situation and determining what the possibilities are that President Roosevelt on January 30th last addressed a communication to the Chiefs of State of all the other American Republics. In this letter, after referring to the joint responsibility of the Republics and their common need of rendering less likely in the future the outbreak of hostilities between them, he submitted the desirability of an extraordinary inter-American conference on the maintenance of peace. The purpose of the conference will be to determine how the peace of the continent may best be safeguarded—whether, perhaps, “through the prompt ratification of all the inter-American peace instruments already negotiated; whether through

the amendment of existing peace instruments in such manner as experience has demonstrated to be most necessary; or perhaps through the creation by common accord of new instruments of peace additional to those already formulated."

The suggestion of the President has met with a favorable response from the Chief Executives of all the Latin American Republics. The agenda is now being formulated, and it is probable that the conference will convene at Buenos Aires within the next few months. While the President's suggestion grew out of the recent termination of the war between Bolivia and Paraguay, the subject matter to be considered at Buenos Aires will not, as we have seen, be entirely alien to the delegates of the countries represented. On the contrary, the conference will meet with a rich heritage of devotion to and of actual application of the principles of conciliation and arbitration, constituting by that very circumstance a happy augury for the success of its deliberations.

Pacific settlement has always been and is today a recognized and well established practice for the solution of international controversies involving the States of Latin America. Their achievement in this field is an outstanding example to all other nations of the world, and constitutes the greatest contribution of the American Republics to the conduct of international relations. By constitutional precept, by treaties, and by actual practice, the Republics of Latin America have amply demonstrated their devotion to the principles of arbitration, conciliation, and mediation in the settlement of international controversies.



PAINTINGS OF PERU, By JULIA CODESIDO

WOMEN OF AYACUCHO.

Against the background of an ancient church are seen two Indian women in the headress of their city, high in the Andes, which was the scene of the battle in 1824 terminating forever Spanish rule in South America.

"THE FAIR."

The unfamiliar types and exotic details of bright hand-woven garments and proud llamas combined with the technical excellence of this painting to make it one of the most admired in Señorita Codesido's exhibition at the Delphic Studios in New York last February.



PAINTINGS OF PERU, By JULIA CODESIDO



"HUANCA INDIAN."

Señorita Codesido is especially adept in the portrayal of Indians living in the Peruvian Andes.



"A FRUIT VENDER."

The church towers, tiled roofs, balconies, and the arched portico above the sidewalks form a delightful background for the gaily clad woman offering a tray of yellow plums.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE IN THE AMERICAS

By BEATRICE NEWHALL

Assistant Editor, Bulletin of the Pan American Union

THE fact that 40 percent of the registered voters in the recent Cuban elections were women has renewed interest in the question of the political status of women in the Americas, although changes in this status are occurring so frequently at the present time that it is practically impossible to note all the latest developments in every one of the 21 countries, members of the Pan American Union.

Five nations in the Western Hemisphere have granted full suffrage to women, and one permits their participation in municipal elections. The lead was taken by the United States, with the proclamation of the Nineteenth Amendment to the Constitution on August 26, 1920, which states: "The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex."

The first American nation to follow the example of the United States was Ecuador. In the constitution of March 26, 1929, a citizen was defined as "every Ecuadorean, man or woman, over 21 years of age, who can read and write." Citizenship, according to the election law of June 8, 1929, included the right to vote and hold office, and expressly stated that "suffrage, besides being a civic duty, is a political right belonging to the citizens, according to the constitution."

Early in his administration, President Getulio Vargas of Brazil announced that a new constitution would be drafted. As a preliminary, a revised electoral code was signed on February 24, 1932, article 2 of which stated that citizens over 21 years of age, without distinction of sex, were considered voters when registered in the manner approved in the code. Elections for the Constituent Assembly were held in the following year, and 20 percent of the voters were said to have been women. One woman delegate, Dr. Carlota Pereira de Queiroz, was elected from the progressive State of São Paulo. During the discussion incidental to drafting the constitution adopted on July 16, 1934, the suffrage question was hotly debated, and several alternatives were considered before accepting the final version. Article 108 of that constitution grants suffrage to Brazilians over 18 years of age, both men and women, excepting only illiterates, beggars, enlisted men in the army and navy, and persons temporarily or permanently deprived of their political rights. The granting of suffrage in Brazil was the result of continued effort on the part of a

small group of feminists (prominent among them Dona Bertha Lutz) whose labors had already borne some fruit. In 1927 the legislature of the State of Rio Grande do Norte, at the instance of Dr. Juvenal Lamartine, the newly elected governor, voted to enfranchise its women. Dr. Maria Luiza Bittencourt, a young woman of 25, who is a member of the State Legislature of Bahia, has recently informed the Pan American Union that 18 of the 20 States in Brazil have elected women to their legislatures, and that the new president of the State of Rio de Janeiro has appointed women to the portfolios of Labor and Education in his cabinet.

Theoretically, however, the Republic of Uruguay was the first of all American nations to recognize the right of women to vote, for in its constitution of 1917 their right to vote and hold office in the nation or municipality or both was acknowledged, although it could become effective only by the favorable action of a two-thirds majority of the total membership of each chamber of Congress. Such action was not taken until December 16, 1932, when a decree provided for changes in the electoral laws made necessary by the increased number of voters. The law provided for women's participation in the election scheduled for 1934. That election was not held, but a new constitution was adopted on March 24 of that year. After stating, in article 65, that natural citizens are all men and women born within the nation, it goes on to say in article 68 that every citizen shares the sovereignty of the nation and as such is a voter and qualified to hold office in the cases and forms which may be designated. Under certain circumstances the constitution also gives the vote to foreign women, for article 67 provides: "Foreign men and women, when married, and of good repute, have the right to vote without first having to become legal citizens if, having capital invested or property in the country, or exercising a profession or industry, they have made the Republic their habitual residence for at least 15 years."

The election held in Cuba on January 10, 1936, gave women the first opportunity to exercise a right granted them nearly two years before. The provisional constitution of February 3, 1934, had stated that they were eligible to vote, and this article was retained in the constitution now in effect, adopted on June 12, 1935. As a result of the 1936 elections, six women were elected to the House of Representatives which met on April 6, and others as mayors and members of municipal councils.

The women of Chile won a partial victory in their effort to obtain the ballot when President Alessandri signed law no. 5357 of January 15, 1934, on the organization and government of municipalities. The new legislation provided that, in addition to the general register for men, there should be established a municipal register, open to Chilean

women and to foreigners, both men and women, who had lived more than five consecutive years in the country and fulfilled the requirements of the general register. Registration began on the following May 15 and the first municipal elections thereafter were held April 7, 1935. More than 20 women were elected to municipal councils throughout the Republic on that occasion. Decree-law no. 320 of May 20, 1931, had provided for two additional registers, one for property-owners, including Chilean men and women and foreign male residents paying real estate taxes, the other for license holders, Chilean men and women and resident foreign men licensed to practice a profession, trade, or business. Although registration was authorized by a law of the following February, no municipal elections were held in Chile until 1935.

Peru is another country where women have been granted the partial ballot. While article 84 of the constitution of 1933 limits citizenship to male Peruvians, article 86 states, "The right of suffrage is enjoyed by citizens who can read and write; and, in municipal elections, by Peruvian women who are of age, are or have been married, and by mothers although they have not reached their majority."

In Argentina a bill to grant the vote to women passed the Chamber of Deputies in 1932, but since it did not pass the Senate, it was never enacted into law. The province of San Juan, however, permits women to vote, and at the elections held July 22, 1934, Dr. Ema Acosta, a young lawyer, was elected to the provincial legislature. Dr. Acosta had the honor of being the first woman to hold such an office in Argentina.

Contrasted with the above-mentioned countries are Colombia, the Dominican Republic, and Guatemala, whose constitutions (of 1886, 1935, and 1879 [amended 1935], respectively), definitely limit the suffrage to male nationals. In the Dominican Republic, however, Dominican women were allowed by a decree of November 22, 1933, to go to the polls at the 1934 election and indicate whether or not they wished the suffrage. Over 90,000 women took advantage of this privilege and only 9 voted no; but so far no action has been taken on this plebiscite.

In the constitutions of the 11 remaining countries, members of the Pan American Union, the term used is "all nationals," which heretofore has been taken to mean "all male nationals."

That the term "all nationals" may be construed to include women is the stand recently taken by the Government of Mexico. Article 34 of the constitution states: "All Mexicans are citizens of the Republic who also fulfill the following requisites: 1, are 18 years old if married, or 21 if not, and have an honorable means of livelihood." The

question of this interpretation had been raised before, one instance being the study by Señorita Elodia Cruz F., in *Universidad de México* for October 1931. Soon after President Cárdenas took office, Señora Margarita Robles de Mendoza, of the Unión de Mujeres Americanas and the Inter-American Commission of Women, asked him, apropos of the appointment of Señorita Palma Guillén as Minister of Mexico to Colombia, whether article 34 should not be interpreted as giving citizenship rights to Mexican women. The point was referred to the Department of Government, which replied on March 20, 1935, that in its opinion there were no reasons, technical or otherwise, for denying Mexican women citizenship in the Republic. The matter was taken up again by President Cárdenas in his message to Congress on September 1 of the same year, when he said: "A necessary consequence of this plan [for unifying the working masses] has been the recognition by the National Revolutionary Party that the working woman has the right to take part in the elections, since the constitution puts her on an equal footing with man, a fact confirmed by some of the contributory legislation in force: the civil laws, which give her the same prerogatives as man; the labor laws, which grant equal rights; and agrarian laws, which concede to her equal benefits." In the primaries held on April 5, 1936, when candidates were selected to represent the National Revolutionary Party as senators in the National Congress, governors of several States, and deputies in local legislatures, women were allowed to participate in the voting. According to the Mexican newspapers, 2,750 women voted in the Federal District.

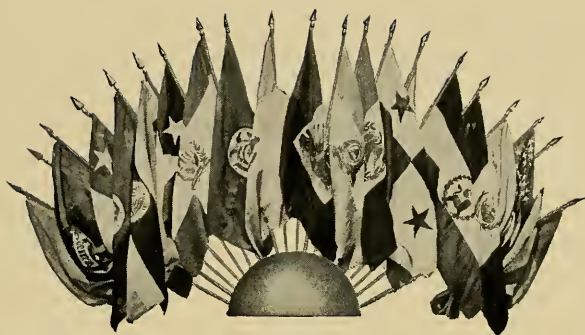
Although Paraguay was one of four nations signing an equal rights treaty in Montevideo at the time of the meeting of the Seventh International Conference of American States, the government of that Republic has not yet ratified it nor taken any action to grant suffrage or other equality of treatment. The action taken with regard to women's suffrage by Cuba, Ecuador, and Uruguay, the other signatory powers to this treaty, has already been discussed. The treaty, which states that "the contracting States agree that upon the ratification of this treaty men and women shall have equal rights throughout the territory subject to their respective jurisdictions", requires by article 2 the ratification of at least two States before it can become effective. No word of the deposit of any ratification with the Government of Uruguay, the depository, has been received at the Pan American Union.

For women to play an active and intelligent role in public life is wholly in accord with Spanish tradition. From early times sex has been no bar to self-expression by a capable woman, as ruler or subject, scholar, saint, or reformer. Therefore the fact that

women were, technically, non-citizens in many Spanish-American countries did not prevent their Governments from appointing able women to represent them at international conferences or in other ways. At the Second Pan American Child Congress, for instance, held in Montevideo in May 1919, the Governments of Argentina, Cuba, and the United States each included a woman among the official delegates. Fully accredited diplomats include, besides Señora Guillén, already mentioned, Mrs. Ruth Bryan Owen, United States Minister to Denmark. The United States also has several women in the consular service, and Brazil is said to boast of six. The universally known Chilean poet Gabriela Mistral is honorary consul in Lisbon, after having represented her country in the Institute of Intellectual Cooperation of the League of Nations, and in Madrid. In 1934 the President of Nicaragua appointed two women to the consular service of his country in the United States.

The Seventh International Conference of American States, which met in Montevideo in December 1933, numbered among its delegates Señorita María F. González of Paraguay, Miss Sophonisba P. Breckinridge of the United States, and Señora Sofía A. V. de Demicheli, besides several technical advisors.





PAN AMERICAN UNION NOTES

GOVERNING BOARD

Commission of Experts on the Codification of International Law.—The Committee on the Codification of International Law, consisting of the Ambassador of Chile and the Ministers of Guatemala and the Dominican Republic, met on Tuesday, April 7, to canvass the votes cast for the candidates to serve on the Commission of Experts on the Codification of International Law, provided for in the resolution of the Seventh International Conference of American States. The results were reported the following day at a session of the Governing Board.

A resolution of the Seventh International Conference of American States on the codification of international law provided that each Government member of the Union should submit a list of five qualified officials or ex-officials of its Foreign Office or professors or jurists who are specialists in international law. The complete list, made up of all the nominations, was submitted to the Governments, each of which voted for seven persons, to constitute the first commission of experts. It was stipulated in the resolution that each of the two great systems of jurisprudence of this hemisphere must be represented by at least one person.

As a result of the examination of votes the following were elected members of the commission of experts: Dr. Victor M. Maúrtua (Peru), Dr. Alberto Cruchaga Ossa (Chile), Dr. Carlos Saavedra Lamas (Argentina), Dr. Luis Anderson Morúa (Cost Rica), Dr. Eduardo Suárez (Mexico), Dr. Afranio de Mello Franco (Brazil), and Dr. J. Reuben Clark (United States).

The resolution of the Seventh Conference further provided that the first meeting of the commission of experts should take place as soon as possible at the Pan American Union. The resolution did not specify by whom the first meeting of the commission shall be convened, and it is assumed that the framers of the resolution contemplated that

this function should be performed by the Governing Board. In order that the members of the commission may have adequate time to make arrangements to attend the meeting, and at the same time to have the commission meet with as little delay as possible, it was recommended that the commission be invited to meet at the Pan American Union on Monday, November 16, 1936.

As a result of the balloting and the drawing of lots at the session of the Governing Board on April 8, the order in which the alternates shall serve in place of the seven members designated as members of the Commission of Experts, is as follows: Dr. Edwin M. Borchard (United States), Dr. Epitacio Pessoa (Brazil), Dr. Raul Fernandes (Brazil), Dr. Cosme de la Torriente (Cuba), Dr. Celestino Farrera (Venezuela), Dr. Rodrigo Octavio (Brazil), Dr. Teófilo Piñeyro Chain (Uruguay), and Dr. Adrián Recinos (Guatemala).

COLUMBUS MEMORIAL LIBRARY

Recent acquisitions.—Prof. Anibal Mattos, editor of the series of Brazilian books being published under the title *Bibliotheca Mineira de Cultura*, has recently sent to the Library several of his latest works. The Library already has three volumes of this series (listed in the September 1935 BULLETIN). This new shipment contained six additional volumes of the series and eight volumes of Prof. Mattos' works published separately. Among the interesting titles in the series are Prof. Mattos' *Monumentos historicos, artisticos e religiosos de Minas Geraes*, *Joseph de Anchieta*, and the second edition of *O sabio Dr. Lund e a prehistoria americana*; the second edition of *Anchieta e a medicina*, by Prof. Lopes Rodrigues; *Historia do Bispado de Marianna (Historia da civilização mineira, primeira parte)* by Dr. Diogo de Vasconcellos; and the anthropological study by Dr. Arnaldo Cathoud entitled *A raça da Lagôa Santa e o pleistoceno americano*. Included in the remaining works of Mattos received are *As artes do desenho no Brasil*; *Mestre Valentim e outros estudos* and three dramas, *Jesús na Bethania*, *Almas solitarias*, and *Anita Garibaldi*.

Another Brazilian gift was that of Hildebrando Accioly, well-known Brazilian international lawyer and diplomat. It is his *O reconhecimento do Brasil pelos Estados Unidos da America*. In this he discusses the history of the recognition of Brazilian independence by the United States, a question of vital importance in the first part of the nineteenth century, and one of moment in connection with the Monroe Doctrine. Sr. Accioly spent part of his diplomatic career in Washington, where he was counselor of the Brazilian Embassy in 1933-34. After a post in Europe, in June 1935 he was appointed chief of the political and diplomatic division of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Rio de Janeiro.

The first number of a review published by the Universidad Nacional del Litoral (Argentine Republic), entitled *Universidad*, made its appearance with the October 1935 issue. The publication includes a *Crónica universitaria*, devoted especially to university work in the Republic, but its prime purpose is the encouragement of cultural, humanistic, and scientific endeavors through the publication of articles by national and foreign authors.

Additional books are listed below:

Primera conferencia nacional sobre analfabetismo, reunida en Buenos Aires, en octubre y noviembre de 1934. Antecedentes, actas y conclusiones. Buenos Aires, Talleres gráficos de la penitenciaría nacional, 1935. 436 p. 26½ cm. [This conference report was received from Dr. Juan B. Terán, a delegate of the Ministry of Justice and Public Instruction to the conference. He also included in the shipment two of his works, *Diálogos*, and *Lo gótico, signo de Europa*, thus completing the file in the library of all of his books in print. Dr. Terán is the founder of the University of Tucumán and author of various educational, cultural and historical works. A brief survey of the proceedings of the anti-illiteracy conference shows that its larger meaning embraced the betterment of the populace through education and methods of improving present educational conditions.]

O reconhecimento do Brasil pelos Estados Unidos da América [por] Hildebrando Accioly São Paulo, Companhia editoria nacional, 1936. 180 p. 19 cm. (Bibliotheca pedagógica brasileira. Série V, Brasiliana. vol. Iv.)

Homenaje de la Universidad de Chile a su ex-rector don Domingo Amunátegui Solar en el 75° aniversario de su nacimiento Santiago de Chile, Imprenta universitaria de Valenzuela Basterrica y cia., 1935. 2 v. 26 cm. Contents.—Tomo I: Palabras del rector de la Universidad de Chile. Don Domingo Amunátegui Solar. Su vida y sus obras. *Historia*.—Las cuatro fundaciones magallánicas, por Armando Braun Menéndez. Período de zozobras, por Agustín Edwards. El nuevo concepto de la historia, por Francisco A. Encina. Límites de la gobernación de Juan Ortiz de Zárate, por Enrique de Gandía. El puerto de Santa María de Buen Aire (1536) y la ciudad de la Trinidad (1580), por R. de Lafuente Machain. El padre Vitoria y el justo título de los reyes de España a las Indias, por Roberto Levillier. Un capítulo de la historia diplomática de Chile, por Ricardo Montaner Bello. El método cultural histórico, por Aureliano Oyarzún. Las tentativas para la colocación de un empréstito chileno en los Estados Unidos (1818–19), por Eugenio Pereira Salas. El monasterio de Guadalupe, por Carlos Pereyra. Del gobierno parlamentario al sistema presidencial. Un capítulo de nuestra historia política, por Aleibiades Roldán. La población de Valparaíso durante los primeros tres siglos de su existencia, por Luis Thayer Ojeda. La Cofradía del Buen Aire establecida en Sevilla en 1561, por José Torre Revello. Genealogía.—Genealogía chilena, por Guillermo de la Cuadra Gormaz. Información genealógica de Juan Ortiz de Zárate, por Enrique de Gandía. Origen de las antiguas familias de Chillán, 1580–1800, por Gustavo Opazo Maturana. Tomo II: *Biografía*.—Don José Arrieta, por Luis Enrique Azarola Gil. Don José Toribio Medina. Los primeros años; la formación intelectual, por Guillermo Feliú Cruz. Don Domingo Amunátegui Solar, por Antonio Gómez Restrepo. El rectorado de don Domingo Amunátegui Solar, por Enrique Marshall. La misión a la república del Plata, de don Diego Barros Arana, por Carlos Orrego Barros. Piezas para la legitimación de O'Higgins, por Raúl Silva Castro. Algo más sobre la patria y la vida del autor del Purén indómito, por Tomás Thayer Ojeda. Para la biografía de Hernán Cortés, por Rafael Heliodoro Valle.

Alejandro Aguiet, por Julio Vicuña Cifuentes. *Literatura*.—Ercilla y el derecho internacional, por Alberto Cruchaga Ossa. Un amigo de Blest Gana: José Antonio Donoso, por Ricardo Donoso. Cervantes: Jurispericia.—Teología.—Medicina.—Geografía, por Aníbal Echeverría y Reyes. Una época bonaerense: El Ochenta, por Arturo Giménez Pastor. Algunas influencias perceptibles en la obra de Manuel José Othón, por Manuel Pedro González. Sobre un plagio de la Rochefoucauld a Cervantes, por Julio Saavedra Molina. Cuentistas chilenas del siglo xx, por Raúl Silva Castro. Pedro Prado, por Arturo Torres Ríoseco. *Educación*.—Juan Luis Vives y los humanistas de su tiempo ante el problema de la enseñanza del latín, por Rodolfo Oroz. La educación popular en Chile, por Benjamín Oviedo. Universidades modernas, por Julio Saavedra Molina. Adhesiones a este homenaje. [Don Domingo Amunátegui Solar, after receiving his law degree from the Universidad de Chile, returned there as a professor of philosophy, served as dean of the School of Philosophy, and was Minister of Justice and Public Instruction prior to becoming rector of the university in 1911. The honors credited to him show the esteem in which he is held; the long list of his works indicates the diversity and profundity of his knowledge. Some representative titles are: *La sociedad chilena del siglo xviii* (in three volumes, 1901-4); *Bosquejo histórico de la literatura chilena* (1915); *Nacimiento de la república de Chile* (1930); and *Historia social de Chile* (1932).]

Recursos minerales no-metálicos de Chile, por Tomás Vila. . . . Santiago de Chile [Imprenta "Rapid"] 1936. viii, [7]-435, [19] p. tables, fold. diagr. 22½ cm. Contents: Generalidades. Distribución geográfica. Utilización. Explotación y beneficio. Especificaciones. Producción. Precios. Mercados. Bibliografía. [Sr. Vila is connected with the Department of Mines and Petroleum of the Chilean Ministry of Promotion, by which department this publication is made. The non-metallic minerals, so many of which are found in Chile, are here studied in full; the properties of each and their geographical distribution are given, in addition to other valuable facts. Some of the outstanding minerals found are asbestos, chalk, graphite, lime, mica, pumice, potash, slate, sulphur and sodium salts. For other countries, the author merely states whether the mineral is found there but for his native land he gives the approximate location and size of beds. He bases his study on his personal experiences and on studies of other mineralogists, published for the most part in scientific periodicals.]

Ensayo de bibliografía social de los países hispano-americanos [por] Moisés Poblete Troncoso. . . . Santiago de Chile [Talleres gráficos "La Nación", S. A.] 1936. 210 p. 23½ cm. [Sr. Poblete Troncoso has done much work on the social legislation of the Latin American countries. His contributions to the publications of the International Labor Office are well-known. The present work is divided into two parts. The first lists the literature on social subjects of 18 countries of Latin America and Puerto Rico, and the second contains a list of works arranged under such topics as industrial accidents, contracts, cooperation, industrial hygiene, work of women and children, cost of living, social insurance, etc. Many entries in the latter section are annotated.]

Estudios sobre Gabriela Mistral [por] Raúl Silva Castro, precedidos de una biografía. Santiago de Chile, Editorial Zig-zag, 1935. xvi, 253 p. 21½ cm. [This is the most complete study to date on the famous Chilean poet. In an especially interesting chapter the author analyzes her vocabulary. A long annotated bibliography of her works and a bibliography of principal works consulted is added.]

En plena colonia. . . . [por] Aurelio Díaz Meza. Santiago, Editorial Nascimento, 1935. t. 5: 301 p. 23 cm. (*His Leyendas y episodios chilenos*, v. 10.) (Biblioteca selecta Nascimento, N° 9.) [This volume is the first of this famous series to be published since the death of the celebrated traditionist in 1933.]

The series of the *Leyendas y episodios chilenos* consists of 15 volumes divided into 3 sections of 5 volumes each. The first section is entitled *Crónicas de la conquista*; the second, *En plena colonia*; and the third, *Patria vieja y patria nueva*. These stirring tales bring to life the colorful characters of the Chilean colonial era.]

Ensayos biográficos [por] Carlos Martínez Silva. . . . Bogotá, Imprenta nacional, 1935. 241 p., 1 l. 24½ cm. (*His Obras completas*. Edición oficial hecha bajo la dirección de Luis Martínez Delgado. tomo VI.) [The latest volume of the complete works of Carlos Martínez Silva is a collection of biographies of the Colombians José María Vergara y Vergara, José María Samper, Pedro Justo Berrío, Juan Díaz Porlier, Sebastián Ospina, and Miguel Samper. The first three essays were previously published in the "Biblioteca popular" series in Bogotá, in 1895.]

Cuba antes de Colón, por M. R. Harrington. Traducción de A. del Valle y F. Ortiz. E, *Historia de la arqueología indocubana*, por Fernando Ortiz. . . . Habana, Cultural, S. A. [etc.] 1935. t. 1: xx, 290 p., 1 l. plates, fold. maps, diagrs. (part fold.) 20 cm. (Colección de libros cubanos, vol. xxxii) [Mark Raymond Harrington has been interested since his youth in the study of Indian life throughout the United States and in Mexico and Cuba. The majority of his work has been done in connection with the Museum of the American Indian, Heye Foundation; he has also worked with other museums and organizations devoted to the study of indigenous cultures. *Cuba before Columbus* was published by the Museum of the American Indian in 1921 in two volumes as number 17 of its *Indian notes and monographs* series. Although a continuation was announced, no more has been published. This Spanish translation (*Cuba antes de Colón*) includes all the data found in the two volumes. Its publication as a contribution to the "Colección de libros cubanos" should prove of interest to Cuban readers. The *Historia de la arqueología indocubana* of Fernando Ortiz will be included in a later volume.]

Colección de cédulas reales dirigidas a la Audiencia de Quito, 1538-1600. Versión de Jorge A. Garcés G. Prólogo de J. Roberto Páez. Quito [Talleres tipográficos municipales] 1935. xx, 615 pp. 3 col. plates (ports.) 27½ cm. (Publicaciones del Archivo municipal. [VII]) [This latest publication of the Archivo Municipal of Quito, a series originated to commemorate the four-hundredth anniversary of the founding of the Ecuadorean capital in 1934, contains the communications from the Spanish Sovereigns to the Royal Audiencia in Quito. These documents are now preserved in the Supreme Court of Ecuador. In publishing them for historians and students of Spanish colonial administration Sr. Garcés uses modern Spanish.]

Situación del niño en la legislación ecuatoriana. . . . [por] Emilio Uzcátegui [García]. Quito [Talleres gráficos nacionales] 1935. 186, [2] p. 20 cm. [Dr. Uzcátegui presented this study as his thesis for a doctorate in jurisprudence at the Universidad Central in Quito; he has long been interested in children and education. The work aims to show the position of children in Ecuadorean law; it is based on the Constitution, codes and laws.]

Directorio, comercial, industrial y profesional de la república de Guatemala. *Commercial, industrial, and professional directory of the republic of Guatemala* 1935-36. Compilado y editado por: Compiled and edited by: Manuel Antonio Pilon. Guatemala [Centro editorial, S. A., 1935] cover-title, [18], 262 p. illus. 21 cm. [This new commercial directory of Guatemala has received the approval of the chamber of commerce and industry of Guatemala. In addition to the classified section the directory contains data on the climate, products and population of cities of each department, notes on the principal minerals of Guatemala, statistics of production, exports and imports, a directory of the consular service, and custom-house regulations.]

Ensayo histórico sobre el derecho constitucional de Nicaragua [por] Emilio Álvarez. . . . [Managua, Tipografía "La prensa"] 1936. 2 p. l., [iii]-xiii p., 1 l., 134 p., 1 l., 410 p. 2 fold. maps (1 col.) 22 cm. [The first part of this work is devoted to a political history of Nicaragua since its first discovery by the Spaniards, a discussion of its various constitutions, and a long chapter on the boundaries of the republic. The second part contains the texts of the Spanish constitutions of 1808 and 1812 under which the Central American countries and other Spanish colonies were governed shortly prior to their independence, all the constitutions of Nicaragua, and decrees and laws amending them.]

La doctrina americana del uti possidetis de 1810 (un estudio de derecho internacional público americano) [por] B. Checa Drouet. Prólogo del profesor Antonio Sánchez de Bustamante y Sirvén. . . . Lima, Librería e imprenta Gil, S. A., 1936. 154 p., 1 l. front. (port.) 17½ cm. [The present work is the first to be published by the author on the topic "Defensa de la paz". The doctrine of *uti possidetis*, based on the Roman law concerning possession, is well-known to students of international law. Señor Checa Drouet gives a full history of the doctrine in America.]

Oceanic birds of South America; a study of species of the related coasts and seas, including the American quadrant of Antarctica based upon the Brewster-Sanford collection in the American museum of natural history, by Robert Cushman Murphy. Illustrated from paintings by Francis L. Jaques, photographs, maps, and other drawings. . . . New York, The American museum of natural history, 1936. 2 v. col. fronts., plates (part col.), tables, maps. 27 cm. [The Brewster-Sanford expedition worked for 5 years, from 1912 to 1917, collecting. The expedition was under the guidance of Mr. Rollo Howard Beck. In addition to this expedition, the work of the author's South Georgia expedition during 1912-1913 and later expeditions made between 1919 and 1934 by Murphy, J. G. Correia, F. L. Jaques, V. C. Heilner, Chapman, Chapin, Cherrie, Crocker and others furnished the basis for this long, complete descriptive work of the oceanic birds of South America. In all, 183 species and subspecies are discussed. The greater part of the work is devoted to life histories of the birds. Part I, however, entitled "The physical environment", gives the stories of the numerous expeditions and the geographic background, discusses hydrology in relation to oceanic birds, and includes a section covering an imaginary voyage known as "an ornithological circumnavigation of South America" in which the author takes the reader not only around the continent but to many oceanic islands. Of the many interesting illustrations the 16 beautifully colored plates are outstanding. A 32-page bibliography and a detailed index supplement the work.]

The following magazines are new or have been received in the library for the first time:

Boletín agrícola-industrial de la provincia de San Juan, Ministerio de hacienda. San Juan, 1935. Año 1, Nos. 6 y 7, junio y julio 1935. 82 p. 16x23 cm. Bi-monthly. Address: Ministerio de Hacienda, San Juan, Argentina.

Izquierda; crítica y acción socialista. Buenos Aires, 1935. Año 1, N° 7, septiembre 1935. 40 p. 18x27 cm. Monthly. Address: 25 de Mayo 67—5° piso, Buenos Aires, República Argentina.

Archivos do Instituto de biologia vegetal. Rio de Janeiro, 1935. Vol. 2, N° 1, setembro 1935. 156 p. 19x27 cm. Quarterly. Address: Jardim Botânico, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

Cooperar; órgão official do Centro de estudos e divulgação do cooperativismo. São Paulo, 1936. Anno 1, N° 1, janeiro 1936. 10 p. 21x31 cm. Monthly. Address: Caixa postal 2806, São Paulo, Brazil.

Archivos chilenos de morfología. Santiago de Chile, 1935. Tomo 1, N° 2, octubre 1935. 502 p. 19x28 cm. Irregular. Editor: Prof. Dr. Gustavo Girón L. Address: Universidad de Chile, Santiago de Chile.

Boletín de la dirección general de protección de menores; revista de psicología, pedagogía, derecho y psiquiatría. San Bernardo, 1935. Año 3, N° 7, septiembre 1935. [110] p. 18x26 cm. Irregular. Address: Dirección general de protección de menores, Santiago de Chile.

Campo y montaña; órgano de la producción agrícola, ganadera e industria maderera del sur de Chile. Temuco, 1935. Año 1, N° 1, noviembre 1935. 49 p. 18½x26 cm. Monthly. Editor; Luis Soto. Address; Claro Solar 776, Temuco, Chile.

Cultura comercial; revista que valoriza al lector. Valparaíso, 1935. Año 1, N° 4, octubre-noviembre 1935. 64 p. 19x26 cm. Editor: Italo Compsoto S. Address: Casilla 6, Valparaíso, Chile.

Revista diplomática y social. Santiago de Chile, 1935. Año 1, N° 1, octubre 1935. [42] p. 26x39 cm. Editors: Enrique Villamil, Concha y Eugenio García Perate. Address: Casilla 2503, Santiago de Chile.

Revista colombiana de biología criminal; dedicada a la cruzada moderna contra la delincuencia y por la profilaxia criminal. Bogotá, 1935. Año 1, N° 1, septiembre-octubre 1935. 96 p. 20x26 cm. Editor: Dr. Francisco Bruno. Address, Penitenciaria Central, Bogotá, Colombia.

Revista rotaria; órgano del club rotario de Cartagena. Cartagena, 1935. Año 1, N° 5, noviembre 1935. 32 p. 21x31½ cm. Monthly. Address: Cartagena, Colombia.

Revista del centro nacional de agricultura. San José, 1936. Año 1, Nos. 1-2, enero y febrero 1936. 32 p. 17½x26½ cm. Bi-monthly. Address; Apartado de correo 746, San José, Costa Rica.

Boletín de los servicios públicos de la República de Cuba; órgano oficial de la consultoría de los servicios públicos. Habana, 1936. Año 1, N° 1, enero 1936. 32 p. 22 x 29½ cm. Address: O'Reilly 11, Depto. 313, Habana, Cuba.

Continente; revista ilustrada. Habana, 1935. Año 1, N° 12, diciembre 1935. 82 p. 22x29½ cm. Monthly. Editor: Carlos A. Ayala. Address: Nova Scotia 213, Habana, Cuba.

Revista bibliográfica cubana. Habana, 1936. Año 1, N° 1, enero-febrero 1936. 54 p. 16x24½ cm. Bi-monthly. Editor: Lorenzo Rodríguez Fuentes. Address: Obispo 98, Habana, Cuba.

El ejército constitucional, revista oficial. Habana, 1936. Año 1, N° 2, febrero 1936. 63 p. 28x39 cm. Monthly. Address: Prado 103, esquina a Teniente Rey, Habana, Cuba.

Atlahunka. San Salvador, 1935. Año 2, N° 17, diciembre 1935. 26 p. 25x35 cm. Monthly. Editors: José Manuel Arévalo, Salvador Rosales Montenegro. Address; San Salvador, El Salvador.

Boletín del archivo general del gobierno. Guatemala, 1935. Tomo 1, N° 1, octubre 1935. 76 p. 17x26 cm. Quarterly. Editor: J. Joaquín Pardo. Address: Secretaría de gobernación y justicia, Cuarta Avenida Norte No. 4, Guatemala, Guatemala.

L'Education sans pleurs ou L'E. S. P. Revue; organe de vulgarisation et d'intérêt pédagogique. Port-au-Prince, 1936. Année 1, N° 1, janvier 1936. 48 p. 16x25 cm. Monthly. Editor: A. V. Carré. Address: Rue Dr. Aubry 1607, Port-au-Prince, Haiti.

Boletín del departamento forestal y de caza y pesca. México, 1935. Año 1, N° 1, septiembre-octubre 1935. 212 p. 17x24 cm. Bi-monthly. Address: México, D. F., México.

Comercio de México; órgano oficial de la Dirección general de cooperativas y comercio de la Secretaría de la economía nacional. México, 1935. Tomo 1, N° 15, noviembre 1935. 32 p. 20x29 cm. Monthly. Address: México, D. F., México.

Edificación; órgano de la escuela superior de construcción. San Jacinto, D. F. Tomo 2, N° 1, julio-agosto 1935. 32 p. 23x33 cm. Monthly. Editor: José Gómez Tagle. Address: San Jacinto, D. F., México.

U. G. B. [Universidad Gabino Barreda]; revista de cultura moderna. México, 1936. Enero 1935. 112 p. 17x23 cm. illus. Monthly. Editor: Alejandro Carrillo. Address: Apartado 642, México, D. F., México.

Universidad; mensual de cultura popular. México, 1936. Tomo 1, N° 1, febrero 1936. 56 p. 23x30 cm. illus. Monthly. Editor: Miguel N. Lira. Address: Universidad Nacional, Justo Sierra 16, México, D. F., México.

Revista de derecho. Managua, 1936. Año 1, N° 1, enero 1936. 82 p. 16x24 cm. Monthly. Editor: Ramón Romero. Address: Casilla 14, Managua, Nicaragua.

Acercamiento. Panama, 1935. Año 2, N° 17, diciembre 1935. 60 p. 24x31 cm. Monthly. Editor: Olmedo del Busto. Address: Avenida Norte 11, Panama, Panama.

Boletín de la biblioteca municipal de Lima. Lima, 1935. Año 1, N° 1, noviembre 1935. 75 p. 17½x24½ cm. Monthly. Editor: Ricardo Palma S. Address: Lima, Peru.

Revista histórica; órgano del Instituto histórico del Perú. Lima, 1935. Tomo 9, Entrega 4, 1935. [157] p. 18x25 cm. Quarterly. Editor: Carlos Alberto Romero. Address, Lima, Peru.

Tierra; órgano de la Asociación rural del Perú. Lima, 1935. Año 2, N° 74, 15 de diciembre 1935. 12 p. 29½x44 cm. Weekly. Editor: José Angel Escalante. Address: Azangaro 270, Lima, Peru.

Boletín de la asociación venezolana de productores de cacao. Caracas, 1936. Año 1, N° 1, 31 de enero 1936. 46 p. 15x22½ cm. Monthly. Address: Apartado 1871, Caracas, Venezuela.

Revista interamericana de sociología. Caracas, 1936. Tomo 1, N° 1, enero-marzo 1936. 76 p. 16x23 cm. Quarterly. Editor: José Rafael Mendoza. Address: Apartado 643, Caracas, Venezuela.

Universidad; publicación de la Universidad nacional del Litoral. Santa Fe, 1935. [N°] 1, octubre de 1935. 221 p. 23½x16 cm. Secretario general: Dr. Ángel S. Caballero Martín. Address: Universidad nacional del Litoral, Bulevar Pellegrini 2750, Santa Fe, República Argentina.

Word has come to the Library that *Servicio social*, the publication of the Escuela de Servicio Social of the Junta de Beneficencia of Santiago, Chile, suspended publication with the number for October-December 1935. The first issue was that of March-June 1927.

PAN AMERICAN PROGRESS

RECIPROCAL TRADE AGREEMENT BETWEEN COLOMBIA AND THE UNITED STATES

The reciprocal trade agreement between the United States and Colombia signed at Washington, D. C. on September 13, 1935, was proclaimed on April 20, 1936. A summary of the agreement, which will enter into force on May 20, 1936, appears in the November 1935, issue of the BULLETIN.

PRESIDENTIAL MESSAGES

GUATEMALA.—At the opening session of the National Legislative Assembly of Guatemala on March 1, 1936, President Jorge Ubico reported on the state of the nation during the previous year. "The amendments to the constitution passed by the last Constituent Assembly which met during last May, June and July," he said, "have given greater effectiveness to the action of the Government in the different fields of its endeavors. . . .

"Relations with the other Central American countries have attained a high degree of genuine cordiality. By the middle of the year the demarcation of the boundary with Honduras had been completed, in conformity with the award of January 23, 1933, a task carried out by the Governments of both countries in the spirit of true and loyal understanding. A mixed commission of Guatemalan and Salvadorean engineers finished last December preliminary work on the demarcation of our boundary with El Salvador, as agreed to by both Governments at the end of 1934. . . .

"The organization of sanitary services was noticeably improved during the year. The sanitary corps of 12 departments were provided with medical and surgical equipment, and a permanent commission was established to fight onchocerciasis. The antimalarial campaign was intensified, so that cases were confined to the mild type. . . . The division of epidemiology was made responsible for issuing the prenuptial certificates required by recent legislation. Hospitals throughout the Republic cared for 37,316 patients during the year.

"Schools, barracks, and jails cooperated in teaching children and adults to read and write. Slowly but steadily the number of illiterates is being reduced. . . . In the schools 39,290 pupils were taught to



THE LEGISLATIVE PALACE GUATEMALA CITY



Courtesy of Schlubach, Sapper & Co.

THE COFFEE INDUSTRY, GUATEMALA

The economic welfare of the country is dependent to a large extent upon its chief agricultural product, coffee. Coffee pickers are shown arriving at a delivery station for weighing the berries.

read and write, in the barracks 2,103 soldiers, and in the jails 443 prisoners. . . .

"The state of the Public Treasury during the past fiscal year shows that economic conditions in the country are steadily improving. The revenues collected amounted to 9,643,622.58 quetzales, an increase of 1,040,689.86 quetzales, or 12 percent, over those for 1933-34. . . . Administrative expenditures for the fiscal year 1934-35 amounted to 9,071,683.43 quetzales, giving a surplus of 571,939.13 quetzales, which was used to meet budgetary obligations whose payment was pending at the close of the fiscal year.

"Imports during 1935 were valued at 9,599,025 quetzales, an increase of 1,525,921 quetzales over those of 1934. Exports during the same year amounted to 12,471,330 quetzales, giving a favorable balance of 2,872,305 quetzales.

"The coffee crop totaled 930,400 quintals (quintal equals 101.43 pounds), of which 804,076 quintals were exported as clean coffee, and 9,111 in shell. Small producers received subsidies, proportionate to the size of their plantings, from the Central Coffee Bureau, which had obtained from the Central Bank of Guatemala a special credit for the purpose.

"The loans which the Government has been instrumental in arranging for agriculture, in order to prevent a diminution in quantity and quality of national products, are still being granted by the Central Bank of Guatemala. The amount loaned by the bank on rural properties amounted to almost a million quetzales in 1935. . . . These loans have not been limited to coffee, but are being spread systematically to other products. . . .

"The Central Bank has continued to purchase gold. During 1935 its gold holdings increased by 684,000 quetzales, so that it was able to maintain its metallic reserves at a higher level than that required by law. . . .

"Highways have been maintained in good condition, even during the rainy season. Over 215 miles of roads were completed and put into service in 1935, and more than 3,500 miles repaired. Work is in progress on 17 highways and 4 bridges. . . .

"Eight landing fields were opened during the year, at Zacapa; Escuintla; Los Cerritos, and Puerto de San José (Escuintla); San Luis (Petén); Monjas (Jalapa); Bananera (Izabal); and La Tinta (Alta Verapaz). . . .

"In agriculture emphasis was put on increased cultivation and improved crops. A special effort was made to introduce new crops, and to this end selected and acclimated seeds of forage crops were distributed, as well as oil-producing seeds, legumes, and seeds of fruit and forest trees. Preference was given to the cinchona tree, which was distributed in regions having a mild climate. Seeds of an excellent



THE CHEMICAL-AGRICULTURAL LABORATORY, GUATEMALA

Established some years ago, the laboratory has rendered valuable service to agriculture, industry, and commerce. Upper: The principal laboratory. Lower: Soil and fertilizer experiments.

quality of Arabian coffee were also distributed. From the nurseries of La Aurora Experiment Field 8,000 young trees were supplied for planting around government and city buildings and schools.

"The Chemical-Agricultural Laboratory did research on bleaching tobacco, manufacturing varnishes and paints, and refining sugar. In the laboratory's experiment field more varieties of sugarcane were planted and both there and on some private estates, fertilizers were tested and studied.

"During the year, 2,271 schools were in operation, with an attendance of 124,223 students. . . . The School of Physical Education, which functioned as a professional school, appeared for the first time in the budget. The Sports Division of the Department of Education included in its official activities supervision and encouragement of all phases of sport. . . ."

President Ubico concluded with a mention of his visits to different parts of the country, in which he had travelled nearly 1,500 miles. To his summary were appended detailed reports of the Cabinet members for the period.

EL SALVADOR.—President Maximiliano H. Martínez delivered his annual message before Congress on February 15, 1936. After referring to the demarcation of the boundary between his country and Guatemala, which was begun in 1935, he went on to speak of the educational progress in the Republic, especially the increase in normal courses offered, and referred to the Central American and Caribbean Olympic Games held from March 16 to April 5, 1935.

The reasons for passing the recent law dealing with electric light and power (see below) were briefly summarized in the message.

In discussing means of communication, President Martínez said that the installation of radiotelegraph and telephone apparatus was practically completed and connection with the rest of the world by those means was to be opened on March 1, 1936. The section of the Pan American Highway which crosses El Salvador, from Candelaria on the Guatemalan boundary to Pasaquina on that of Honduras, has been opened to service, although it will not be completely macadamized until 1939. Other important work in progress on existing roads includes straightening curves and lessening grades.

The President spoke of the importance of agriculture in El Salvador, and recommended the planting of certain crops, especially cotton, in sufficient amounts to satisfy the domestic market. He mentioned as one purpose of his Government the establishment of laboratories to manufacture vaccines and serums for the use of both doctors and veterinary surgeons.

The work of the Junta de Defensa Social was highly praised. This organization has carried out some of the aims of the Government,



THE NATIONAL PALACE, SAN SALVADOR

Federal offices and the national legislature are housed in this building.



THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT, SAN SALVADOR

especially by the erection of low-cost houses and the distribution of small plots of land among the needy. Several hundred families have been settled in this way, and others are being helped as fast as the resources of the board allow.

President Martínez also spoke at great length of the economic developments in the country; these have already been summarized in the BULLETIN (February 1936).—B. N.

PERU REGULATES WORK IN FREE GOLD-MINING AND PLACER ZONES

The Government of Peru has opened several gold mining and placer reservations¹ to public development and exploitation, subject to regulations issued on January 15, 1936. The Gold Mining Department of the Engineering Corps will be entrusted with the enforcement of the regulations, and will establish branch offices wherever conditions so require. As all the gold produced in free zones must be sold to the State, these branch offices will purchase it at the price paid by the Central Reserve Bank, "with no surcharge, other than the cost of transportation and insurance to Lima."

Protection is assured to the first occupant in the possession of a lot of not more than one hectare within the free zone, the Government granting him the right to dig or cut the soil, establish washing installations, canals, dikes, etc., and extract gold from detritic or alluvial deposits, also that found in the banks, shores and beds of rivers, as well as in lake valleys. Gold washers may also use the land for the construction of homes and for agriculture; they will be recognized as the rightful owners of all improvements made thereon so long as they use or occupy them. They will relinquish, however, all rights acquired upon the land, mines or improvements if they should suspend or abandon their work for a period of more than six months, excepting cases of *force majeure*; and in such event the land will again be free to be occupied by any other person. The Gold Mining Department of the Engineering Corps is called upon to take a census of the free-zone workers in each district where a purchasing branch office has been established; draw up a map of the region; compile statistical data on production; make surveys; report on general conditions; and give technical advice, free of charge, to the miners.

Foreigners who have established their residence in Peru for more than two years may engage in gold mining work, provided that they secure a special permit to be issued gratis by the local authorities in the district where the claim is located. In the application for this permit, which must be acted upon by the officials within a maximum

¹ Listed in Executive Resolution dated December 20, 1922. Published in *El Comercio*, Lima, December 2, 1936.



Photograph by W. V. Alford.



Courtesy Pan American-Grace Airways.

MINING IN PERU

These photographs illustrate two stages in the extraction of the mineral wealth of the country. Upper: Patio process workings were in general use prior to the introduction of the amalgamation process in treating ore in 1572. Lower: In 1934 mining machinery was transported by air from Cuzco to the inaccessible region of Huanacopampa, where rich gold-bearing gravels and ores have been worked for centuries.

period of 8 days, the alien must state his nationality, date of admittance to the country, civil status and past record. The permit is granted for a term of three years, after which the applicant must become a citizen of Peru if he desires to continue mining.—F. J. H.

GOVERNMENT REGULATION OF ELECTRIC POWER INDUSTRY IN EL SALVADOR

The electric power industry has been declared a public utility in El Salvador and placed under Government control in order to insure efficient service at moderate rates. A national commission (*Comisión Nacional de Electricidad*) has been created in accordance with law no. 177, promulgated January 6, 1936, to supervise all enterprises engaged in the production, transmission, and distribution of electric power for public use. The rates which these companies charge must be approved by the Chief Executive, who may modify them later if the commission so advises. Electric power enterprises are allowed a net profit equivalent to 12 percent of the valuation of their properties for distribution as dividends; if the net profit is higher the commission will recommend that lower rates be charged. These companies must pay the Government 5 percent of their gross income every month but will be exempt from all further taxes. The law considers all electric power enterprises in the country as Salvadorean and therefore subject to the laws of El Salvador.

The waterpower resources of El Salvador cannot be used to generate electricity except after a concession has been granted by the National Legislative Assembly. Enterprises now in operation may continue to function for 50 years without obtaining this concession, but they must declare their intention of complying with the regulations prescribed for the industry and submit to the Executive a general inventory of their properties and other information, including a financial statement for the previous year. Those who wish to establish new electric plants or expand those already established must submit an application to the Legislative Assembly and post a bond equivalent to 3 percent of the capital to be invested. The permission to expand services already established will expire at the same time as the concession for the original installation. Upon the expiration of the permits and concessions granted to electric power companies, the National Government will have the right to purchase these enterprises at a just price, to be determined by the commission in accordance with procedure established by law.

Commenting editorially on this legislation *La República*, a supplement of the Government's official gazette, says that "the Government rightly believes that the immediate regulation and the cheapening of electric light and power services in El Salvador are the key to the nation's future progress in many phases of its industries, economy, and civilization." As to the benefits to be derived from regulation,

it is expected that the rates charged throughout the country will be more or less uniform, and reasonable enough to "permit the use of electric light in the most humble homes as well as of electric power in small industries." Regulation is expected to "solve in a satisfactory manner the most reprehensible defect of the present electric light services, which are not only expensive but with a few exceptions so inefficient that at night certain streets remain in semidarkness despite three lamps to every block. Much the same thing happens in homes and hostelrys, because installations estimated for a certain voltage are supplied with a lower one and the lights therefore are weak; at other times the current is cut off altogether and the city is plunged into darkness for several minutes, thus causing serious traffic difficulties."—G. A. S.

THE FIGHT AGAINST CANCER IN EL SALVADOR AND CUBA

EL SALVADOR.—The alarming increase in the rate of mortality from cancer reported recently in the Republic of El Salvador has awakened a large number of prominent and public-spirited citizens to the urgent necessity of a broad campaign of a social, scientific and cultural nature, against the advances of that dread disease. Consequently, we find this progressive Central American country joining with Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Uruguay, Mexico, Cuba and other Latin American Republics in taking positive action and creating an appropriate organization in order to obtain as wide a range of prevention and control as is humanly possible.

At a meeting sponsored by the Public Welfare Society and attended by many prominent members of the medical profession, it was decided to organize an Anti-Cancer League, to work in every town and hamlet of the country. All local physicians will be called upon to cooperate effectively and enthusiastically in a national crusade, which will count upon the aid of civil and military authorities in Departments and municipalities. The corps of visiting nurses, whose work has been highly efficient in combating epidemics and contagious diseases, is expected to be of great value, particularly in an extensive educational campaign which will be undertaken as part of the anti-cancer crusade. The Board of directors of the new organization, which has the full support of the National Government, is headed by Dr. Alonso V. Velasco, the other members being Dr. Carlos González Bonilla and Dr. Arturo R. Reyes.

CUBA.—The work and achievements of the "League Against Cancer", which has been functioning in Cuba for the past 10 years, constitute an outstanding contribution to the fight against the disease which is being waged throughout the Western Hemisphere. Although it has been officially recognized as a "public service",

this splendid institution has been maintained from private sources. An annual benefit festival held for the purpose of raising funds has generally been a financial success.

The Cuban League Against Cancer purchases radium and scientific apparatus, publishes bulletins and magazines for physicians and for the education of the general public, and maintains accommodations for cancer patients in the Cancer Institute of the National Calixto García Hospital, in the Juan Bruno Zayas department of the Mercedes Hospital, and in other Habana hospitals, while its work in the interior is carried out through offices or *delegaciones* functioning at Santiago de Cuba, Caibarién, and Central Tacajó.

The League proudly reports that its intensive and continuous educational work among the people in all levels of Cuban society, instructing them as to the symptoms and treatment of cancer, has been highly successful, for it has undoubtedly played a most important part in the decrease of cancer mortality shown by official statistics in the past several years.—F. J. H.

SUMMER SCHOOL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CHILE

"The experiment was crowned with success and merits continuation." "Students from the most remote sections of Chile attended." "A spirit of cordiality and camaraderie between students and professors was the keynote of the session." These and similar editorial comments in the Santiago press testify to the success of the first Chilean summer school, established at Santiago under the auspices of the University of Chile. Over 500 students, representing nearly all the professional classes of Chile, were enrolled in the school. Classes were held in education, literature, history, economics, chemistry, sociology, botany, domestic and library science, etc. Thirty-five courses in all were offered. Classes were held from January 6 to February 1, 1936. Among the lecturers were some of the most distinguished Chilean professors as well as visiting scientists from Argentina, Peru, Uruguay, Mexico, Panama, and Venezuela. In view of the success of the first session plans are being made to make the school an annual affair and to attract foreign students.

PRIMARY EDUCATION IN CHILE DURING 1935

The General Bureau of Primary Education, in its report for the year 1935, stated that 3,544 primary schools had functioned during the year, with an enrollment of 422,033 pupils as of June 1. That marked an increase of 267 schools and 30,664 pupils over 1934. Fifteen new schools for adults brought the number of such institutions to 83, attended by 6,514 students. The number of private schools receiving financial aid from the Government, and therefore being under the supervision of the Bureau, was 901, with 75,690 pupils enrolled.

Emphasis was given to special training for rural school teachers. Supplementary courses in agriculture, given in Santiago and nine other cities, were taken by 180 teachers. Farm schools, established at the end of 1934, functioned normally during the year and with favorable results. Twenty-four professors, selected from different parts of the country, took a special course beginning July 1 to prepare themselves for teaching in such schools.

Six vocational schools for men, 18 for women, and 4 that are coeducational functioned during the year, besides 30 vocational classes in regular primary schools. Their total enrollment was 8,574 pupils, who made 24,200 articles valued at 133,000 pesos.

The report spoke of the varied work done by the Physical Education Division. Anthropometrical apparatus was installed in several districts of Santiago to register the physical development of the pupils. Special courses in swimming were offered men instructors in Santiago, and others in basketball given for men and women instructors at the Physical Education Institute. The week of November 25-30 was set aside as School Sports Week, when many school championships were decided.

The Bureau revised the normal school requirements during the year. Experience showed that the practice of admitting high school graduates to the normal schools and allowing them to graduate after taking a short course of supplementary studies, had not proved satisfactory. In the future, students must take the full 6-year course in the normal school in order to qualify for teaching certificates. Coeducational classes have been abolished in the Higher Normal School, and a Normal School for Men established in Copiapó. The latter measure, another evidence of the desire of the present Government for decentralization in administrative matters, is considered important because the school will provide the northern region with school teachers familiar with the local background and especially interested in promoting the welfare of the district. The J. Abelardo Núñez Normal School has been made a school for advanced studies, to serve as supplementary courses for teachers in active service and to prepare for executive positions in primary schools.

The question of school buildings is one to which the Bureau has given much attention. Of the 3,242 edifices in which primary classes are held, only 543 belong to the Government, and for the others almost 4,000,000 pesos in rent were paid during the past year. In view of the fact that this item in the budget is increasing yearly, because of the growth of the schools and the increased value of property, the Bureau has cooperated with the Ministers of the Treasury and of Education and the Administrator of the Workers' Insurance Fund in preparing a bill, now before Congress, for financing State ownership of school buildings.—B. N.

BRIEF NOTES

GUATEMALAN REPRESENTATIVE ON THE INTER-AMERICAN COMMISSION OF WOMEN.—On March 6, President Ubico appointed Srta. Ana R. Espinosa, leader in educational work, to represent Guatemala on the Inter-American Commission of Women, instead of Doña Irene de Peyré, who resigned due to ill health.

THE "UNIVERSITY OF THE AIR" IN VENEZUELA.—On January 4, 1936, the first lecture of the "University of the Air" was broadcast from the station Radio Caracas. The "university" was arranged by the National Writers Association as a means of spreading a knowledge of Venezuelan culture to all parts of the country. The directors, Señores Miguel Acosta Saignes and Julio Morales Lara, have invited anyone who wishes to do so to send original material to be broadcast. The programs will be heard every Wednesday and Saturday from 8 to 8.15 p. m.

ENFORCEMENT OF LABOR LAWS IN VENEZUELA.—A national labor bureau (*Oficina Nacional del Trabajo*) was established in Venezuela on February 29, 1936, through a decree issued on that date by President Eleazar López Contreras. The duties of the new bureau are to supervise the enforcement of labor laws now in effect and to compile the necessary data for the amendment of this legislation. The bureau will function under the Ministry of the Interior. Provision was also made in the decree for the appointment of five special labor inspectors in charge of enforcing the labor laws throughout the country.

THE FIRST MEETING OF THE PHYTOPATHOLOGISTS OF BRAZIL.—The first meeting of the phytopathologists of Brazil was held in Rio de Janeiro from January 20 to 25, 1936. Dr. A. A. Bitancourt, assistant director of the Instituto Biologico de São Paulo, was elected president of the conference.

Science reports in its issue of March 13 that "Papers were presented on the history of phytopathology in Brazil, the need for the development of phytopathology in Brazil, the teaching of phytopathology in Brazil, the organization of plant protection in various countries, fungus flora in Brazil, quarantines, and spraying machinery, as well as various papers on fungicides, specific plant disease problems and related subjects.

"Through the cooperation of Dr. J. Campos Porto, director of the Instituto de Biologia Vegetal do Rio, a special number of the official journal of the institute, *Rodriguesia*, will be dedicated to the proceedings of the meetings, and will contain the titles and abstracts of these papers or entire papers when short."

AMENDMENTS TO THE MINING CODE OF ECUADOR.—On February 12, 1936, amendments to the mining code of Ecuador, which states that all subsoil products are the property of the State, were issued by the Government. Henceforth, requests for registering claims for gold mining must be made to the Minister of Public Works and Mines, who is empowered to judge all cases on their merits. Concessions will be granted for a 50-year period only, and the holders will not only have to pay certain specified taxes but also, after five years, be obliged to give to the Government a certain percent—not less than 5 nor more than 20—of the gross production. The State will encourage the formation of incorporated companies with national capital by subscribing up to 50 percent of such capital. All concessions granted before 1930 and not being developed at the present time, and any granted after that year which have not been worked by 1941, will be considered to have lapsed.

Two days later new regulations, replacing those of 1932, were issued for the administration of mine inspection.

PROPOSED PAN AMERICAN POST-GRADUATE MEDICAL SCHOOL AND HOSPITAL.—Plans to establish a Pan American Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital in New York City, under the auspices of the Pan American Medical Association, are reported to be well advanced. The association has already accomplished much in the interchange of knowledge and the results of research between physicians of all the American Republics and Canada. It has also granted scholarships to young Latin American physicians for a year's post-graduate study in the United States, and hopes eventually to be able to offer one such scholarship to each country represented in the association. The school and hospital will be a nonprofit-making institution, with ample wards, out-patient clinics, research laboratories, amphitheatres for lecturing and teaching, and possibly living arrangements for scholarship students and nurses. It is hoped that similar institutions may later be established in other countries.

REGULATIONS FOR HOSPITAL PHYSICIANS IN ARGENTINA.—Regulations specifying the qualifications to be met by physicians wishing to specialize in hospital careers were issued by the Government of Argentina on October 21, 1935. There are six grades, the lowest being that of assistant physician, the highest, that of hospital superintendent. The latter post is open only to those who are hospital physicians.

REQUIRED HOSPITALIZATION FUND IN COSTA RICA.—According to decree no. 30 of December 10, 1934, the Banana Company of Costa Rica was to set aside 1 percent of the value of fruit delivered to it to cover the cost of hospitalization of workers in the banana industry.

Regulations issued for the decree on November 15, 1935, specified the amount of service workers were entitled to, the hospitals to which they were eligible, and other similar details.

ECUADOREAN DIVORCE LAW.—The Ecuadorean divorce law proclaimed by President Federico Páez on December 4, 1935, permits divorce by mutual consent of the parties and on other specified grounds liberalizing the former law. Mutual consent of the parties is implied if they have lived separately for more than three consecutive years. Divorce proceedings will be summary and oral. If the wife has not given grounds for divorce and lacks means of support she is entitled to one fifth of the husband's property. Divorce proceedings under the previous law were much more complicated, lengthier and costly than under the present one.

NECROLOGY

PABLO CABRERA.—At the age of 88 Monsignore Pablo Cabrera died on January 29, 1936, in Córdoba, Argentina. In addition to his clerical duties Mons. Cabrera had occupied the chair of Argentine ethnology in the University of Córdoba; he was also known for his studies of Argentine provincial history. His learning won for him membership in many learned societies both in his native country and abroad, as well as appointments to represent Argentina in international congresses. His fame as an orator was such that he was selected to deliver the address at the time of the signing of the Pacts of May between Argentina and Chile, in 1902, and the following year, as delegate of the University of Córdoba, he was one of the speakers at the dedication of the Christ of the Andes.

PABLO HURTADO.—With the death of Señor Pablo Hurtado on February 15, 1936, Nicaragua lost a learned teacher, an eminent geographer, and a distinguished member of the Nicaraguan Academies of Letters and of Geography and History. Señor Hurtado, who was 83 years old at the time of his death, had long ago ceased teaching, but even after his retirement he had served his country and the cause of education as Director General of Schools in Managua and Inspector of National Institutions.

OCCIDE JEANTY.—This outstanding Haitian musician, called "the creator of Haitian music," died in Port-au-Prince on January 28, 1936. M. Jeanty had written music which for nearly 40 years had inspired his fellow countrymen. Among his well-known compositions were *1804* (sometimes referred to as "the *Marseillaise* of Haiti"), *Marches Funèbres*, and *Les Vautours*.

MANUEL A. RODRÍGUEZ.—Brig. Gen. Manuel A. Rodríguez, Minister of War in the Argentine cabinet, died in Mar del Plata on February 24, 1936, a few days after his 56th birthday.

General Rodríguez entered the Military Academy when only 15, and early showed the promise fulfilled in later life. He had not only proved himself a valuable member of the national army, but also served with distinction abroad as military attaché in European legations and delegate to international conferences on military subjects. In 1926 he was made military expert for the preliminary disarmament commission and the permanent consultative commission at Geneva. When General Justo became President of Argentina in February 1932, General Rodríguez was appointed Minister of War in his cabinet, a post which he held until his death.

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BULLETIN OF THE

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JUNE 1936

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THE PAN AMERICAN UNION Washington, D. C.

L. S. ROWE, *Director General*

THE PAN AMERICAN UNION, originally known as the International Bureau of the American Republics, was established in the year 1890 in accordance with resolutions passed at the First International Conference of American States, held at Washington in 1889-90, and presided over by James G. Blaine, then United States Secretary of State. Its work was greatly expanded by resolutions of the Second Conference at Mexico in 1901; the Third, at Rio de Janeiro in 1906; the Fourth, at Buenos Aires in 1910; the Fifth, at Santiago, Chile, in 1923; the Sixth, at Habana, Cuba, in 1928; and the Seventh, at Montevideo, Uruguay, in 1933. It is an international organization created and maintained by the twenty-one American republics: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, the United States, Uruguay and Venezuela. Its purpose is to promote friendly intercourse, peace, and better understanding between the Republics of the American Continent. It is supported by annual contributions from all the countries, in amounts proportional to population. Its affairs are administered by a Director General and Assistant Director, elected by and responsible to a Governing Board composed of the Secretary of State of the United States and the representatives in Washington of the other American governments.

The administrative divisions of the Pan American Union are organized so as to carry out the purposes for which it was created. Special divisions have been created on foreign trade, statistics, finance, agricultural cooperation and travel, all of which maintain close relations with official and unofficial bodies in the countries, members of the Union. Particular attention is devoted to the development of closer intellectual and cultural relations among the nations of the American Continent, and an administrative division exists for this purpose. The Columbus Memorial Library contains 90,000 volumes and many maps. The BULLETIN of the Pan American Union, published monthly in English, Spanish and Portuguese, is the official organ of the institution.

The Pan American Union serves as the permanent organ of the International Conferences of American States, usually referred to as the Pan American Conferences. In addition to preparing the programs and regulations, the Union gives effect to the conclusions of the Conferences by conducting special inquiries and investigations and by convening or arranging for special or technical conferences in the intervals between the International Conferences.

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GENERAL ELEAZAR LÓPEZ CONTRERAS
PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF VENEZUELA.

On April 29, 1936, General López Contreras was inaugurated for a seven-year term.

GENERAL ELEAZAR LÓPEZ CONTRERAS PRESIDENT OF VENEZUELA

THE National Congress of Venezuela met in extraordinary session on April 25, 1936, to elect the President of the Republic for the 7-year term ending April 19, 1943. General Eleazar López Contreras was chosen almost unanimously, and on April 29 following took the oath of office in the Senate chamber. General López Contreras had been elected Provisional President after the death of President Juan Vicente Gómez on December 17, 1935, but pending the election had resigned in favor of Dr. Arminio Borjas, a member of the Supreme Court.

The new President of Venezuela has had a long and distinguished military career. It is largely due to his efforts that the Venezuelan Army is today a well-organized body with a fine corps of able and conscientious officers. He is also an author, with several works on history and military technique to his credit. One of his outstanding studies, which combines both subjects, is the volume entitled *Bolívar Conductor de Tropas* (Bolívar as a Military Leader).

President López Contreras enjoys the sympathy and support of his compatriots especially because of his civic virtues and the respect that he has always shown for law and order. From the time he assumed office last December, he proved capable of dealing firmly but not highhandedly with the problems arising in a period of transition such as the country was undergoing.

At the death of General Gómez, President López was Minister of War and the Navy; he had previously held the positions of Military Chief of Caracas, Military Chief of San Cristóbal, Director of War in the Ministry of War and the Navy, and representative of the Venezuelan Army at the celebration of the centenary of Peruvian independence in 1924. He has been decorated by his own and foreign Governments.



LUNCHEON IN HONOR OF DR. MIGUEL MARIANO GÓMEZ, AS PRESIDENT-ELECT OF CUBA.

In the course of his visit to Washington prior to his inauguration on May 20, Dr. Gómez was the guest of the Pan American Union on April 22.

DR. MIGUEL MARIANO GÓMEZ PRESIDENT OF CUBA

ON May 20 Dr. Miguel Mariano Gómez was inaugurated President of Cuba for a term of four years. A lawyer by profession, he has played a part in public life since 1912, when he was sent to London as secretary of the Cuban Special Mission to the coronation of George V. Although he was only 23 years old, later in the same year he was elected to Congress as representative of the Province of Habana, and continued in office until 1920. After serving eight years in Congress, he became mayor of Habana in 1926. His administration of this important office for four years was very highly praised.

Since Dr. Gómez was opposed to the policies of President Machado, he left Cuba in 1931 for the United States, where he remained until the fall of the Machado régime in 1933. Returning to his own country, he founded the party known as "Acción Republicana", which in 1935 effected a coalition with the Nationalists and Liberals. As the candidate of this coalition, he was elected president this year by a large majority.

Dr. Gómez, the son of General José Miguel Gómez, who was President of Cuba from 1909 to 1913, was born in 1889 in Sancti Spiritus, in the central part of the Republic. After receiving his early education in Santa Clara, he matriculated at the University of Habana and there pursued the study of law.

In the course of a visit to the United States this spring, Dr. Gómez, then President-Elect, spent a few days in Washington. The Governing Board of the Pan American Union met in special session on April 22 to receive him. Accompanied by the Ambassador of Cuba, Dr. Guillermo Patterson y de Jáuregui, and the members of his suite, he entered the building to the strains of the Cuban national anthem, and was conducted to the Governing Board room. After the members of the Governing Board had been presented to him, the Hon. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State of the United States and Chairman of the Board, extended a welcome in the following words:

Mr. PRESIDENT-ELECT:

I am entrusted by my colleagues of the Governing Board of the Pan American Union with the pleasant duty of extending to you the greetings of the Board and at the same time of assuring you how deeply we appreciate the honor of your visit to the Pan American Union.

For us this visit possesses a special significance. Cuba has from the beginning of her existence as an independent nation consistently supported the movement for closer inter-American cooperation and we feel certain that under your administration this cooperation will be further strengthened.

You are soon to assume the heavy responsibilities of Chief Executive of Cuba and we desire on this occasion to extend to you our warmest wishes for the fullest measure of success in the fulfillment of the duties of this high office.

To this cordial greeting the President-Elect replied:

I am deeply grateful for the courteous greeting which Your Excellency has so kindly extended to me in the name of your distinguished colleagues of the Governing Board of the Pan American Union on the occasion of this visit which I have the honor to pay.

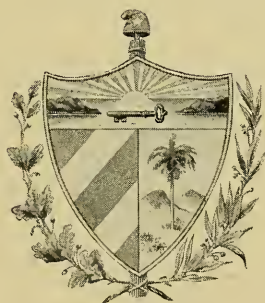
I am pleased to reply to the eloquent words of the Chairman of the Governing Board in regard to the attitude that Cuba has maintained since the beginning of her existence as an independent nation in the community of the sister Republics of the American continent and to say that during my administration the cooperation of my country in all of the noble activities of this institution, for the tightening of our relations and the maintenance of peace, will be one of the greatest aspirations of my Government.

I profoundly appreciate the kind wishes of the members of the Governing Board so graciously expressed by your illustrious Chairman, and I am happy to say that I shall carry the most pleasant remembrances of this occasion, which has afforded me the high honor of a meeting with the representatives of the American Republics, to whom I have the honor to extend my thanks for their hospitality.

At the conclusion of the special session, the President-Elect was the guest of honor at a luncheon offered by the Governing Board in the Hall of Heroes. The members of the Board present were: The Hon. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State; the Ambassador of Argentina and Vice Chairman of the Governing Board, Señor Dr. Felipe Espil; the Ambassador of Brazil, Senhor Oswaldo Aranha; the Ambassador of Chile, Señor Don Manuel Trucco; the Ambassador of Cuba, Señor Dr. Guillermo Patterson y de Jáuregui; the Ambassador of Mexico, Señor Dr. Francisco Castillo Nájera; the Ambassador of Peru, Señor don Manuel de Freyre y Santander; the Minister of Bolivia, Señor Dr. Enrique Finot; the Minister of Colombia, Señor don Miguel López Pumarejo; the Minister of Ecuador, Captain Colón Eloy Alfaro; the Minister of El Salvador, Señor Dr. Héctor David Castro; the Minister of Guatemala, Señor Dr. Adrián Recinos; the Minister of the Dominican Republic, Señor Dr. Andrés Pastoriza; the Minister of Uruguay, Señor don José Richling; the Chargé d'Affaires of Nicaragua, Señor Dr. Henri De Bayle; the Chargé d'Affaires of Panama, Señor don Juan B. Chevalier; and the Chargé d'Affaires of Venezuela, Señor Dr. Jacinto Fombona Pachano. Other guests were Dr. José T. Barón, Minister-Counselor of the Embassy of Cuba in Washington; Dr. Julio Morales Coello, Assistant Secretary of State of Cuba; Dr. Francisco Arango Romero, Secretary of the President-Elect; and the Director General of the Pan American Union, Dr. L. S. Rowe.

A number of other entertainments were given for the President-Elect and Mme. Gómez while they were in Washington. The Secretary of State and Mrs. Hull, representing the President and Mrs. Roosevelt, who had been called away by the funeral of the President's secretary, Mr. Louis Henry Howe, gave a dinner at the Sulgrave Club. The Ambassador of Cuba held a large reception, and the Assistant Secretary of State and Mrs. Sumner Welles entertained at dinner at their home, Oxon Hill. As soon as the President and Mrs. Roosevelt returned to Washington they invited the distinguished visitors to the White House.

The President-Elect and his family left Washington for New York, and thence returned to Cuba.





DR. JUAN JOSÉ MENDOZA
ENVOY EXTRAORDINARY AND MINISTER PLENIPOTENTIARY OF VENEZUELA IN
THE UNITED STATES.

DR. JUAN JOSÉ MENDOZA NEW MINISTER OF VENEZUELA IN WASHINGTON

ON May first of this year President Roosevelt received in special audience at the White House Dr. Juan José Mendoza, who presented letters accrediting him Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Venezuela in the United States.

The new Minister, an eminent jurist, educator and author, was born in Caracas on February 16, 1875. He comes of most distinguished lineage, for his great-grandfather, Dr. Cristóbal Mendoza, was a hero of the struggle for Venezuelan independence and the first President of the Republic. All the Minister's school days were passed in the capital, from his boyhood until he graduated from the university with the degree of doctor of political science. It is not surprising that he should have turned to the law, since for four generations his family has given to the country jurists of the highest type; his own specialty is civil law. He has been president of the Bar Association, an indication of the esteem in which he is held by his colleagues.

Dr. Mendoza has long been prominent in university life. For 12 years he has held the chair of Roman law and other subjects in the Central University, and when he was appointed to the legation in Washington he was vice president of this ancient and excellent institution of learning. His writings, consisting of lectures, addresses, and important essays on legal subjects, are scattered in reviews and the daily press.

For a long time Dr. Mendoza has held no positions not of a judicial character except those connected with the university. He has remained aloof from politics. His post in Washington is the first diplomatic appointment that he has held; he brings to it not only his scholarly and legal training but also the sterling character for which he is honored by all Venezuelans.

The new Minister of Venezuela has also become the representative of his country on the Governing Board of the Pan American Union.



THIRD PAN AMERICAN CONFERENCE OF NATIONAL DIRECTORS OF HEALTH.

The third of these quinquennial conferences met at the Pan American Union from April 6-15, 1936.

THIRD PAN AMERICAN CONFERENCE OF NATIONAL DIRECTORS OF HEALTH

By BOLIVAR J. LLOYD, M. D.

Medical Director, U. S. Public Health Service; Assistant to the Director, Pan American Sanitary Bureau

IT will be recalled that the Second International Conference of American States, which met in Mexico City in 1902, authorized the creation of the Pan American Sanitary Conferences, which meet at intervals of from three to six years in one or another of the American Republics. These conferences should not be confused with the Pan American Conferences of National Directors of Health, whose meetings were authorized by the Fifth International Conference of American States in Santiago, Chile, in 1923.

The Conferences of National Directors of Health are held in Washington every five years under the auspices of the Pan American Sanitary Bureau and, by courtesy of the Director General, in the building of the Pan American Union.

The first plenary session of the Third Pan American Conference of National Directors of Health was held in the afternoon of April 6, at which time credentials of delegates were approved, as follows: Argentina, Dr. Miguel Sussini; Brazil, Dr. João Barros Barreto; Chile, Dr. Víctor Grossi; Colombia, Dr. Enrique Torres; Costa Rica, Dr. Solón Núñez and Dr. Mariano Rodríguez Alvarado; Cuba, Dr. Domingo Ramos; Dominican Republic, Dr. Rafael Espaillet de la Mota; Guatemala, Lic. Enrique López Herrarte; Haiti, Dr. Rulx Léon; Mexico, General José Siurob, M. D., Dr. Ernesto Cervera, and Dr. Gerardo Varela; Nicaragua, Dr. Emigdio Lola; Peru, Dr. Carlos Monge; United States, Dr. Hugh S. Cumming, Dr. Thomas Parran, Dr. F. A. Carmelia, Dr. W. L. Treadway, Dr. R. C. Williams, Dr. John D. Long, Dr. Bolivar J. Lloyd, Dr. George W. McCoy, Dr. J. P. Leake, Dr. C. L. Williams, Dr. L. L. Williams, and Dr. J. W. Mountin; Uruguay, Dr. Justo F. González; and Venezuela, Dr. Arnoldo Gabaldón.

In accordance with the regulations, there were admitted to the Conference as *ex officio* members Drs. C. E. Paz Soldán, Lima, Peru, Vice Director of the Pan American Sanitary Bureau; Waldemar E. Coutts, Santiago, Chile, Member of the Directing Council; Miguel E. Bustamante, México, D. F., alternate Member and Arístides A. Moll, Scientific Editor of the *Bulletin of the Pan American Sanitary Bureau*. The Conference lasted until April fifteenth.

Many subjects of great importance both to health and international commerce were discussed at length. It was pointed out, for example, that the recently discovered jungle type of yellow fever, the carrier of which is still unknown, reveals the fact that the control of this disease is a much more difficult task than was formerly supposed and its complete eradication under present conditions impossible. Fears were expressed that yellow fever may again prove to be a serious obstacle to commerce, affecting particularly airplane travel. However, it was agreed that if airdromes are kept free from mosquitoes and crews of airplanes going into infected territory are vaccinated against yellow fever such planes might continue their schedules even under conditions much worse than at present.

Bubonic plague was also given very serious consideration by the Conference. The fact that plague is apparently constantly extending territorially should, it was observed, cause health authorities to be ever on the alert in discovering its presence and in combating this disease.

Typhus and allied fevers, particularly Rocky Mountain spotted fever, were considered very important diseases, due in part to the facts discovered in recent years that a reservoir of typhus fever exists in rats, from which animals it may be conveyed to man, and also that Rocky Mountain spotted fever (tick fever) is much more widely disseminated than was formerly supposed.

Undulant fever, or brucellosis, sometimes called Malta fever; malaria; certain eye diseases, such as trachoma and onchocerciasis, and many other diseases were other subjects on the program.

Throughout the proceedings the most cordial good will prevailed.

An abstract of resolutions approved by the Conference follows:

(1) Recommending the establishment of independent offices in departments of public health, charged with the duty of studying public-health problems with a view to the unification of health administration activities and the creation of urban and rural health units having full-time personnel.

(2) Recommending that, whenever compatible with the form of government, municipal health services should be subordinated administratively to the National Health Service, and that a certain percentage of revenue be set aside for public-health activities which, in larger cities at least, should not be less than \$1 per capita per annum.

(3) Providing that special health campaigns be financed by special lump-sum funds.

(4) Recommending the study of the most appropriate methods of disposing of body wastes in rural districts, including study of ground

toilets, pits and septic tanks, and the making of the installation of some form of disposal obligatory.

(5) Recommending campaigns for the prevention of industrial accidents; investigation of the prevalence of occupational diseases; the adoption of measures designed to better the conditions of workers in factories and offices with special reference to illumination, ventilation, sanitation, sanitary equipment, personal cleanliness, safe water supplies, and better standards of work, especially for women and children; periodic medical examinations and adequate diets; the study of pneumoconosis.

(6) Recommending the extension of free maternity centers.

(7) Recommending special education of women in hygiene and public health.

(8) Recommending the study of conditions affecting human life in high altitudes.

(9) Recommending the popularization of the newer knowledge of nutrition and that steps be taken to furnish all populations with balanced diets.

(10) Recommending that, where feasible, stations which dispense mothers' milk should be established, but that wet nurses and women who give their milk for such stations should be carefully supervised in the interest of the child of the mother furnishing the milk.

(11) Recommending an active campaign against drug addiction, chiefly through treatment of addicts, suitable isolation, and campaigns of education; also the controlling of the traffic in habit-forming drugs.

(12) Recommending investigation to determine the prevalence of amebiasis in the Americas for the purpose of combating this disease.

(13) Recommending continued activity in the control of leprosy and the care of lepers where this disease is prevalent.

(14) Recommending active campaigns against infantile paralysis in accordance with the measures outlined in Publication No. 90 of the Pan American Sanitary Bureau.

(15) Recommending the education of mothers in the prevention of trachoma.

(16) Recommending that, in combating venereal diseases, the epidemiologic aspect be considered in every case, the source of infection being determined, if possible.

(17) Recommending further activities in the effort to control malaria.

(18) Recommending that, inasmuch as the year 1938 marks the third century of medical recognition of the value of cinchona bark, a special program be set aside to commemorate this event at the Tenth Pan American Sanitary Conference.

(19) Recommending efforts to determine the prevalence of disease carriers and the duration of the carrier state, with registration of carriers and the use of means to render them harmless.

(20) Recommending studies to obtain smallpox vaccine in the highest possible state of purity and efficiency; also recommending the study of the oral administration of antityphoid and antidyenteric vaccines; and further studies of the use of BCG in the prophylaxis of tuberculosis.

(21) Recommending continued efforts to improve the collection of vital statistics.

(22) Commending the Government of Uruguay for the manner in which effort is being made to carry out the recommendations of the Ninth Pan American Sanitary Conference and suggesting that all American countries make reports similar to that submitted by the delegate of Uruguay, at the next conference of Directors of Health.

The Tenth Pan American Sanitary Conference is scheduled to meet in Bogotá, Colombia, probably in 1938. The following topics were recommended for consideration by this Conference:

Tuberculosis; results of the campaign in each country; vaccination with BCG; coordination of activities. Anti plague campaigns. Antimalaria campaigns. Modern trends in the campaign against venereal diseases. Typhus fever and related diseases. Diseases produced by viruses. The problem of carriers in epidemiology. Rural sanitation; water supplies; disposal of refuse and sewage; dwellings. Regional diseases. Preventive and curative vaccines and sera. Training, selection, promotion, and guaranty of tenure of office for national health officials. Necessity for the coordination of health work under the National Public Health Services. Human alimentation and nutrition. Social security. Maritime and aerial quarantine measures. Prenatal and infant hygiene. Leprosy.



GUADALAJARA, MEXICO

By JOSÉ TERCERO

Chief of the Travel Division, Pan American Union

GUADALAJARA, the second largest city of the Republic of Mexico, capital of the State of Jalisco, and gateway to Mexico's rich and picturesque northwestern States, basks under almost eternal sunshine at about 5,000 feet above sea level, in the extensive and fertile valley of Atemajac, some 400 miles northwest of Mexico City.

Guadalajara has been variously called "Pearl of the West", "City of Eternal Spring", "The Seville of the New World", and "The Home of Mexico's Most Beautiful Women". These names are more in consonance with reality than many glowing appellations given to other cities by over-enthusiastic chambers of commerce. Guadalajara is without doubt one of the most charming cities of Mexico. Although situated on the borderline between the temperate and torrid zones, its high altitude and the prevailing southwestern winds combine to endow Guadalajara with a dry, clear, and mild climate the year around. Guadalajara has become a synonym for bright and cheerful patios bordered with a profusion of potted plants and flowers, and for graceful, colonial arcades flanking scores of shaded parks and old plazas. Her women, whose fetching black eyes have inspired the lyrics of many a popular song, are famous throughout the Republic and, indeed, beyond its borders.

Guadalajara, first called the "City of the Holy Ghost", was founded in 1530—90 years before the Pilgrims landed on Plymouth Rock—by Cristóbal de Oñate, one of the lieutenants of Nuño Beltrán de Guzmán, president of the first Royal Audience of New Spain, who headed an expedition of 500 Spaniards and 10,000 Mexican and Tlaxcaltec warriors bent on extending the dominions of the Spanish Crown after Cortés had definitely subdued the Aztec Empire. The site of the original settlement was changed from time to time due to the need of finding a more strategic point from which to withstand the frequent attacks of the aborigines. The name of the city was changed to Guadalajara, in honor of the birthplace of Nuño de Guzmán in Spain. By imperial charter granted on November 8, 1536, by Charles V the settlement was raised to the rank of a city, and was subsequently designated capital of the Kingdom of New Galicia.

The conquest of this extensive and wealthy region, which opened the way for the amazing explorations of the Spaniards up the west coast of Mexico and into what is now California, was no easy task.



A CORNER IN GUADALAJARA.

Guadalajara, "The City of Eternal Spring", well deserves that and the other glowing appellations bestowed upon it. Though now a modern city, it has retained through the passage of centuries its individual charm.

Courtesy of the Southern Pacific Railroad.

The various Indian nations that occupied that territory fought doggedly against the white invaders and more than once seriously imperiled their dominion over the newly acquired territory. The word "surrender" was simply nonexistent in the vocabulary of many of those fearless peoples, and on more than one occasion during the conquest the warriors of many besieged Indian communities, after fighting desperately to repel the invaders, would put to death their women and children and then commit suicide en masse rather than submit to the yoke of the white conqueror. To their Indian and Castilian ancestry the inhabitants of the State of Jalisco owe, without doubt, their fame as a proud, courageous and virile people.

The quality of unconquerable determination in the Jaliscans runs through the pages of Mexico's tempestuous and colorful history. Many a decisive battle of the War of Independence and of the subsequent long-drawn struggle for power between Conservatives and Liberals was fought in the environs of Guadalajara, and the city

itself is a veritable museum of Mexican colonial and independent history. Most of the imposing churches and convents that today adorn the city and delight the lover of beauty in architectural form were built in the second half of the sixteenth century. The cathedral was started in 1561 and finished in 1618. Unlike other great cathedrals of Mexico, this vast religious edifice is not wholly harmonious in its architectural style and it is perhaps the *mélange* of its features, crowned by two high pyramidal towers, which makes this cathedral unique among the thousands of Spanish colonial buildings in the country. The cathedral houses invaluable artistic treasures, notable among which is the great painting of the *Assumption of the Virgin* by the immortal Murillo.

Of its many bells, which have filled the clear, invigorating air of Guadalajara's bright mornings with a symphony of sound for three centuries, one, the Little Mail Bell, has been specially dear to the heart of young and old for many generations.



THE GOVERNMENT
PALACE, GUADA-
LAJARA.

This handsome building, which dates from the middle of the seventeenth century, has been intimately connected with the history of the country and the lives of Mexico's two great patriots, Hidalgo and Juárez.



THE JUÁREZ MONUMENT AND LIBERTY MARKET.

The monument to Benito Juárez stands in the plaza on which the new market fronts.

Cast in 1769, the Little Mail Bell was rung to tell the populace of the arrival of the stage coach from Mexico City, bringing dispatches and correspondence from Spain. Its sweet, cheerful voice, that can be distinctly heard for many miles, has always been the first to announce all joyful events of local and national significance. In December 1863, after the Liberal troops had routed the Conservatives and taken possession of the city, a group of irresponsible soldiers climbed to the tower of the cathedral and flung the Little Mail Bell to the ground, seeking to destroy it in revenge for the courage that its cheerful notes had brought to the beleaguered Conservatives, enabling them to withstand the siege longer than would otherwise have been possible. The Little Mail Bell, however, was not damaged in the fall, and later, when the Liberals were forced to abandon the city they carried it along and buried it many miles away from Guadalajara. Several weeks elapsed before it was found and brought back to the cathedral amid great rejoicing.

Guadalajara's beautiful Government Palace, one of the most noted architectural gems of western Mexico, was begun in 1643, and besides housing the provincial regimes of Spanish grandes during the days of the colony, has been the scene of memorable events in the history of the country. The father of Mexican independence, Miguel Hidalgo, triumphantly entered Guadalajara on November 26, 1810, and three days later issued from this Palace his famous decree abolishing slavery in New Spain. Another great Mexican

GUADALAJARA, MEXICO

patriot, Benito Juárez, who fought for years against overwhelming odds to preserve Mexican independence during the French Intervention, was imprisoned in one of the halls of the Palace by enemy forces, and was saved from execution only by the impassioned plea of the famous Mexican statesman and orator, Don Guillermo Prieto, who repeated the feat of Danton, haranguing the soldiers and persuading them to disobey their orders and spare the life of Juárez.

The growth of Guadalajara into a prosperous and modern metropolis of over 200,000 inhabitants paralleled the development of the many agricultural and material resources of the State of Jalisco. The completion of the railroad that united the capital of Jalisco with the central part of the Republic in 1888 marked the turning point for Guadalajara, hitherto linked with central Mexico only by inadequate communications. Guadalajara soon became an important commercial center, with the port of Manzanillo as its outlet on the Pacific coast. With the coming of the Southern Pacific Railroad in 1927, Guadalajara definitely became the foremost city of this section of Mexico, and is now linked with the southwestern United States by fast through express trains. The city has also a busy airport for the lines that connect California with Mexico City, and it will not be long before the modern highway from Mexico City that is being built as one of the main trunk roads of Mexico will offer the motorist direct access from the capital to this most colorful region.



INDIAN FISHERMAN ON LAKE CHAPALA.

But one hour's drive from Guadalajara is Mexico's largest lake, Chapala. The water sports and excellent fishing which it offers have made it a favorite week-end and vacation resort.

Thoroughly modern and up to date, Guadalajara is today the center of a vast section of Mexico that offers unique attractions to the visitor. Nearby are the quaint towns of San Pedro Tlaquepaque and Tonalá, world famous for the beautiful pottery fashioned by the natives with inimitable artistry. Here the visitor may sit for a modeled-while-you-wait likeness of himself in clay. The lover of nature will thrill at the scenic beauty of the Oblatos ravine, of the Juanacatlán Falls, and of the lake of Chapala where fishing and bathing can be combined with visits to the many picturesque Indian fishing villages that dot its shores.



Courtesy of Frank Tannenbaum.

TONALÁ POTTERY.

Near Guadalajara are the towns of San Pedro Tlaquepaque and Tonalá, famed for the beauty of the pottery there produced. The covered jar and bowl shown above are from the latter place.

Nowhere else could the visitor find such an array of fascinating curios and typical products. Guadalajara's shops offer an immense variety of pottery, glassware, Indian textiles, leather work, native costumes, hammered silver and gold ornaments, and last, but not least, the famous wide-brimmed sombreros so popular with the natives of this region. Lovers of unusual personal adornment, the men of Guadalajara once began wearing such wide-brimmed sombreros that the authorities imposed fines when the brims extended beyond the shoulder line.

One of the most lasting impressions that the visitor will carry away will be the cheerfulness and cordiality of the inhabitants of Guadalajara, and, indeed, of the entire State of Jalisco, who are endowed

GUADALAJARA, MEXICO

with an inborn musical ability, as exemplified by the innumerable groups of musicians and singers that are found throughout the State. A great many of the most popular songs of Mexico have originated in Jalisco, home also of scores of popular native dances, notable among which is the *jarabe tapatio*, the national dance of Mexico.

No visitor to Mexico can afford to pass by Guadalajara and the State of Jalisco, regardless of how he may enter the country. A number of combination itineraries offered by the land, air, or sea transportation companies include a visit to Guadalajara. The motorist may leave his car in Mexico City and reach Guadalajara overnight by rail from the capital.



TWENTY-FIVE YEARS—A GLANCE AT LATIN AMERICAN PROGRESS

By WILLIAM A. REID

Foreign Trade Adviser, Pan American Union

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS—a flash of time in the progress of nations. But to the individual who has worked for these nations and watched them grow such a period bears fruitful evidence of advancement and achievement—achievement perhaps only casually noticed by the average citizen. It is after busy years of work, travel, inquiry, study; of sojourns in primitive river ports and of mingling with people and activities in many modern commercial centers that we present a few observations on outstanding changes.

Today the changing lines of destiny are leading into little-known and unknown regions and through the clouds and skies of all the Americas. Quickness of transit on water, land, and air provides new features of contact, control, and stability. And thanks not only to these new foundation stones of progress but also to the growth of inter-American cooperation, New World nations are attracting universal attention.

Consider the quickened services provided by waterways, railways, highways, airways. The opening of the Panama Gateway in 1914 severed the continent but brought the American Republics into closer and quicker contact. Twenty-five years ago it took the traveler 22 days to voyage from New York to Buenos Aires; the best accommodations were aboard 4,500-ton vessels, while 15,000 to 20,000-ton liners ply the same course today. Similar slowness prevailed between New York or San Francisco and Valparaíso. Speed now cuts many days from these schedules. Look at traffic on the Amazon, the Paraguay, the Orinoco, and the Magdalena; these streams are just as long and winding as ever but faster steamers are bearing the traveler in comfort or even in luxury. Examples: the large S. S. *Hilary*, that plies the Amazon, and the magnificent *City of Buenos Aires*, that steams up and down the Plata. The little *Coya* that long transported passengers and freight across Lake Titicaca has been replaced by a speedier steamer, the *Ollanta*; after forty years of service in the stormy waters of the Magellan region the old ship *Amadeo* has given place to the modern steamer *Angol*. East and west coasts of the United States are linked by palatial ships which en route offer services to numerous Central American ports. Quick cruises on large ships are now patronized by thousands who are seeing the wonders of the Caribbean region. This is a phase of commerce that hardly existed a few decades ago.

Scarcely a port around South America's 16,000-mile coast line had modern docks 25 years ago. In almost all cases cargo was lightered ashore and passengers used rowboats or ship tenders. Look today at Pará, Bahía, Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Montevideo, Buenos Aires, Bahía Blanca, Valparaíso, Callao, Buenaventura, Cartagena, La Guaira, to name only the large ports. Ships draw into modern docks

THE TRANSANDINE
HIGHWAY BE-
TWEEN ARGEN-
TINA AND CHILE.

Twenty-five years have witnessed first the crossing of the Andes by railroad, then by automobile and by regular air service.



and passengers disembark onto piers. Up-to-date custom houses are near by; cargo moves ashore or aboard by mechanical means and thus avoids the tedious hand transfers of the past. Numerous Middle American ports remain to be modernized, but Habana, Veracruz, Limón, Tela, Barrios, Corinto, La Unión have their modern docking facilities. They have changed in the period in question from lighter-loading in the bay or roadstead to modern docking piers.



A BRIDGE ON THE ANTOFAGASTA & BOLIVIA RAILWAY.

This was the second railroad line to be constructed over the Andine cordillera.

Railway extensions, active after the turn of the century, have come to a standstill. But 25 years ago the Madeira-Mamoré was opened to the public (the Transandine from Argentina to Chile is but a year older); thereafter Argentine and Paraguayan capitals were linked, as were Buenos Aires and La Paz; a railroad joined famous Cuzco and Lake Titicaca; the Arica-La Paz line, shortest and steepest route from the Pacific to Bolivia, was constructed; Argentina's Great Southern Railway was continued a thousand miles to Lake Nahuel Huapi, a promising region for holiday crowds; central and southern Brazil were united by rail, and a line now penetrates the wilds and reaches the Paraguay near Corumbá; the International Railways of Central America constructed its lines northward to Mexico and southward to El Salvador, thus providing a continuous line of rail from Canada to the Gulf of Fonseca; Colombia pushed a similar outlet to the Pacific at Buenaventura; sections of the Chilean Longitudinal were united so that Puerto Montt and Pisagua, 1,400 miles apart, now have rail communication; and Mexico's west coast railway was opened, thus joining the United States and the Mexican capital by another rail route.

Twenty-five years ago the few motor cars that could be hired in South American cities always carried two men, a driver and a mechanic. Now taxis are available in all large cities. And short indeed

was the mileage that could be enjoyed by citizen or visitor anywhere on the continent. Today we have the Transandine highway between Argentina and Chile; the Bolívar highway across Venezuela and Colombia to the capital of Ecuador; the 750-mile road east-west across the Pearl of the Antilles; the modern highway north to south across Haiti; the north and south road through the Dominican Republic; from Laredo, on the Rio Grande, via the capital of Mexico to Oaxaca stretch 900 miles of newly built motor road, and a branch leads 200 miles to the port of Acapulco; from Panama a 300-mile new highway stretching northward is within 16 miles of the Costa Rican border. El Salvador recently opened her 100-mile section of the Inter-American highway, while bridge building and road construction occupy the attention of all the other Central American Republics as never before. Peru has crossed dizzy Andine heights with two modern roads, and a third one is under construction; Chilean roads have extended in various regions. So it is that in every Republic, from city to country districts, highways are penetrating the "impenetrable" and opening areas ignorant of modern activity. And almost all the hundreds of miles of good roads have come into use within 25 years.

Brazil and Peru, to mention only an east-coast and a west-coast country, developed famous aviators. Santos Dumont and Jorge



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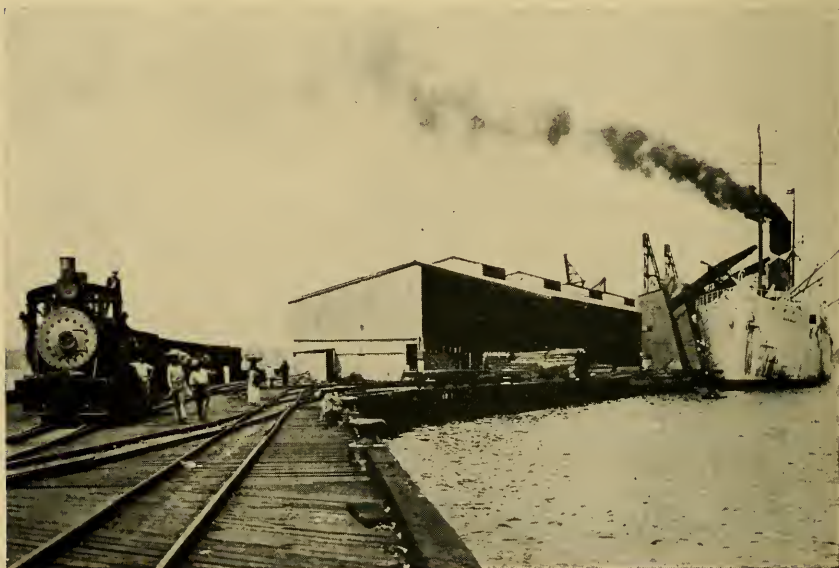
"SCADTA" HANGARS AT BARRANQUILLA, COLOMBIA.

The "Scadta", organized in December 1919, has the distinction of being the pioneer commercial air service in South America.

Chaves served nations and won fame at home and abroad. Colombia was the first South American country to establish commercial air service. Not two decades have passed, yet every American Republic has its skilled men of the air, and local and long-distance aircraft are carrying mail, passengers, and freight to every city and to a hundred smaller places throughout the continent. Dramatic achievement in experimentation and near-perfection of airship transit characterized the decades of which we write.

Twenty-five years ago the cable was the only bearer of quick messages between North and South America. In numerous towns one could not even send a cable message; for instance, the *Islas Malvinas*, sometimes called the *Falkland Islands*, had only occasional ship contact with the outer world. Today the people of those distant islands can listen to the world's happenings. Telegraph lines in Central and South America between adjoining countries were few, and messages were exceedingly slow in transit. Today intertelegraphic communication is rapid. Cables, telephones, and radios are everywhere in use. From Canada and the United States to the far reaches of *Magellan* they are providing services undreamed of a decade or so ago.

The improvement of motion-picture equipment and the ramified uses of the film have brought wider knowledge to people in camp,



Courtesy of F. Lavis.

PIER AT PUERTO BARRIOS.

Through this modern port, the Caribbean terminal of the International Railways of Central America, bananas valued at \$2,500,000 are shipped annually.



Courtesy of Julio Planchart.

HOTEL JARDÍN, MARACAY, VENEZUELA.

One of the newer hostelries of South America to meet with the favor of the traveling public is the Jardín in picturesque Maracay, a town which is itself largely a development of the past few years.

hamlet, and town all over the Americas, not to mention the magnificent motion-picture theatres in great cities, whose daily attendance reaches into millions. Two phases of this industry must be noted: the films produced in Latin America and the films made in the United States. The latter have covered innumerable features of life and progress in the United States and elsewhere. But such films as *The Noble Gaucho*, produced in Argentina, those made by the Bolivian Government depicting Andine mining operations, Brazilian-made movies showing agricultural development and the Amazon fishing industry, carnival days in a Cuban film, and Mexican pictures of life and labor, to mention only a few Latin American films, have delighted and instructed millions of people in the United States. Indeed, the effects of the motion picture in introducing to each other all classes of Americans, an infant factor 25 years ago, are almost beyond comprehension.

This quarter century has witnessed the steadily rising number of better hotels throughout Latin America. Of course, there is no need to mention the modern hostelries in the larger cities of South America because they are favorably known and generously patronized; many are palatial. But even in smaller places criticism has changed to satisfaction. At the great Falls of the Iguazú, where

little more than a cabin was used to house travelers, a commodious and comfortable hotel now cares for them; Cuzco accommodations, long criticized by travelers, have improved and the traveler enjoys a new and comfortable place, the well-known Hotel Ferrocarril; on the hills dominating Barranquilla stands El Prado, one of the world's delightful tropical hotels; Central America has several new and modern hostelries, such as those that delight the traveler in Guatemala City, San Salvador, and San José; Bogotá, Cali, Caracas, and many



Courtesy of the Ford Motor Co.

YOUNG RUBBER TREES IN BRAZIL.

Following the clearing of the land, 100,000 seedlings were set out as the beginning of the great rubber cultivation enterprise in the Amazon Basin.

other cities possess larger and better hotels than formerly; Panama and Colón hostelries have become famous stopping places for those who would tarry at the gateway of the seas.

Closely akin to comforts and conveniences in hotels in Latin America are the improvements in sleeping and dining car services now enjoyed by travelers. In such countries as Mexico, Brazil, Argentina, and Chile, where long distances may be covered by rail, one finds modern car facilities and in most cases excellent meals on

trains. Such complaints as were voiced 25 years ago are no longer justified.

The promoters of better facilities for entertaining the discriminating traveler are being liberally rewarded. Steamship companies confirmed the writer's opinion that South and Central American travel has never been so active as during the past year or two; no cities in the Americas better illustrate the willingness of the public to patronize modern hotels than do Habana and Mexico City. Each metropolis counts numerous new structures and these are occupied to capacity in season and liberally patronized out of season. Indeed, late news from the Mexican capital is to the effect that hotels and private houses are overflowing with tourists. What a change in 25 years!

Soil and climatic conditions in nine countries of Central and South America have made it possible for capital and energy to develop the world's greatest tropical fruit enterprise—an enterprise that plants, grows, markets, and distributes its products to millions of people in the Americas and in Europe. One company alone pays in wages the huge sum of \$26,000,000 annually. Twenty-five years ago the industry that has grown to such proportions was hardly beyond the initial stage.

Another gigantic enterprise is working in the wilds of Amazonia, clearing primeval solitudes and compelling them to help with the world's progress. Brazilian officials and foreign capital cooperating make this work possible; and a million dollars and more distributed annually to humble toilers spells a new day in that part of the world where enterprise on a huge scale was long considered impractical.

In northern Argentina man, money, and machines are operating 23 different units in a vast forest. They have attacked one of the hardest timbers known—quebracho. Yet logs are reduced to chips and chips are turned into a glue-like substance which is purchased in Europe, the United States, and Canada in huge quantities. Failing supplies of white oak bark in the United States was one of the demands that caused \$75,000,000 in capital to go to that wild region.

Down in Peru dust and water curiously enough are cooperating for man's benefit. Eighty percent of Peruvian crops are grown on irrigated lands, and in two and a half decades millions of dry and useless acres have been watered by modern engineering. Cotton output is increasing, but the boll weevil is attacking. Today, the airman in his craft is sifting chemically prepared dust over wide areas of Peruvian cotton lands. The dust kills the insects, and once more man triumphs.

Thirty miles north of Buenaventura the San Juan River empties into the Pacific. About 200 miles up-stream stands a modern mining camp. Here dredges and men are bringing up gold—\$5,000,000 to \$7,000,000 worth a year. And men and women in this camp do

not "die off like flies," as they did in many a camp 25 years ago. Sanitation and health replace sickness and disease, and this particular camp is cited as typifying the renewed attack on gold areas by today's "forty-niners."

One of the most amazing petroleum developments in the Americas has occurred in Venezuela, where the enormous output of the Lake Maracaibo region during the last 15 years has not only surprised oil promoters but has been instrumental in making the country prosperous. At present, with an annual output of more than 148,000,000 barrels of oil, Venezuela stands among the world's greatest petroleum-producing countries. Twenty-five years ago the deposits around Maracaibo lay unknown.

Two trying periods, the World War years and the world depression years, were instrumental in bringing out dormant possibilities and mechanical ingenuity. Manufactured goods of many kinds were needed throughout Latin America; importers and merchants were accustomed to purchasing such products abroad. But war needs diverted ships and depression made buying of imported goods a privilege for the few. As an illustration of these growing activities we have the textile industry in Argentina, Brazil, and Peru. In the first-named country there are 20 factories, 3,000 looms, and 6,000 operators, whose output amounts to 26,000,000 pounds of cotton annually. Before 1915 comparatively little cotton was grown in Argentina.

At the beginning of 1935, *La Industria Nacional* of Colombia estimated that manufacturing industries of that Republic were employing 300,000 workers and providing goods for at least 1,500,000 people. Twenty-five years ago Colombians were not turning out such things as electric lamps, truck bodies, fireworks, steel furniture, rayon yarns, paper, and oatmeal, to mention only a few of today's articles made nationally.

Chilean needs in former years demanded the purchase in India of vast quantities of jute sacks. A new factory in Santiago has capacity for producing 2,500,000 a year and double that number within the next few years.

In Huancayo, Peru, a new woolen textile factory has been operating night and day; it is making goods formerly imported. Nearly 500 men and women operators are employed and the factory's output of blankets, rugs, suitings, etc., in a recent year was valued at \$600,000.

Mexicans are splendid workers in leather. But only within comparatively recent years have shoe factories grown into thousands; today, there are more than 3,000 shoe-making plants, whose yearly production of fine and ordinary footwear amounted in value to 24,000,000 pesos in a recent 12-month period. Northern Mexico has been selling shoes to United States importers.

LATIN AMERICAN PROGRESS

Look at the growth of paper manufacture in Argentina. Today, there are half a score of factories turning out various grades of writing and wrapping papers. The newest plant is located at Rosario, in the region of wheat straw, which is used as a basic material, while Cordoba salt, another ingredient, is easily available and quite cheap. A decade or so ago, the annual importation of printing and writing papers averaged something like 200,000 tons. Domestic manufacture has changed conditions; paper-making machinery rather than the paper itself represents the newer form of Argentine imported commodities.



Courtesy of the Standard Oil Co.

BUILDING A ROAD TO AN OIL REGION.

The discovery and subsequent exploitation of oil resources have been responsible for the development of many regions during recent years.

The rise of the hat-making industry in Argentina is another instance of manufacturing progress. For years, practically all the felt hats needed by the people were purchased abroad. At the present time, Argentina has 25 hat-manufacturing plants, which employ about 3,000 workers. Some hats, of course, are imported but the local establishments are decreasing the needs for foreign hats.

During 25 years it has been interesting to watch the tides of migration. From the Old World to the New World in some of the pre-war years about 500,000 immigrants came, not including those arriving in the United States. Argentina at one time welcomed about 1,000 new people a day; and doubtless no country operates a better system

of meeting, entertaining and placing immigrants than is found there. The new colonies in the Brazilian State of Paraná at Londrina and Rolandia bear witness to the care that Brazil exercises in colonization plans and of success that comes to those willing to work. Six years ago surveyors were laying out home and town sites on 3,000,000 acres of land. Meanwhile 10,000 settlers have arrived on these several properties, built homes and started stock-raising and farming enterprises. Most of them came from European countries. Paraguay seems to hold the "open door" for hosts of Europeans and Americans. Six thousand are now settled at Saskatchewan, East Reserve, West Reserve, and other locations. All have come within 12 years. Near Encarnación 4,000 Russians are starting new lives in a new land. Other Latin American countries, of course, receive a small current of immigration but in recent years the nationalistic spirit has curbed the admittance of foreigners in general. Selective immigration, therefore, appears to have become today's policy in all the countries.

Two and a half decades have seen the expansion of inter-American journalism. The leading press associations of the United States, not to mention the world, now have their correspondents in Latin American cities and the news columns of our metropolitan dailies carry accounts of general happenings in the other Americas to millions of people in this country. An agency of Latin American newspapers started only a decade ago in New York has had to broaden its news-gathering facilities, while advertisements of United States-manufactured products, placed by this medium, are to be seen in every influential paper in Latin America.

The first Pan American Congress of Journalists, held in Washington in 1926, brought together publishers, writers, advertisers, and others connected with the press of the Americas. In conference for days these commentators on news and molders of public opinion discussed the vital factors of inter-American journalism and unified plans for cleaner, more accurate and higher forms of news dissemination than had hitherto existed.

Cooperative buying and selling and other forms of cooperativism are scarcely more than 25 years old in Latin American countries, if we except Brazil, where the organic cooperative law was passed in 1907. From this initial step the movement has extended to most of the South and Central American Republics. In Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Mexico, Uruguay, cooperativism has gained increasing popularity, and has been the means of aiding thousands of people. Applied to agriculture, it has made especially important gains. According to an official list of such societies compiled in 1935, there were in Latin America 712 associations having one or another form of cooperation. Brazil heads the list with 329 societies; Argentina comes second with 241; while Mexico stands

third with 30 organizations. The number functioning in the other Republics ranges from 4 to 16. Haiti and Panama apparently have not taken any action to promote cooperativism.

Prior to starting on a first journey to South America some 25 years ago I sought health and accident insurance, the same precaution that had protected me in Europe and Asia. "We cannot write insurance for any one going generally over South America," said the agent of a well-known American company; and by way of advice he suggested numerous inoculations and other safeguards. Years have passed; today any insurance company gladly issues policies for travelers to any part of the Americas.



Courtesy of C. R. Cameron.

TWISTING SECTION OF A BRAZILIAN SILK MILL.

The silk weaving industry, which centers around São Paulo, is an industry that has increased enormously within the past two decades.

In former years ships had to be fumigated in certain ports. Some South American countries quarantined against others; passengers and crew at times were half suffocated but preferred such methods to the danger of communicable disease. The point to be stressed is the progress of sanitation. He who journeys today in almost any country of Central or South America if he exercises care is safeguarded; the outfielders of sanitary advance and protection are worthy of signal honors. International medical cooperation has shown marvelous results. The recent conference in Washington of sanitary officials of the American Republics¹ reflected the improved general health conditions made possible by combined efforts of

¹ See page 461.

sanitary officials of the various nations. Numerous diseases have been lessened or eradicated.

During these eventful years a number of boundary questions have been settled by arbitration. Typifying this spirit is the newly surveyed and adequately marked boundary between Guatemala and Honduras, a work done by disinterested engineers in cooperation with officials of the two countries concerned. And commercial arbitration has also come to the forefront as a feature of progress. The first annual report of the Inter-American Commercial Arbitration Commission, a new factor of usefulness, indicates that permanent ground work has been laid by sixty-odd men of the several American Republics. Many of these men have long been engaged in international trade and realize the need of further extending arbitration to all classes of business controversies.

In conclusion, it should be said that these comments on inter-American progress are brief, incomplete; they do not mention many other activities that rightly belong to upbuilding tides in the American Republics. Back of progress, of course, stand heroic leaders and heroic laborers who make achievement possible. More and more leaders and laborers armed with money and machines are pushing inland and onward, opening new areas for exploitation. Populations are growing steadily rather than rapidly, quicker contacts contribute to greater stability. "Cohesion", as one hears in Latin America, is now possible and practical; elections this year in half of the American Republics are bringing new leaders to the forefront; and the proposed inter-American conference at Buenos Aires² promises to center the attention of all nations on the star of peace and hope as proclaimed by Western World Republics. Epochal, indeed, have been the past 25 years. What of the next?

² See page 498.



ARGENTINA LEARNS ENGLISH

By ROBERT KING HALL

DIFFERENCE of language is an experience that has astonished and intrigued travelers since the beginning of time.

We read of the bewilderment and consternation that came with the confusion of tongues recorded in the Bible. The people of China have spoken some form of Chinese for a great many centuries, yet every cruise ship that disgorges its assortment of school teachers and retired business men with wives has listened to the cries of surprise and delight when it is found that the Chinese *really do* speak a foreign language. A traveler in South America first is surprised that the people, "just like those you would meet in one of our cities at home", speak a tongue that they cannot understand. Out come the guide book and pocket dictionary and in a few minutes the porter or taxi man or hotel clerk is being bombarded with disconnected Spanish nouns, or verbs in the infinitive form, all pronounced with a hard *gringo* accent and liberally interspersed with such English phrases as, "You understand, don't you?", or "He's getting the gist of it, Emma."

But the saddest moment on the whole trip for these conscientious travelers will be that moment when the porter or taxi man or hotel clerk replies in perfect English, often with an accent that shames our Yankee twang, "Yes, of course; I understand perfectly. You have a very fine accent for one who has been in my country for so short a time, but possibly you would prefer to speak English. No?"

Argentina, together with the rest of South America, is learning English. There is hardly a hotel or restaurant or shop in any of the cities ordinarily visited by the North American traveler that cannot produce on a moment's notice an employee who understands and speaks quite creditable English. It has removed some of the zest from the tourist's favorite sport, and to a certain extent it has taken the romance from the country, but it has helped to make the Americas accessible.

Many reasons are advanced for this rise of English, and most of them, no doubt, have a measure of truth. Commercially the Argentine firm must have the use of English, for in 1935 almost 39 percent of the nation's foreign trade was with the United Kingdom and the United States, and the former especially has large investments in Argentina. The schools and universities have long recognized that

possibly the greatest body of scientific and technical literature existent in the world today is written in English. The schools under the Ministry of Justice and Public Instruction have included varying amounts of English in their curricula, although usually giving an option with French. In the plan of reforms submitted to the Minister, Dr. Manuel M. de Iriondo, in 1934, and effective with slight changes this year, a choice of French or English is given, but the study of one is mandatory in all years and in all courses of the normal, commercial, and industrial schools and *colegios nacionales*, with the single exception of the seventh year in the industrial schools. American and British magazines are expensive but popular and fairly common.



— — — — — [NORMAL SCHOOL FOR MEN, BUENOS AIRES.

The study of English or French is required throughout the normal school course.

Possibly the greatest incentive to learn English is found in the imported "talkies". As long as the only change necessary to adapt a picture to a foreign country was the substitution of translated titles, the American and British cinema could be understood and enjoyed in Spanish-speaking countries with little difficulty. With the introduction of sound has come more than the complication of language, which could be remedied to a certain extent by the superposing of printed titles. The entire character of the plays has changed, and much of the spice of the picture is lost when one misses the slang and play on words. Argentina loves the cinema. Argentina also loves American film stars, as several, including Clark Gable, who was almost mobbed by admirers during his recent tour, can ruefully testify. And Argentina loves slang. *Chao* for our American

so long, *macanudo* for *all right*, and even *check* and *O.K.* are slang that causes the Spaniard to sniff disdainfully, and the student of Spanish to despair of every learning the language. This love of slang is a common tie with American movie goers, but the Argentine cannot enjoy it unless he knows the language.

In Buenos Aires there are two great private institutes for the study of British and American culture; thousands of people have enrolled in their language courses during the past few years. There are also English and American schools, and some well-to-do families send their sons and daughters to school in England, and others to the United States.

In both public and private schools in Argentina the direct method is almost universally used in the teaching of English. For possibly the first two or three months directions in the textbooks and corrections in the classroom are given in Spanish; after that all work is done in English. In the public institutes for teacher training, the students for more than two years study all subjects in the language they are to teach. Many of the professors are either natives of the British Isles or of the United States or are Anglo-Argentines, the children of foreign-born parents who speak English at home. The result is a purity of grammar and of accent among the students that is very surprising. One young lady, a professor at the *Instituto Nacional del Profesorado Secundario*, spoke with so Scottish an accent that the writer started to recall the fields and fens—and was told that her forefathers had fought for Argentine independence in 1810 and that she had never been out of the Republic.

The use of phonetics has been found an almost absolute necessity in teaching correct pronunciation to students accustomed from birth to a phonetically spelled language and to the Spanish *i* and *a*. There is little use of graded reading books especially written to build vocabulary along a frequency word list, such as the Hagboldt German series used in many schools in the United States. In the more advanced courses the American and English classics are studied, and in the elementary classes there are graded reading exercises to be studied in conjunction with the grammar.

By decree, on the eleventh of April, 1930, the Ministry of Justice and Public Instruction revoked an earlier system of selection of textbooks under the Office of the General Inspector of Teaching and instituted a plan of having the teachers and the principals of the secondary schools meet and formulate a list of the books that they consider best. These lists, gathered from the faculties of the various secondary schools, are sent to the Inspector General's Office for approval. It is evident that while this method establishes an approved list, from which the textbooks for any particular school must be selected, still

there is some choice given within the list itself. This decree has met with considerable opposition in certain parts, and it is possible that it will be revoked.

Among the foreign textbooks used, probably the most popular is *Dent's First English Book*, by Walter Ripman, published by J. M. Dent & Sons, Ltd., Bedford Street, London, W. C., 1924. The eleventh edition of this book and *Second English Book*, by the same author, make use of the direct method and of phonetics and give a phonetical transcription of the first ten lessons. There is also a series of seven books written by Mme. Camerlynck and G. H. Camer-



Courtesy of Dr. Alfredo Colmo.

AN ENGLISH CLASS.

In the English classes conducted by the Argentine-American Cultural Institute of Buenos Aires thousands have enrolled in recent years.

lynck that are published in Paris by H. Didier, Éditeur. This series includes *First Steps in English*, *The Girl's Own Book*, *Tom in England*, *Alice in England*, *The Boy's Own Book*, *The Boy's Own Reader*, and *Miss Rod*. The same authors also wrote the series of French books familiar to American teachers.

Of the books published in Argentina, the one perhaps most often used is *The Modern Handbook of English*, by Henry Drot de Gourville, published by Crespillo, Bolívar 369, Buenos Aires. The author is a professor at the Instituto del Profesorado Secundario and conducts practice teaching classes at the Colegio Nacional Bartolomé

Mitre. There are three volumes of the same name by this author, designed for the three courses of English offered under the old plan (the Garro plan, modified in 1916, 1917, 1921, and 1923, and by the Iriondo projected plan of 1934). All three volumes are based on the direct method and have a phonetic transcription of the first twelve lessons as well as of every new word that appears in the text. Josefina Molinelli Wells has also written a series of three textbooks under the title *My English Book*, published in Buenos Aires in 1933. These volumes are also based on the direct method of teaching but do not have so comprehensive a use of phonetics. *My First Book*, by Rebecca Molinelli Wells, using the pseudonym of Alice Evans, was published by Moly and Lassare in Buenos Aires in 1935. It is in two volumes and is similar in form to *My English Book*. One of the few books that follow the grammatical method is *Reading Book* by Federico L. Burnett, published by Moly and Lassare in Buenos Aires. Because it makes no use of phonetics it is not used very much. There are many dictionaries and glossaries used in the Argentine schools; one of the best and most recent is *Vocabulario Inglés-Español*, by Ricardo A. Frondizi, published by Palumbo and García Santos in Buenos Aires, 1932. It is completely phonetical and is designed to accompany the *Modern Handbook of English* by Henry Drot de Gourville.

A visitor to any of the classes in the Argentine schools will almost surely be astonished at the intensity of the students. The pupils literally quiver with eagerness to recite, and bitter indeed is the sarcasm that falls on the unfortunate who does not answer instantly and correctly. The strong central control of the school system makes for a rather rigid discipline, and the social prestige of an education makes for an incentive, but something in the Latin temperament must explain the interest and ability shown in learning English. Yes, Argentina is learning English. But this American—*O. K., check*, it is very difficult; no?



EDUCATING YOUTH FOR PAX PAN AMERICANA

By JOSHUA HOCHSTEIN

Founder of the Pan American Student League of New York

I

NO one conversant with current inter-American news can doubt that we are now privileged to witness one of the most promising periods in the history of Pan Americanism. Least of all need the readers of the BULLETIN be told that. It is, therefore, a distinct pleasure to tell in these pages the story of an educational effort in behalf of the Pan American ideal.

The reports of Pan American progress most prominently featured on the front pages of American newspapers since the advent of the Roosevelt administration deal with governmental action and policies of nobly inspired motives and far-reaching effect for a better Greater America. This abundance of governmental activity should not, however, obscure even for a moment the transcendental importance, for the eventual complete triumph of the Bolivarian ideal, of widespread popular support of such forward-looking government acts. Certainly, public opinion is all significant under the American system of political society.

It is not an exaggeration to say that perhaps a major source of whatever inter-American friction there has been in the past was the mutual ignorance of the Americas—a lack of understanding and information regarding each other that was only the more emphasized when contrasted with the intimate knowledge and often deep appreciation that have existed on this side of the Atlantic with respect to European life and culture. And yet it is an incontrovertible fact that Bolívar, the Great Liberator and father of the Pan American ideal, did not want it to be limited to inter-governmental relationships. He dreamed of it as the very life-breath of the peoples of America. In fact, the inter-American programs of the free and independent governments of this hemisphere were to spring from the urge of the popular masses toward a community of nations, striving together in harmony and cooperation for the development of their civilizations on mutually beneficial lines. This was to be a *New World* in a sense far more significant than the chronological; here man was to be reborn in his relationship to his fellow-man; here was to be evolved a human society that would serve as a model to the rest of the race. Such was the historical pre-view of American that Simón Bolívar gave to his native continent—a pre-view prophetically foreseen,

poetically enunciated and in statesmanlike project outlined for the following generations.

Yet for many decades after our political separation from Europe, both our co-Americans to the south of the Río Grande and we north of it continued in a state of cultural and spiritual colonialism. We were not only unaware of each other's cultural values, but neither of us realized our own possibilities and the creative talents inherent in us. The next step was for each of us to achieve cultural maturity and spiritual adulthood. That this has been reached can be news only to such as are unacquainted with the literature and the arts, with the scientific contributions and other creative productions, of Greater America.

However, as much cannot be said as yet on an inter-American scale. Even within Latin America itself much complaining of limited international cultural contacts and interchange is being done in periodicals. And when we take into consideration the situation in this respect as between Latin and Anglo-America, the points of contact are even fewer. How else can it be, when in the United States, the seat of the Pan American Union, very few of the millions of high-school students have a chance to study the history of the other Americas? And what but inter-American indifference can be expected when in the majority of cases Spanish is taught both in high school and in college as the language of Spain primarily? The fact that Spanish (and Portuguese, too, of course) is spoken by many more millions in the New World than ever have or ever will speak it in Europe seems to be overlooked in too many instances. Both of these languages should be considered in this country not as foreign tongues, in the usual sense of that term, but as truly *American* languages. The background of instruction in them must be *American*. The pronunciation taught our youth should be that current in *America*.

It is evident that in order to make real progress toward Bolívar's inter-American ideal, in order to bring the peoples as well as their governmental institutions into a genuine Pan American relationship, there must be popular education toward that goal. While the major problem facing our country was the forging of its heterogeneous population elements into a unified nation, *Americanization* (in the United States sense of the word) was properly the chief function of our public schools. The time has now arrived to add a program of *Pan Americanization*, and the public school is the most effective instrument available for this purpose.

II

With this ideal in mind the Pan American student movement in New York was initiated six brief years ago by the organization of the first Pan American Club at the James Monroe High School.

That city had already known such a student movement some ten years earlier, for it had been the seat of the international headquarters of The Pan American Student League founded and headed by Philip Leonard Green in collaboration with representatives of the national student federations of Latin America. There was also in Dallas, Texas, a high-school movement functioning at the very time that the club came into being at the James Monroe High School. In the southwestern city Miss Fletcher Ryan Wickham was doing fine work as faculty adviser of the Pan American League. But of these earlier efforts nothing was known to the New York high school that in September 1930 entered the Pan American scene with the above mentioned original club.

During that entire school year this club was alone in the field, and may, therefore, be regarded as the experimental laboratory in which the idea, new to the New York secondary schools, was worked out. It must be borne in mind that within the Spanish Department, headed then by Mrs. Antoinette L. Herrmann, there was at the time an old-established Spanish Club, as in every other school. From time to time that Spanish Club did give some attention to Spanish American countries and things. The earlier presence of this club required the newcomer to be a real innovation; otherwise it could not hope for success.

High Points, the official magazine of the New York City high schools, has in its issue of June 1931 the detailed story of that first year of experimentation, orientation, selection, and crystallization of Pan American student activities. Let it, therefore, suffice here to say that before the year was out the Monroe Club's reputation as a new and vital student activity had reached other schools, even in other boroughs of the city. The word was carried by the club's enthusiastic members, and in response came delegations of visiting students to observe the new club and what it did.

Not only then was that initial activity so effective. Its influence has endured until today, for among the active workers in the *Pan American Forum*, the graduate section of the movement, are still to be found those who were charter members of the first club at the James Monroe High School. Its success is also reflected in the fact that it formulated a pattern of activities that is still being followed in all the other schools of the city, though they have been enriched by accumulated experience and deepened by a ripened technique and understanding of the aim and the means to achieve it.

The aims and ideals evolved by the students themselves through engaging in this activity (for the faculty advisers have always refrained from imposing ideas) were put into permanent form at the Fourth City-Wide Convention of the League and adopted in the following three sections of article I of its constitution:

SECTION 1.—Cultural rapprochement with Latin America is the ideal to which this League dedicates itself.

SECTION 2.—The activities of the League and its chapters shall be such as will enlighten its members on the subject of the civilization of Latin America, give them a genuine understanding and appreciation of its culture and ideals, and inculcate in them a spirit of friendliness toward the people of Latin America.

SECTION 3.—The League shall endeavor to educate its members to make proper use of their rights as citizens of the United States to maintain the attitude of our country in its relations with the nations of Latin America amicable and just.

III

Success at the James Monroe High School presaged extension of the club idea elsewhere. In the fall of 1931, when the writer was transferred to the De Witt Clinton High School as a member of the Spanish Department headed by Dr. Hymen Alpern, now principal of the Evander Childs High School, not only did the second Pan American Club of the city come into being, but a new impetus was given to the movement. The club at the De Witt Clinton High School, which soon achieved the largest membership among a total of about sixty student organizations, was destined to bring about the organization of the Pan American Student League of New York. Just as its predecessor at Monroe had laid the groundwork for the program of the individual club, so did the one at Clinton initiate and devise the city-wide activities and inter-school projects that characterize the League as unique in the entire high-school system.

While still occupied with its own organizational problems in the world's largest high school, it launched the effort to enlist other schools in the movement. With the help of the director of foreign languages, Mr. Lawrence A. Wilkins, a circular letter was sent to all high schools urging the League idea. The response was electric: between October 19 and December 19 seventeen new clubs had organized in as many different institutions, all signifying their willingness to affiliate in a League, as proposed by the Clinton club. On the latter date their representatives, accompanied by the faculty advisers, and honored by the presence of a number of distinguished guests from the world of education and the Pan American movement, gathered at International House and founded the League, which now has over fifty chapters.

Among the League institutions, planned and established by the Pan American Club of De Witt Clinton High School, are some without precedent in the annals of student activity in the city's secondary schools. It is interesting to note that a number of them have recently been adopted by other inter-school organizations. First is the

League's headquarters, which under the supervision of the faculty director soon became a clearing house for information on Pan American bibliography, assembly and meeting programs, speakers, artists, and films. As this information accumulated, it was published in circulars and bulletins and was supplied regularly and on special request. Headquarters are now located at the Boys' High School Annex, Waverly and Greene Aves., Brooklyn, N. Y.; Mr. William Wachs is the faculty director.

The monthly bulletin, *The Pan American Student*, the League's official organ, appeared first as a mimeographed issue, entirely the effort of members of the De Witt Clinton High School. Thereafter, as a printed paper it not only has cemented inter-club relationships, but has helped to carry word of the New York movement across the country. Thus it has acted as a stimulus to the organization of Pan American clubs in cities from coast to coast, and from the Great Lakes to the Gulf of Mexico. It publishes club news, editorials on Pan American affairs, reviews of books on Latin America, and other matters of interest. Now in its fourth year, it reflects the growth and maturity of the League's work. It is edited and distributed to the members of all the clubs within the city and elsewhere by a staff of high-school graduates and students.

In every high school of New York City many students are now wearing an emblem that identifies them as members of the League. The colors represent those found in the national flags of the twenty-one American Republics and the inscription reads: "Pan American Student League". Thus students from the different boroughs of the city meeting on trains and buses, on the street and at amusement places, libraries and museums recognize each other as allies in the All-American youth movement. In other cities and states the omission of the name of the city of origin from the inscription on the pin makes it also acceptable to the Pan American clubs there.

The city-wide convention is another innovation in high-school club work introduced by the League. In May and December respectively the delegates from all the clubs in the city and also from some near-by out-of-town organizations assemble for an all-day conclave. The morning business session is devoted to reports by the borough presidents on the current term's activities, papers on Pan American topics, discussions of the League's program, and election of officers. The convention lunch is always a festive occasion. Many teachers attend and the presidential table is usually graced by distinguished guests. The after-lunch program comprises addresses by outstanding educators and prominent Pan Americanists and Latin American music rendered by students and guest artists from the other Americas. An additional popular social function of the convention is the dance that follows. The recent convention, held at the Hotel Capitol,

was the tenth in the series and celebrated this jubilee occasion with a gala program. Almost the entire Latin American consular corps attended the event, at which several hundred high-school delegates and many club faculty advisers marked the important milestone in the League's career.

Between city-wide conventions the borough councils serve to coordinate the work of the various clubs within each of the five major divisions of the city. The borough president, elected from among the delegates to the council, is the presiding officer at the sessions of this body, which meets at least twice each term prior to the city-wide convention. Recently the tendency has been to make these meetings even more elaborate than heretofore, and they are fast becoming minor conventions. One of the functions of the borough councils is to arrange an inter-club exchange of programs, visits and other forms of cooperative projects. These and the joint meetings of club delegates, including the president, vice president and secretary, as well as two additional representatives of each chapter, are immensely helpful. They diffuse new ideas and practical suggestions, inspire the smaller and weaker groups to emulate the more efficient, and promote the feeling that Pan Americanism concerns the general welfare.

For outstanding service the Bolívar-San Martín Medal is awarded each term in each club to the most deserving member. The generosity of the Pan American Society has made this encouraging practice possible. In cooperation with the Society the League has been holding Pan American Day exercises in the presence of large numbers of students coming from all of the city's high schools by special permission of the superintendent of schools.

The League also conducts debating tournaments and essay contests among its chapters, thus motivating reading and study of Pan American history, inter-American relations and Latin American literature. Recently Mr. William Wachs, the present faculty director of the League, has inaugurated an inter-club newspaper contest in which each chapter may enter its own bulletin. This provides further means for self-expression on Pan Americanism by the members of each local organization.

The governing body of the League between conventions is the executive board. This is constituted by the president of the League and the five borough presidents, who are students, and the faculty director and five borough faculty advisers. Invaluable assistance in many ways is rendered also by the League's honorary director, Mr. Lawrence A. Wilkins, noted as a leading Hispanist, and Dr. Henry E. Hein as chairman of the League's advisory board.

Dr. Hein has to his credit the introduction of the Pan American Club idea into Ecuador, and his efforts in the same direction in other Latin American countries recently visited by him will undoubtedly

soon bear the desired fruit. During his visit to Ecuador last summer he stimulated the organization of 19 Pan American clubs in that Republic's secondary schools. A very novel project is theirs. Each is to undertake to promote the formation of Pan American clubs in that sister Republic for which it is named. The last two League conventions were thrilled by fraternal greetings received from Ecuador. The significance of such bonds of friendship among youth groups in the various American nations needs no emphasizing.

In this country the League has long been a great force for the propagation of the Pan American ideal among students. Numerous clubs have been formed in many states of the Union directly or indirectly as a result of its educational activities and propaganda. With every Pan American effort in the nation's schools the League is keeping in close and sympathetic touch, giving of its experience, resources and facilities, guiding beginners and encouraging every new Pan American student undertaking. Mr. Wachs has succeeded recently in enlisting the cooperation of many State superintendents of education in behalf of the club movement.

The League's graduate section has already been mentioned. Twice a month it conducts The Pan American Forum at Youth House (until recently at the Roerich Museum) at which the previous experience gained by its members in the local high-school clubs is much in evidence in the nature of the discussions and reaction to the lectures delivered by authoritative speakers. The Forum is both the logical sequel to the high-school club as well as the training school for coming leaders in the popular and even perhaps the official Pan American movement.

IV

If we now add to the above list of League activities on a city-wide and even national and inter-American scale the intensive educational work carried on by each of its chapters in the local school in which it exists and functions, the picture of its usefulness will be complete. The club meetings supplement both the Spanish and American history classes. At these club sessions students not only listen to guest speakers and artists and official representatives of Latin American countries who interpret the other Americas, but also themselves contribute to programs. Dance demonstrations, dramatic performances, talks, musical renditions by soloists and even specially conducted Pan American vocal and instrumental ensembles, art and industrial exhibitions, Pan American libraries, scrap-books, current-events bulletin boards and club newspapers are only some of the means they use to learn to appreciate intellectually our sister Republics in this hemisphere.

It is the individual club that is charged in each school with providing a program for the Pan American Assembly and other such occasions. This is the club's opportunity to carry its message to very large portions of the student body in our great high schools. The educational value of these programs is incalculable, because in many cases this is the only awareness of Pan America to which students are exposed.

Our present national administration may take heart on the eve of the coming extraordinary Inter-American Conference, not only because of the cordial reception given by Latin America to the project it sponsors, but also because of the growing numbers among its own citizens who are learning to appreciate and support such efforts. That the League has a share in the Pan American education of more and more citizens of the United States is the greatest gratification that can come to it. It joins most heartily in the slogan sounded by Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt in her recent address to the Pan American Assembly under the auspices of the Washington Irving High School Chapter of the League in New York City: "*Let us have peace the Pan American way.*"



PROJECT OF PROGRAM FOR THE INTER-AMERICAN CONFERENCE FOR THE MAINTENANCE OF PEACE

THE Governing Board of the Pan American Union transmitted on May 19 to the Governments of the 21 American Republics the project of program for the Inter-American Conference for the Maintenance of Peace, recently proposed by President Roosevelt and accepted by the Chiefs of State of all the other Republics of the Western Hemisphere. The Governments were requested to communicate any observations or suggestions that they may have to make on the project on or before June 30, in order that the Governing Board may proceed with the formulation of the definitive agenda. No date has yet been fixed for the meeting of the conference.

The project of program was formulated by a subcommittee consisting of the Ambassador of Argentina, Dr. Felipe A. Espil; the Ambassador of Mexico, Dr. Francisco Castillo Nájera; and the Minister of Guatemala, Dr. Adrián Recinos; and is based on suggestions submitted by the several Governments. The program is divided into six sections, dealing with the organization of peace, neutrality, limitation of armaments, juridical problems, economic problems, and intellectual cooperation.

The full text follows:

I

ORGANIZATION OF PEACE

1. Methods for the prevention and pacific settlement of inter-American disputes.

- (a) Consideration of possible causes of controversy and of measures for their peaceful solution.
- (b) Coordination and perfecting of existing international instruments for the maintenance of peace.
- (c) Consideration of additional measures for the maintenance of peace and the pacific settlement of inter-American controversies.
- (d) Measures intended to secure the prompt ratification of treaties and conventions for the maintenance of peace.
- (e) Generalization of the inter-American juridical system for the maintenance of peace.
- (f) Consideration of the desirability of creating an Inter-American Court of Justice.

2. Consideration of other measures tending toward closer association of the American Republics and their relation to other international entities.

THE MAINTENANCE OF PEACE

II

NEUTRALITY

3. Consideration of rules regarding the rights and duties of neutrals and belligerents.

III

LIMITATION OF ARMAMENTS

4. Necessity of limiting the organization and armaments of national defense, so as only to guarantee internal security of the States and their defense against foreign aggression.

IV

JURIDICAL PROBLEMS

5. Consideration of methods for the future codification of International Law

6. Formulation of principles with respect to the elimination of force and of diplomatic intervention in cases of pecuniary claims and other private actions.

7. Unification of the international American principle and of national legislation with respect to the problems of nationality.

8. Consideration of the civil and political rights of women.

V

ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

9. Measures to promote closer economic relations among the American Republics.

(a) Tariff truce and customs agreements.

(b) Agreement on sanitary regulations affecting the interchange of animal and vegetable products.

(c) Equality of trade opportunity.

(d) Financial cooperation.

(e) International aspects of the problems of immigration.

(f) Promotion of travel.

(g) Other measures.

10. Improvement of communication facilities.

(a) Maritime communications.

(b) The Pan American Highway.

(c) Other measures.

11. Measures for the improvement of the intellectual, moral and material condition of workers.

VI

INTELLECTUAL COOPERATION

12. Measures to promote closer intellectual and cultural relations between the American Republics, and the development of the spirit of moral disarmament.

ARBITRATION AGREEMENTS ON SPECIFIC MATTERS AMONG LATIN-AMERICAN NATIONS

Compiled by RAUL d'ECQA¹
Editorial Division, Pan American Union

Date of the agreement	Countries	Subject	Arbiter	Date of the award
1829 (Feb. 28)---	Colombia - Peru (Manning: 8).	Debt for aid in war of independence.	An American government not specified.	Superseded by next.
1829 (Sept. 22)---	Colombia - Peru (Manning: 9).	Debt for aid in war of independence and boundary.	Chile chosen in declaration of same date.	Debt question settled in 1853 without arbitration.
1840-----	Peru-Bolivia (Manning: 24).	Intervention of 1835---	Government of New Granada.	
1848-----	Peru-Bolivia (Manning: 29).	Claims arising from war of independence.	Government of New Granada or Venezuela.	
1853-----	Ecuador - Peru (Manning: 30).	Ownership of certain ships and arms.	Government of Chile.	
1854-----	Costa Rica - Nicaragua (Manning: 31).	Boundary, navigation and territory.	Emperor of France.	
1857-----	Costa Rica - Nicaragua (Manning: 40).	Boundary-----	Mixed commission.	Settled by treaty of 1858; question reopened in 1886.
1886-----	Costa Rica - Nicaragua (Manning: 166).	---do-----	President of the United States (Cleveland).	Mar. 22, 1888 (La Fontaine: 299); question reopened in 1896 (ibid. 301).

¹The compiler will be grateful for information enabling him to fill lacunae.

ARBITRATION AGREEMENTS ON SPECIFIC MATTERS

1896-----	Costa Rica - Nicaragua (Manning: 242).	-----do-----	Arbiter (General E. P. Alexander) named by President of the United States.	Sept. 30 and Dec. 20, 1897; Mar. 22, 1898; July 26, 1899; Mar. 10, 1900 (La Fontaine: 528).
1868-----	Chile-Peru (Manning: 78).	Claim (Langshaw)-----	Mixed commission of 2 for each government and umpire chosen by the 4 (P. Carbajal and E. del Solar, for the Peruvian government, F. Ford and M. Bauer, for the Chilean claimant, and Julián de Zaramogui as umpire).	Mar. 1, 1870 (Memoria del Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores del Perú, 1870: 25).
1869-----	Peru-Colombia (Memoria del Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores del Perú, 1870: 30).	Claim (Lembcke)-----	Chargé d'affaires of Italy in Peru (H. Garrou).	July 12, 1870 (Memoria del Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores del Perú, 1870: 30).
1871-----	Chile-Peru (Manning: 89).	Expenses of allied fleet-----	Minister of Argentina in Chile having refused to act as arbitrator, the question was arbitrated by C. A. Logan, U. S. Minister in Chile.	Apr. 7, 1875 (La Fontaine: 157).
1872-----	Brazil-Paraguay (Manning: 91).	Claims-----	Mixed commission of 2 judges and 2 arbiters, one of the latter to act as umpire.	Commission met at Asunción from 1872-81 (La Fontaine: 169).
1873-----	Bolivia-Chile (Manning: 96).	Location of mines subject to common exploitation.	Mixed commissions of 1 for each government and umpire selected by the 2 or by Emperor of Brazil.	Provisions included in next.
1874-----	Bolivia-Chile (Manning: 100).	-----do-----	-----do-----	Annulled by war of 1879-84.

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Date of the agreement	Countries	Subject	Arbiter	Date of the award
1878	Argentina-Paraguay (Manning: 105).	Boundary-----	President of United States (Hayes).	Nov. 12, 1878 (La Fontaine: 224).
1880	Honduras-El Salvador (Manning: 115).	-----do-----	President of Nicaragua (J. Zavala.)	Time extended by agreement of 1881.
1881	Honduras-El Salvador (Manning: 125).	-----do-----	Same as above -----	Superseded by next.
1886	Honduras - El Salvador (Manning : 164).	-----do-----	Any friendly power or diplomat accredited to Central America.	Superseded by next.
1895	Honduras - El Salvador (Manning : 216).	-----do-----	Arbital commission of 1 for each government and umpire chosen by the 2 from among foreign diplomats in Guate- mala.	Time extended by next.
1906	Honduras - El Salvador (Tratados Vigentes de Honduras, 1913: Vol. I : 329).	-----do-----	Same as above.	
1880	Colombia-Costa Rica (Manning: 120).	-----do-----	King of Belgium, King of Spain, or President of Argentina.	Superseded by agreements of 1886 and 1896.
1886	Colombia-Costa Rica (Manning: 155).	-----do-----	King of Spain-----	Superseded by next.
1896	Colombia-Costa R i c a (Manning:248).	-----do-----	President-of France-----	Award on Sept. 11, 1900 (La Fontaine : 396).
1881	Colombia - Venezuela (Manning:126).	-----do-----	King of Spain-----	Confirmed by next.
1886	Colombia - Venezuela (Manning:157).	-----do-----	Queen Regent of Spain----- (Maria Cristina.)	Award on Mar. 16, 1881 (La Fontaine : 513).

ARBITRATION AGREEMENTS ON SPECIFIC MATTERS

1881	Argentina-Chile (Manning: 122).	do	Mixed commission of 1 for each government and umpire chosen by the 2.	Superseded by next.
1888	Argentina-Chile (Manning: 179).	do	Arbiter to be chosen by the 2 governments.	Superseded by next.
1896	Argentina-Chile (Manning: 246).	do	King of England (Edward VII.)	Award on Nov. 20, 1902 (Manning: 246).
1883	Chile-Peru (Manning: 133).	Claims	Mixed commission	Supplemented by next.
1897	Chile-Peru (La Fontaine: 592).	do	Mixed commission of 1 for each government and umpire chosen by Queen of The Netherlands.	
1884	Bolivia-Chile (Manning: 137).	do	Mixed commission of 1 for each government and umpire chosen from among foreign diplomats at Santiago, Chile.	Supplemented by next.
1885	Bolivia-Chile (Manning: 137).	do	do	No arbitration resulted (La Fontaine: 323).
1884	Colombia-Ecuador (Manning: 140).	do	Mixed commission of 1 for each government and umpire chosen by the 2.	Commission met at Quito in 1887-88 (Informe del Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores de Colombia, 1888:38).
1886	Bolivia-Peru (Manning: 159).	Boundary	Arbital tribunal not specified	Supplemented by next.
1886	Bolivia-Peru (Manning: 162).	do	Spanish government	Superseded by next.
1902	Bolivia-Peru (Manning: 334).	do	President of Argentina (F. Alcorra).	July 9, 1909 (Ralston: 236).

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Date of the agreement	Countries	Subject	Arbiter	Date of the award
1887	Ecuador-Peru (Manning: 170).	Boundary	King of Spain	Superseded by next, including Colombia.
1894	Ecuador-Peru-Colombia (Toro: 160).	do	do	Annulled in 1904 (U. S. Foreign Relations, 1904: 694).
1904	Ecuador-Peru (U. S. Foreign Relations, 1904: 694).	do	do	Renewing arbitration treaty of 1887; arbiter withdrew in 1910 (U. S. Foreign Relations, 1910: 504).
1924	Ecuador-Peru (Myers: 37)	do	President of United States.	Contingent upon settlement of Taena-Arica question between Chile and Peru (Myers: 37).
1888	Guatemala-Mexico (Manning: 172).	Claims	Mixed commission of 1 for each government and umpire chosen by the 2.	Renewed by next.
1891	Guatemala-Mexico (Manning: 194).	do	Mixed commission of 1 for each government and British Minister in Mexico as umpire.	The commission met at Mexico City in 1892-93 (La Fontaine: 325).
1889	Argentina-Brazil (Manning: 194).	Boundary	President of United States (Cleveland).	February 5, 1895 (La Fontaine: 341).
1889	Costa Rica-Nicaragua (Manning: 180.)	Proposed interoceanic canal.	President of the United States	No arbitration resulted (La Fontaine: 332).
1889	Honduras-Nicaragua (Manning: 183).	Boundary	President of El Salvador	Superseded by next.

1894	Honduras-Nicaragua (Manning: 211).	-----do-----	King of Spain (Alfonso XIII.)	Award on Dec. 23, 1906. (Tratados Vigentes de Honduras, 1913, vol. I: 371)
1892	Honduras-Nicaragua (Bonilla: 197).	Border conflict.	Mixed commission of 1 for each government and umpire chosen by the 2.	
1892	Chile- (France) Peru consented to be a party to the arbitration (La Font.: 594).	Claims (London bank deposit).	3 members of the Swiss Federal Tribunal.	July 5, 1901 (Memori del Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores del Perú, 1902: IX).
1895	Guatemala-Honduras (Manning: 222).	Boundary	President of one of the Central American Republics.	Superseded by next one.
1914	Guatemala-Honduras (Memoria de la Secretaría de Relaciones Exteriores de Guatemala, 1932: 137).	-----do-----	President of the United States.	No arbitration resulted. Question reopened in 1930.
1930	Guatemala-Honduras (Mem. Sec. Rel. Ext. Guatemala, 1933: 120).	Boundary and border conflict.	Arbitral tribunal composed of L. Castro Ureña (Costa Rica) and E. Bello Codesido (Chile) presided over by Chief Justice of United States (Hughes).	Tribunal met at Washington from 1931 to 1933. Award on Jan. 23, 1933. (Memoria de la Secretaría de Relaciones Exteriores de Guatemala, 1933: 120).
1895	Mexico-Guatemala (Manning: 229).	Claims	Spanish Minister in Mexico (Duke of Arcos).	1897-1898 (La Fontaine: 509).
1895	Dominican Republic-Haiti (Manning: 235).	Boundary	Holy See	Confirmed by next.

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Date of the agreement	Countries	Subject	Arbiter	Date of the award
1898-----	Dominican Republic-Haiti (Rap. Sec. Rel. Ext. Haiti, 1916: 15).	Boundary-----	Holy See-----	Arbitration suspended. Question settled directly by treaty of Jan. 21, 1929, as clarified by direct agreement of the 2 governments in 1935 and by protocol of Mar. 9, 1936 (Bulletin of Pan American Union, Sp. ed., 69: 387 and 70: 340).
1895-----	Bolivia-Peru (Manning: 238).	Question of honor-----	A South American government--	Supplemented by next.
1895-----	Bolivia-Peru (Manning: 240).	-----do-----	President of Brazil.	
1898-----	Argentina-Chile (Manning: 256).	Boundary (Punta de Atacama).	Arbitral commission of 1 for each government and United States Minister to Argentina as umpire (W. I. Buchanan).	Mar. 24, 1899 (La Fontaine: 586).
1898-----	Costa Rica-Republic of Central America (Toro: 132).	Invasion-----	Arbitral tribunal of 3 (1 for Costa Rica, 1 for Republic of Central America, and 1 for Guatemala).	Republic of Central America extinguished in 1899 (La Fontaine: 611).
1900-----	Bolivia-Chile (Manning: 293).	Claims-----	British Minister at Santiago, Chile, having refused, H. Wilson, Minister of United States to Chile accepted but later resigned (Memoria del Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores de Bolivia, 1904: xiv).	

1903	Mexico-Venezuela (Manning: 343).	-----do-----	Mixed commission of 1 for each government and umpire chosen by King of Spain.	1903 (Exposición del Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores de Venezuela, 1904:ix).
1903	Bolivia-Brazil (Manning: 348).	Claims (Acre territory)	Mixed commission of 1 for each government and umpire chosen from among foreign diplomats at Rio (Papal Nuncio).	Tribunal met at Rio from 1905 to 1909 (H. Lobo, Tribunal Arbitral Brasileiro-Boliviano : 143).
1904	Ecuador-Peru (Manning: 350).	Claims (Angotera conflict).	Foreign diplomat in Peru or Ecuador.	
1904	Ecuador-Peru (Manning: 354).	Claims (Torres-Causano).	Arbitration commissioner chosen by King of Spain (R. Menéndez Pidal).	
1904	Brazil-Peru (Manning: 351).	Claims (Acre)	Arbitration tribunal of 1 for each government and umpire chosen from among foreign diplomats at Rio (Papal Nuncio).	Tribunal met at Rio from 1906 to 1910 (Tribunal Arbitral Brasileiro-Peruano, I : vii.).
1904	Colombia-Ecuador (Myers: 37).	Boundary	Emperor of Germany.	Subordinated to the settlement of the boundary question submitted by Ecuador and Peru under the treaty of 1887 to the arbitration of the King of Spain (U. S. For. Rel., 1905 : 241).

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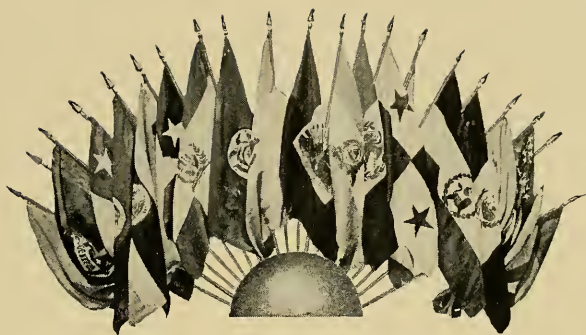
Date of the agreement	Countries	Subject	Arbiter	Date of the award
1905-----	Colombia-Peru (Myers: 37).	Boundary-----	Holy See or Rep. of Argentina-----	Subordinated to the settlement of the boundary question submitted by Ecuador and Peru under the treaty of 1887 to the arbitration of the King of Spain and to be operative only if Peru received from Ecuador the territory claimed by Colombia (U. S. For. Rel., 1905: 257). The question was settled by treaty of March 24, 1922, ratified by Colombia in 1925 and by Peru in 1927 (Informe del Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores de Colombia, 1927-28 : 96).
1907-----	Bolivia-Paraguay (U. S. For. Rel., 1907: 87).	-----do-----	Argentina.	
1908-----	Honduras vs. El Salvador and Guatemala (Myers: 45).	Revolutionary movement.	Central American Court of Justice.	Dec. 19, 1908.
1909-----	Colombia-Peru (Manning: 429).	Putumayo conflict-----	Not specified-----	Supplemented by next.

ARBITRATION AGREEMENTS ON SPECIFIC MATTERS

1910-----	Colombia-Peru (Manning: 457).	-----do-----	Mixed commission of 1 for each government and Brazilian Minister of Foreign Affairs (Baron of Rio Branco) as umpire.	Sept. 12, 1914. Award rejected by Panama.
1910-----	Costa Rica - Panama (Manning: 454).	Boundary-----	Chief Justice of the United States. (White).	
1911-----	Bolivia-Peru (Bol. del Min. Rel. Ext. Peru (1911), 41: 100).	Río Manuripi incident--	International Court of Arbitration of The Hague.	
1913-----	Colombia-Ecuador (Mem. Min. Rel. Ext. Colombia, 1913: 228).	Claims-----	Arbital tribunal of 1 for each government and foreign diplomat at Quito as umpire.	1914-15 (Informe del Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores de Colombia, 1916: 34).
1914-----	Colombia-Ecuador (Mem. Min. Rel. Ext. Colombia, annex 1914: 211).	Claim (Campusano)---	Minister of Chile in Ecuador-----	January 3, 1914 (Inf. Min. Rel. Ext. Colombia, annex, 1914: 211).
1916-----	Costa Rica-Nicaragua---	Bryan-C h a m o r r o treaty.	Central American Court of Justice.	Sept. 30, 1916.
1916-----	El Salvador-Nicaragua---	Coownership of Gulf of Fonseca.	-----do-----	Mar. 9, 1917.
1922-----	Chile-Peru (Myers: 38)---	Treaty of Ancona (Tacna-Arica boundary question).	President of the United States (Coolidge).	Mar. 4, 1925 (Memoria del Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores de Chile, 1925-26: 208).

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PAN AMERICAN UNION NOTES

COLUMBUS MEMORIAL LIBRARY

The list below includes titles of some of the interesting books received since last month:

Coleção geral da legislação cafeeira do Brasil, organizada e publicada por determinação do Dr. Armando Vidal, Presidente do Departamento nacional do café. . . . [Rio de Janeiro, Off. gr. da S. A. A Noite] 1934-35. 3 v. 24 cm. [The National Coffee Bureau of Brazil plans to publish a series of works on the development of the coffee industry in Brazil. This work contains the text of all the Federal and State laws and regulations concerning coffee, from colonial times up to the present. The greater part of volume 3 consists of a long index.]

La emancipación de Hispanoamérica [por] Domingo Amunátegui Solar. [Santiago] Ediciones de la Universidad de Chile, 1936. 1 p.l., 218 p., 11. 19 cm. Contents: 1, Los enemigos capitales del imperio colonial de España; 2, Virreinato de México; 3, Capitanía general de Venezuela y Virreinato de Nueva Granada; 4, Virreinato del Río de la Plata; 5, Capitanía general de Chile; 6, Virreinato del Perú; 7, Las nuevas repúblicas; 8, Conclusión. [As the contents show, this most recent work of Sr. Amunátegui Solar (to whom homage was recently rendered on the occasion of his seventy-fifth birthday, as mentioned in these notes last month under the title of the work *Homenaje de la Universidad de Chile a su ex-rector don Domingo Amunátegui Solar*) treats of the independence movements in the Spanish American countries. A long chapter at the end gives a comprehensive view of the Republics since they gained their independence.]

Geografía económica de Colombia [publicación de la] Contraloría general de la república. . . . [Bogotá, Imprenta nacional] 1935-36. 2 v. [to date] tables, diags. 22½ cm. Contents: I, Antioquia; II, Atlántico. [This interesting series, recently begun by the Contraloría General (General Accounting Office) contains data on geography, geology, and climate, history, population, and industrial, agricultural, and economic conditions. It also discusses the finances of the respective Departments.]

Leyes usuales de la república de Costa Rica. Edición oficial dirigida por Buenaventura Casorla. [San José, Imprenta nacional] 1935. xxvii, [3]-718 p. 25 cm. [By "leyes usuales" are meant the laws most closely related with the people. The long index in the front of this work shows its value as a collection. Some of the topics are: labor, customs, police, banking, aviation, agriculture, land,

public utilities, amendments to the civil, criminal, and judicial codes, the constitution, immigration, education, public health, public welfare, child welfare, taxes.]

Derecho internacional público, por Antonio Sánchez de Bustamante y Sirvén. . . . Havana, Carasa y cia., 1936. Tomo III: 602 p. 24 cm. [Volume II of this work was listed in the BULLETIN for September 1934. The present volume is concerned with civil law. The whole field of public international law forms the basis for this study by a famous Cuban internationalist and jurist, one of the judges of the Permanent Court of International Justice.]

La situación financiera de los ferrocarriles nacionales de México con relación al trabajo; tesis presentada por Alfredo B. Cuéllar en su examen profesional para obtener el grado de licenciado en economía, Facultad de derecho y ciencias sociales, Universidad nacional autónoma de México. México, 1935. 591 p., tables, diagrs. 23 cm. [Sr. Cuéllar writes a complete history of the growth of the Government-owned National Railways of Mexico, making a special correlation between the railways and labor. Numerous documents, diagrams, and tables make clear the status of the railroad. In addition the author appends a bibliography of 113 titles, which support his statements concerning the railroad situation in other countries as well as in Mexico.]

Por la restauración de la cultura universitaria; informe y proyectos complementarios sobre reforma de las instituciones del bachillerato en el Uruguay [por] José Pedro Segundo. . . Montevideo, "El siglo ilustrado", 1936. 3 p. l., [5]-455 p. 18 cm. [The basis of this work was the report which Prof. Segundo prepared as dean of the Section of Secondary and Preparatory Teaching in the University of the Republic, Montevideo, during the years 1927 to 1930, and the documentary material he collected for a similar report during the years 1930 to 1933. He gives several plans for reforming preparatory and university education and discusses these plans, the system of inspection of secondary schools, and other topics of educational interest, such as the health of students, school buildings, and administrative organization. A second volume, in preparation, is entitled *Por la restauración de la cultura universitaria (otros antecedentes, asignaturas y métodos, presupuestos)*.]

Diario de Bucaramanga; estudio crítico y reproducción literalísima del manuscrito original de L. Perú de Lacroix, con toda clase de aclaraciones para discernir su valor histórico, por monseñor Nicolás E. Navarro. . . . Caracas, Tipografía americana, 1935. xv, 450 p., 1 l. plates, ports., facsims. 23½ cm. [There have been several editions of this famous diary of Perú de Lacroix, a French adventurer who served in the wars of independence in northern South America as Colonel and later Brigadier-General of the Staff of the Liberating Army of Colombia, from 1823 to 1830. Of the original, which extended from April 1 to June 26, 1828, there is printed here only the latter part, from May 2 to June 26. Monseñor Navarro's long introduction, forming part one of this edition, contains bibliographic and historical data on all the other copies of the journal.]

American diplomatic and consular practice, by Graham H. Stuart. . . . New York, London, D. Appleton-Century company, incorporated [c. 1936] xi, 560 p. 23½ cm. [Professor Stuart says in his foreword: "The aim of this study is to present an adequate survey of the organization and workings of the machinery employed in conducting the foreign relations of the United States. . . . It attempts to show the practical utility and fundamental necessity of the work of the Department of State and the Foreign Service by giving a first-hand account of what they are doing and how they are doing it. The personnel, past and present, has furnished the material." The history and organization of the foreign service are here in detail.]

The Mexican claims commissions, 1923-34; a study in the law and procedure of international tribunals, by A. H. Feller. . . . New York, The Macmillan company, 1935. xxi p., 1 l., 572 p. 24 cm. [During the 11-year period covered by this

work claims commissions operated between Mexico and the United States, France, Great Britain, Germany, Italy, and Spain. "The matters treated in this study fall into three classes. Some of the chapters are primarily historical. . . . Other chapters deal with problems more or less peculiar to the Mexican Claims Commissions. . . . Most of the chapters are concerned with problems universally encountered in international adjudication. . ."—the author states in his preface. Thus this study is valuable both for its view of the Mexican Claims Commissions and its discussion of the question of claims tribunals in general, a question of international law which has been studied by few jurists.]

Colonial Hispanic America, edited by A. Curtis Wilgus. . . Washington, D. C., The George Washington university press, 1936. ix, 690 p. Maps. 23½ cm. (George Washington University. Center of Inter-American Studies. Studies in Hispanic American affairs. volume IV, 1935) Contents: The significance of Hispanic American colonization, by J. A. Robertson; Geographical background of the colonial period in Caribbean America, by C. F. Jones; Geographical background of the colonial period in South America, by C. F. Jones; The native background in Latin American history, by P. A. Means; The European background, by M. R. Madden; The Spanish conquest and settlement of the Indies, by A. S. Aiton; Colonial government, by L. E. Fisher; The church in colonial Spanish America, by J. L. Mecham; Colonial society, by I. A. Leonard; The transmission and diffusion of culture in the Spanish American colonies, by C. K. Jones; Colonial economic life, by R. D. Hussey; Colonial international relations; *Mare clausum* and the theory of effective occupation, by J. T. Lanning; Colonial international relations: Oglethorpe and the theory of effective occupation, by J. T. Lanning; Colonial international relations: Final triumph of effective occupation and the freedom of navigation, by J. T. Lanning; The movements for independence: Introduction, by A. Hasbrouck; The movements for independence in southern South America, by A. Hasbrouck; The movements for independence in northern South America, by A. Hasbrouck; The movements for independence in Mexico and Central America, by A. Hasbrouck; The movement for independence in Brazil, by A. Hasbrouck; The Catholic church as an economic factor in colonial Spanish America, by A. R. Wright; The early Franciscans in Florida and their relation to the colonization of the Spaniards, by N. Geiger; Colonial Brazil as an element in the early diplomatic negotiations between the United States and Portugal, 1776–1808, by R. d'Eça; Spanish royalists in the United States, 1809–1821, by P. C. Brooks; Sixteenth century histories and historians of Hispanic America, by A. C. Wilgus; Seventeenth century histories and historians of Hispanic America, by A. C. Wilgus; Eighteenth century histories and historians of Hispanic America, by A. C. Wilgus; Nineteenth century histories and historians dealing with colonial Hispanic America, by A. C. Wilgus; Twentieth century histories and historians dealing with colonial Hispanic America, by A. C. Wilgus. [This volume contains the lectures delivered before the Fourth Annual Seminar Conference on Hispanic American Affairs at the George Washington University during the summer of 1935. There are bibliographies at the end of several chapters.]

Report of the delegates of the United States of America to the Pan American commercial conference held at Buenos Aires, Argentina, May 26–June 19, 1935. Washington, D. C., U. S. Govt. print. off., 1936. v, 164 p. 23½ cm. (Department of state. [Publication no. 845] Conference series no. 22.)

New magazines or those received for the first time are listed below:

Boletín del Banco central de Bolivia, ex-Banco de la nación boliviana, La Paz 1934–35. Año VII, n° 35, años 1934–35. 38 p. tables. 28 x 21½ cm. Quarterly. Address, La Paz, Bolivia. With this issue publication of the Bulletin, suspended for some time, is recommenced.

A Capital; magazine journal continental. São Paulo, 1936. Anno XXV, n° 4, fevereiro 1936. 24 p. illus. 27½ x 38 cm. Monthly. Editor: João Castaldi. Address: Rua dos Andradas 47, São Paulo, Brazil.

Revista de educação; órgão de professorado catarinense. Florianópolis, [1936], Anno 1, n° 1, janeiro-fevereiro [1936]. 40 p. 16 x 23 cm. Bi-monthly. Editor: Antonio Lucio. Address: Caixa postal 30, Florianópolis, S. Catarina, Brazil.

Anales de la Facultad de ciencias jurídicas y sociales. Santiago de Chile, 1935. Volumen 1, n° 1-2, enero-junio 1935. 261 p. 20 x 27½ cm. Semi-annual. Address: Universidad de Chile, Santiago, Chile.

La Demografía colombiana; órgano de Sociedad colombiana de demografía, Bogotá, 1936. Año 1, n° 1, enero 1936. 53 p. 17 x 24½ cm. Monthly. Address: Bogotá, Colombia.

Eco rotario; órgano de publicidad del Rotary club de Pereira. Pereira, 1936. Año 1, n° 1, marzo 1936. 24 p. 22½ x 29½ cm. Monthly. Address: Apartado de correos 77, Pereira, Colombia.

Revista "Minería"; órgano de la Asociación colombiana de mineros. Medellín, 1935. Año IV, n° 42, diciembre 1935. 105 p. 17 x 24 cm. Monthly. Editor: Alberto Echeverri Villa. Address: Medellín, Colombia.

Puerto. Cartagena, 1936. Año 1, n° 1, marzo 16, 1936. [24] p. 24 x 34 cm. Semi-monthly. Editor: Arcelio Rico. Address: Calle de Badillo alto del Hotel Roma, Cartagena, Colombia.

Anales de la educación pública en el Azuay. Cuenca, 1936. Año 1, n° 1, enero 1936. [32] p. 20 x 30 cm. Monthly. Editor: Carlos Aguilar Vázquez. Address: Cuenca, Ecuador.

Boletín mensual; órgano de información y propaganda del departamento de obras públicas, comunicaciones, etc. Quito, 1936. Volumen 1, tomo 1, marzo 15 de 1936. 64 p. tables. 22½ x 32 cm. Monthly. Address, Quito, Ecuador.

Revista de la Biblioteca nacional. Quito, 1936. n° 1, febrero de 1936. 164 p. plates, tables. 24 x 19 cm. Monthly. Editors: Ángel M. Paredes and Ignacio Lasso. Address: Biblioteca nacional, Apdo. n° 163, Quito, Ecuador.

Futuro; publicación de la Universidad obrera de México. México, D. F., 1936. Tercera época, n° 2, abril 1936. 26 p. 23 x 31 cm. Monthly. Editor: Vicente Lombardo Toledano. Address, México, D. F., México.

El libro mexicano; órgano del Instituto mexicano de difusión del libro. México, D. F., 1935-36. Tomo 1, n° 1, 1935-36. 16 p. 13½ x 19 cm. Irregular. Address: Avenida Madero 29, Despacho 20, México, D. F., México.

Revista naval militar; órgano de la Secretaría de guerra y marina. México, D. F., 1936. Tomo 1, n° 1, enero 1936. 64 p. illus. 17 x 22 cm. Monthly. Address: México, D. F., México.

Industria y comercio de México. México, D. F., 1936. Tomo 1, volumen 1. enero 1936. 77 p. 22 x 29½ cm. Monthly. Address: Secretaría de la economía nacional, México, D. F., México.

Scop; órgano mensual informativo de la Secretaría de comunicaciones y obras públicas. México, D. F., 1936. Año 1, n° 4, febrero 1936. 8 p. 23 x 35 cm. Monthly. Address: México, D. F., México.

Veracruz mercantil; órgano de la cámara nacional de comercio de Veracruz. Veracruz, 1936. Año IX, n° 93, febrero 1936. 16 p. 22 x 33 cm. Monthly. Address: Veracruz, México.

Revista comercial de Nicaragua; fomento y propaganda del comercio nacional. Managua, 1936. Año 1, n° 1, febrero 1936. 18 p. 21½ x 29½ cm. Monthly. Editor: Alberto Ibarra M. Address: 2ª Ave. N. O., Núm. 351, Managua, Nicaragua.

Revista Rotaria; órgano mensual del Rotary club de Asunción. Asunción, 1935. Tomo 1, n° 1, noviembre 1935. 24 p. illus. 22 x 29 cm. Monthly. Address: Asunción, Paraguay.

PAN AMERICAN PROGRESS

LAKE TITICACA FISHERIES AGREEMENT SIGNED BY PERU AND BOLIVIA

At the end of January 1936 the Governments of Peru and Bolivia announced that on July 17, 1935, they had signed a preliminary convention relative to the establishment of the fishing industry on Lake Titicaca, part of whose waters lies in each country. According to the terms of the convention, both Governments agreed to hire jointly a scientific commission to study both the fish at present in the lake and the possibility of introducing other species for industrial exploitation. If the studies show that such an industry is justified, steps will be taken to establish it, and the expenses involved will be shared by both Governments. Upon approval of the conclusions of the commission, the two nations will sign a final convention to regulate their common interests in the industry.

As a result of the preliminary agreement, Mr. Milton C. James, of the United States Bureau of Fisheries, went to Lake Titicaca early in 1936 to make a survey of conditions there, and will shortly present his report and recommendations to the two Governments.

VISA CONVENTION BETWEEN MEXICO AND PANAMA

In a convention agreed upon by the exchange of notes between the Governments of Mexico and Panama, the granting of visas by one Government without cost to nationals of the other contracting nation was arranged on December 3, 1936. The convention went into effect on February 1, 1936.

LABOR CONVENTIONS RATIFIED BY CUBA

The President of Cuba, Señor José A. Barnet, ratified on January 8, 1936, after approval by the Cabinet, three conventions signed by the Republic at international labor conferences at Geneva. The conventions dealt with minimum-wage fixing machinery (1928), hours of work (commerce and offices) (1930), and minimum age (nonindustrial employment) (1932).

ROERICH PACT PROMULGATED IN MEXICO

The Treaty on the Protection of Artistic and Scientific Institutions and Historic Monuments, known as the Roerich Pact, which was signed by plenipotentiaries of the 21 American Republics at the White House on April 15, 1935, was ratified by the Mexican Senate and promulgated by President Cardenas on December 26, 1935.

FOUR OFFICIAL ORGANIZATIONS ESTABLISHED IN VENEZUELA

By a Presidential decree of March 31, 1936, the Bureau of Inter-American Relations under the Ministry of Foreign Affairs was established in Venezuela. The new bureau will make plans for Venezuelan participation in American international conferences and collect material for studying economic problems, preparing reports, and drafting suggestions for furthering political, economic, and cultural relations between Venezuela and the other American nations.

The President of Venezuela, by a decree of April 1, 1936, created the Office of Economics and Finance as a dependency of the Treasury, to study the following subjects: The bases and needs of national economy; production, national raw materials, salaries, interest, and exchange, and their influence on the cost of national products; the circulation, distribution, and consumption of goods; the accumulation and productivity of capital and its influence on public and private wealth; international trade, reciprocity treaties, and tariff agreements; the credit system, exchange, and interest; public revenues, tax systems, and just bases for taxes; and the currency.

In view of the success obtained in other countries in spreading knowledge among the rural population by means of cultural missions, traveling schools, lectures, books, motion pictures, and the radio, the National Board of Cultural Cooperation was established in Caracas by a presidential decree of April 2, 1936. The new organization will study and put into practice as quickly as possible the measures it finds best adapted for spreading culture and useful knowledge, especially in rural and industrial districts, and encourage all private efforts employed for the same ends.

On April 4, 1936, the President of Venezuela signed a decree creating in the Ministry of Public Instruction, as an annex to the Bureau of Secondary, Higher, and Special Education, an office to be called "Secretariat of Culture and Fine Arts". The new division will have charge of academies, national museums, and libraries; art schools; scientific and artistic exhibitions; and scientific congresses.

AMENDMENTS TO THE BRAZILIAN CONSTITUTION

The Brazilian Constitution of 1934 authorizes Congress to grant to the President of the Republic the power to declare a state of siege in any section of the national territory in danger of foreign aggression or armed insurrection and under these circumstances to take certain specified exceptional measures such as exile, arrest, censorship, search

and seizure, and suspension of the right of freedom of assembly and freedom of speech.¹ The first of three amendments to the constitution promulgated on December 18, 1935, authorizes Congress to grant to the Chief Executive similar powers when there exists a serious internal condition which threatens the political and social institutions of the country. When Congress is not in session these powers are granted by the permanent section of the Senate, and the President must later inform the Chamber of Deputies as to the measures taken. The President and other authorities are held responsible for any abuses of power committed. The executive decree which declares the existence of a serious internal condition must mention the constitutional guarantees which are suspended.

Amendments 2 and 3 give the President power to deprive army and navy officers of their commissions and rank and to dismiss civil officeholders who participate in a movement subversive to political and social institutions, without prejudice to other penalties and any action that the courts may take.

AMENDMENTS TO THE PERUVIAN CONSTITUTION

By a law promulgated April 1, 1936, the offices of first and second vice president of the Republic were created. These officials must fulfill the same qualifications as the President, and are to be elected at the same time and for the same period as he. The Constitution of 1933 had provided that if the presidency were vacant the new incumbent should be elected by Congress to fill the unexpired term. If the President dies, is declared by Congress to be physically or morally incapacitated, resigns, is impeached, or is absent from the country without permission of Congress, the First Vice President or, if he leaves the office vacant, the Second Vice President, will assume office for the remainder of the unexpired term. If the President takes personal command of the armed forces of the Republic or is temporarily incapacitated, or while he is being impeached, the vice president will take office, but only until the President is able to return. If the President and both vice presidents leave the office vacant, the executive power will be exercised by the Cabinet until Congress elects a President to fill the unexpired term.

Article 137 of the Constitution, which lists those ineligible for the presidency, was also amended by the same decree to include the vice presidency. Cabinet members and officers of the armed forces who wish to be candidates for these positions are now permitted by the amendment to retain their posts until six months prior to the elections, instead of having to resign a year beforehand, as the Constitution had originally stipulated that presidential candidates should do.

¹ See "The Brazilian Constitution of 1934," by Raul d'Eça, BULLETIN of the Pan American Union, August 1935.

MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT OF URUGUAY

At the opening of the third session of the Thirty-Second Legislature of Uruguay on March 15, 1936, President Terra submitted a brief message in which, after mentioning at some length the attacks on his régime and his life, he spoke of the accomplishments of the Government during 1935.

For the first time the surplus in the treasury exceeded 10,000,000 pesos, after meeting all the items in the budget. And of the 10,217,-455.63 peso surplus, 4,000,000 have been set aside as a reserve fund against future budgetary deficiencies. The salaries of Government employees, which had suffered cuts, were restored.

The housing problem is one to which the Government has given careful attention. Work should be finished on 3,000 houses in the Department of Montevideo in 1936; these were planned for workers, who will be enabled to purchase them on very favorable terms. An equal number of dwellings is planned for 1937. For rural housing a fund of 500,000 pesos has been set aside by the Bank of the Republic from the profits of the revaluation of the peso, to be lent for the construction of low-cost houses. The directors of the Bank of the Republic have also approved a project for suburban housing for workers, which should make the outskirts of the cities in the interior much more attractive.

The promotion of tourist travel is another subject in which the Government is greatly interested. Work has been begun on the part of Montevideo harbor known as Puerto del Buceo to enable pleasure craft to anchor there. It is expected that comfortable inns and shelters will soon be established along national highways for the benefit of travelers, and more first-class hotels in the capital, in the interior, and at beach resorts will be underwritten by the Government.

Speaking of the economic condition of the country, President Terra pointed out that an adverse balance of payments of 45,000,000 pesos had been wiped out and blocked payments liquidated. The gold reserves of the Bank of the Republic have increased, and industry and commerce are showing satisfactory progress.

To his message the President added detailed reports from the members of his Cabinet.

BANANA EXPORT CONTROL BOARD OF ECUADOR

The Banana Export Control Board of Ecuador, with headquarters in Guayaquil, was established by Decree no. 209 of March 31, 1936. The board, whose authority will extend to all littoral provinces producing and marketing bananas and such other tropical fruits as pineapples, oranges, mangos, and lemons, will be affiliated with the

technical agricultural department of the Mortgage Bank of Ecuador, Guayaquil branch, and will be responsible directly to the Treasury. It will be financed by a tax of 2 centavos per stem on all bananas exported. The chairman of the board, an appointee of the Minister of the Treasury, will act as arbitrator or conciliator when differences as to price arise among individuals, groups, or companies, and his decision will be final. His approval is also necessary on labor and marketing contracts as well as on leases of land for banana growing.

Besides keeping a record of all loans and other financial negotiations connected with the banana industry, the board shall report to the Treasury, for the information of the Ministry of Public Works, on needed means of communication in banana-growing regions, as well as on accommodations and hospitals for laborers on banana plantations.

The decree also set the tax to be paid by exporters of other fruits as their contribution to the expenses of the board, and stipulated that under no circumstances was this tax, or that on bananas, to be passed on to the growers and middlemen.

NEW SHIP FOR COASTWISE TRADE IN PANAMA

A new vessel, to be used by a local shipping company between Panama City and Pedregal (the seaport for David, capital of the Province of Chiriquí) is under construction in Sweden. The *Chiriquí*, as the latest addition to the fleet will be called, will make the run between the two ports in 24 hours. It has been especially designed for tropical service, having 50 tons of refrigerated space, which will be used for perishable commodities. These will consist largely of fruits and fresh vegetables grown in the northern province, the "farm of the Republic."

NATIONAL FISHERIES LAW IN CUBA

Although fishing is an important natural resource of Cuba, and one upon which many industries depend, there had not been any general law on the subject until the passage of Decree-Law No. 704 of March 28, 1936. The new law was designed to regulate fishing in general, with emphasis on the conservation of sea products; the strict observance of closed seasons; the utilization of different varieties of fish; the use of explosives in fishing; the dumping of industrial waste in rivers and the sea; marine biological stations; and the importation and acclimatization of new species of fish in Cuban waters.

To help the Government carry out this program, the Consultive Fisheries Commission was created to supervise all research, keep records of matters connected with the national production, importation, and exportation of fish, shellfish, sponges, etc., and recommend such measures as it may think advisable to benefit the industry.

Local boards will function in all maritime districts, under the chairmanship of the captain of the port; their duties will be to keep the Consultive Fisheries Commission informed on all matters pertaining to fish and fishing in their respective districts.

The decree-law also provides for the establishment of a fisheries museum which will show the maritime and fluvial resources of Cuba, explain their value, and arouse interest in the flora and fauna of Cuban waters. It will therefore include fish, plants, aquatic birds, and other zoological specimens. The museum will also have exhibitions showing fishing equipment and methods.

ARGENTINA TO SPEND \$40,000,000 FOR PUBLIC WORKS

According to a decree signed by President Justo on February 17, 1936, the sum of 120,000,000 paper pesos (about \$40,000,000) will be spent in public works during the year. The money will be divided among Government departments as follows:

<i>Department</i>	<i>Paper pesos</i>
General Bureau of Architecture.....	20, 908, 000
General Bureau of Irrigation.....	6, 125, 718
General Bureau of Navigation and Ports.....	21, 569, 500
General Bureau of Riachuelo Investigations and Works.....	1, 950, 000
State Railways Administration.....	36, 560, 000
Bureau of National Sanitary Works.....	19, 000, 000
Ministry of War.....	8, 681, 000
Ministry of Navy.....	3, 200, 000
Ministry of Agriculture.....	350, 000
Miscellaneous (in connection with regulations concerning the 1935 budget).....	1, 655, 782
Total.....	120, 000, 000

The projects have been divided into three groups, those to be begun during the year, those on which work begun will be continued, and those to be finished in 1936. The last category called for the completion of buildings in the federal capital and the Provinces of Buenos Aires, Santa Fe, Corrientes, Entre Ríos, San Juan, Tucumán, Salta, Santiago del Estero, Jujuy, Pampa, and Santa Cruz; port and harbor works in the capital and the Provinces of Entre Ríos, Buenos Aires, and Corrientes; irrigation projects in the Provinces of Buenos Aires, La Rioja, Catamarca, Salta, Jujuy, and Los Andes; and sanitary works in the Provinces of Buenos Aires, Corrientes, Santiago del Estero, Salta, Chaco, and Formosa.

NEW COINS PUT IN CIRCULATION IN BRAZIL

On February 18, 1936, three new coins were put into circulation in Brazil in accordance with the decree of December 31, 1935, which authorized their minting. The new money, in denominations of

100, 300, and 400 reis, respectively, to a total value of 50 contos de reis pay tribute to three eminent Brazilians. The 100-reis coin bears the portrait of the Marquis of Tamandaré, an admiral in the Brazilian Navy; the 300-reis coin that of Carlos Gomes, the eminent composer the centenary of whose birth is soon to be celebrated; and the 400-reis coin, that of Osvaldo Cruz, the scientist who eradicated yellow fever in Rio de Janeiro and gave new impulse to public-health work in the Republic.

INCREASED FRUIT CONSUMPTION ENCOURAGED IN ARGENTINA

Although Argentine fruit production has increased steadily during recent years, the domestic consumption of fruit has not grown proportionately. This fact has been in large part due to the high price level which has been maintained, especially outside the capital. In view of the extremely large crop produced in 1936 in the region served by the Western Railway, the Ministry of Agriculture has been arranging to make the fruit available to the public at nearly all railway stations, at a very low cost. Through government cooperation in the harvesting, shipment, and sale of the fruit, and the granting of a low flat rate per case by the railway, the Government hopes to be as successful throughout the country in taking fruit out of the luxury class as it has been recently in the city of Buenos Aires.

OBLIGATORY REFORESTATION IN CUBA

By decree-law no. 681 of March 21, 1936, reforestation was made obligatory for the Government and private individuals in certain parts of the Republic, including lands unsuitable for cultivation, 328 feet back from the banks or shores of rivers, brooks, lakes and lagoons, summits over 200 feet high, the land around springs and sources for a radius of 650 feet, and estate boundaries along highways, railroads, and public roads. In each Province nurseries are to be established large enough to provide at least 100,000 fruit and shade trees for free distribution each year, and hatcheries to breed native and imported varieties of fresh-water fish. Each Province will also set aside a tract of land of at least 3,300 acres, preferably in a mountainous region, as a park for the conservation and propagation of rare trees and a bird and animal refuge. The Department of Agriculture is authorized to establish a forestry laboratory to study native woods and their commercial and industrial possibilities. For a period of 15 years no wood may be cut in virgin forests on Cuban mountains without permission from the Secretary of Agriculture, who will grant it only when certain tracts need thinning. For cutting wood elsewhere a license must be obtained, although such permit will not cover

certain trees whose destruction is forbidden. The decree-law also specifies the fees to be paid on wood cut, the amount varying according to the kind of wood and the purpose for which it will be used.

NATIONAL CHILD WELFARE BOARD IN NICARAGUA

The official paper of Nicaragua carried in its issue of February 15, 1936, the decree of December 6, 1935, creating the National Child Welfare Board (*Patronato Nacional de la Infancia*) "with headquarters in the capital and under the supervision of the State, to superintend measures for the protection of children." To this end the board will arrange the establishment of maternity hospitals, orphan asylums, playgrounds, child research centers, medical and dental clinics, school lunch services, and like organizations; encourage the foundation of local boards to work through the schools; disseminate information on nutrition and means of preventing communicable disease; and undertake any other activities to benefit children. The board will assume provisional guardianship of neglected children and, in cooperation with the Ministry of Health, have control of health measures on behalf of mothers and children.

The board will be composed of seven members and three alternates, among whom a physician, a lawyer, and a professor of education must be included. The physician will be nominated by the Medical Society of Managua, the lawyer by the Supreme Court, the professor of education and two other members by the Department of Public Instruction, the sixth member by the Executive Committee of the National District, the seventh by the Board of Public Welfare, and the three alternates by the Ministry of Hygiene.

Membership on the board is non-salaried, but members, who will hold office for four years, will be reimbursed for any expenses incurred in connection with their duties. The funds at the disposal of the board will be collected from gifts, subsidies, and other sources.

NATIONAL TUBERCULOSIS COUNCIL IN CUBA

On March 30, 1936, Provisional President José A. Barnet signed decree-law no. 706 establishing the National Tuberculosis Council, with headquarters in Habana. The five members composing the council will be the prosecuting attorney of the Supreme Court or some one whom he may appoint; a high-ranking officer of the Army, appointed by the General Staff; a professor in the University of Habana, appointed by its supreme council; a member of the Association of Architects, designated by that institution; and a member of the National Red Cross, appointed by its supreme council. The duties of the council will include the management of a campaign against tuberculosis; the appointment of the necessary commissions;

publicity, in cooperation with the Department of Sanitation and Public Welfare and the executive committee of the Health Service of Cuba, to instruct the less fortunate classes in preventive and curative measures; and the inspection of subordinate establishments. All existing official and private institutions will be subject to the direction and administration of the council, and no new ones may be started without its permission.

NATIONAL HEALTH COUNCIL OF CHILE FORMED

Included in law no. 5802 of February 1, 1936, on the organization of the services under the Ministry of Public Health and Social Welfare, was the establishment of the National Health Council. The first meeting was held on February 19, under the chairmanship of Dr. Castro Oliveira, Minister of Public Health. It was attended by the Director General of Sanitation, Dr. Luis Puyó Medina; the Director General of Public Welfare, Dr. Italo Alessandrini; the administrator of the Compulsory Workers' Insurance Fund, Señor Santiago Labarca; the chief of the Rural Constabulary Medical Service, Dr. Aníbal Grez; the chief of the Compulsory School Dental Service, Señor Erasmo Vásquez; the general secretary of the General Bureau of Sanitation, Señor Guillermo Silva; and the secretary of the Bacteriological Institute, Señor Fernando Prats. The dean of the Medical School, Señor Lucas Sierra, also a member of the council, was unable to attend the first session. It was voted to invite the director of the Bacteriological Institute, Dr. Eugenio Suárez, to attend the meetings of the council as technical adviser.

In his opening address, Dr. Castro Oliveira spoke of the work to be performed by the council, and said that to it belonged especially "the study of all measures, for recommendation to the Government, intended to establish cooperation between and correlation of official and semiofficial services, as well as private services so desiring whose functions are related to public hygiene, the practice of preventive and curative medicine, and the promotion of individual health." The council will also study the equipment and organization of State and municipal sanitary services. It was decided that the first topic to be considered by the council in subsequent meetings would be the problem of rural hygiene and relief.

NEW WELFARE SOCIETY ORGANIZED IN BUENOS AIRES

In its edition of March 20, 1936, *La Prensa* of Buenos Aires reported the incorporation of a new welfare society, La Asociación Amigos del Campo (Friends of the Country Association). The motto of the organization is "People the country and relieve congestion in cities",

and its aims are educational and social. In its by-laws the association recommends a well-rounded educational program, the establishment of summer camps where children, adolescents, and teachers of both sexes may practice agricultural activities, the exchange of experiences between campers and country children and workers, the adoption of the plan of cooperative agricultural education suggested by the Argentine School-Camp Association, and cooperation with the work begun by the National Colonization Council to include agricultural activities in the primary schools. In order to realize these aims, the association plans to organize throughout the Republic branch societies of students, camps, school farms in the country but affiliated with city primary schools, and traveling libraries specializing in agricultural literature, and to take other pertinent measures.

MODEL HOMES FOR WORKERS IN CALLAO

Eight blocks of model homes for workers in the National Cold Storage Plant in Callao, Peru, were formally dedicated on March 7, 1936, at a ceremony in which President Benavides and other Government officials took part. The development, which was subsidized by the Government, was described by the manager of the plant, Señor Víctor E. Barúa, as follows:

"On a tract of land 36,000 meters square [nearly nine acres] we have eight blocks with 118 houses containing vestibule, one, two, or three bedrooms, dining room, bath, kitchen, and yard; electricity and artesian well water; motion picture theater of 400 seats; clinic, drug-store, grocery store and butcher shop, where the inhabitants of the district may purchase all prime necessities at reasonable prices; a school equipped for 300 pupils; a commissary building provided with dormitory space for 15 men; two acres of park; and a swimming pool with showers.

"The [National Cold Storage] company is responsible for the administration and upkeep of the district. The rental of the houses will include all service and must be at a reasonable rate, which has to be approved by the Government.

"The administration has furnished one house to serve as a model and an example to the workers, and proposes to give the furniture to one of the employees living in the district who has been with the company from its start, such employee to be chosen by lot."

THE FIRST MEXICAN BIBLIOGRAPHIC CONGRESS

The First Mexican Bibliographic Congress was held in Mexico City under the auspices of the Ateneo Nacional de Ciencias y Artes de México from April 1 to April 6, 1936, to celebrate the four hundredth anniversary of the introduction of printing into the Western Hemi-

sphere. Dr. Felix F. Palavicini was president of the organizing committee. The program included a visit by the delegates to the Government Printing Office, to the National Library, and to the offices of several newspapers in the capital. Each session was held under the chairmanship of a man well known in Mexican education or science. Papers were presented on *Mexican writers and the printing press in Mexico*, by Arturo Arnaiz y F.; *Bibliography of biological subjects in Mexico in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries*, by Dr. Fernando Ocaranza; the exposition of Mexican books at Buenos Aires, by the Delegation on Social Action from Yucatan; and on other bibliographic studies, as well as on scientific subjects not related to bibliography.

The resolutions passed by the congress suggest the establishment of a division in the Department of National Economy of Mexico and similar departments in other American countries for the registry of everything of a scientific-literary character printed; a registry in the Department of Public Education of manuscripts entered in the copyright office; the establishment of a Mexican printing museum in the building which housed the first printing press in Mexico, this building to be a national monument; the encouragement of the Mexican book and periodical trade by a lowering of duties on paper entering the country for such use; a modification of postal rates on books and periodicals entered as second-class matter. The resolutions also approved the adoption by the congress of the conclusions of the Section on Bibliography of Seventh American Scientific Congress held in Mexico in September 1935, and advocated a definite effort for putting into effect such conclusions as well as those on the same subject adopted by the Seventh International Conference of American States held in Montevideo in 1933. Another resolution was passed in praise of José Toribio Medina, the first great historian of American printing.—C. E. B.

NOTES ON NATIONAL LIBRARIES

Recent information on national libraries has been received by the Columbus Memorial Library of the Pan American Union from Argentina, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, and Venezuela.

The report of the National Library in Buenos Aires, covering the year 1934, includes statistics showing the growth of the library and a study of its development since its foundation, especially during the last 60 years. The number of pieces received during the year was 28,491, bringing the total number in the library to 338,758. The number of readers was 110,046.

A résumé of the work accomplished in the National Library in Bogota, Colombia, in 1934-35 indicates the receipt of 8,725 pieces, the use of the general reading room by 125,890 readers, a large increase

in the subscription and exchange list of *Senderos*, the magazine published by the library, and improved facilities for the public by the introduction of new rules.

The report of the National Librarian in Quito notes an increase in the number of books added to the shelves of the library and in the number of readers during the fiscal year 1934-35. News from another Ecuadorean source, the *Revista de la Biblioteca Nacional*, the first number of which, dated February 1936, was recently received from Quito, states that in addition to this new magazine the library intends soon to have regular radio broadcasts from Station HCK, the Government broadcasting station.

The Director of the National Library in Caracas mentions especially the exchanges made by the library and the increase in the number of readers and the number of publications received during the year, necessitating additional reading room and shelf space.

The National Library of Chile sent a brief special report on the opening of the United States Room in that library on March 17, 1936, with the cooperation of the Chile-American Association. Among the volumes that will be transferred to this room are 3,000 presented by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. The Chile-American Association contributed to the furnishing of the new room, supplied a competent librarian and will furnish many additional works and a number of current American magazines and newspapers. The result of this arrangement has been the opening to the Chilean public of an excellent source of reference to American classical and current literature.—C. E. B.

“BOOK OF THE MONTH CLUB” IN CUBA

The Instituto del Libro, a variant of the Book of the Month Club idea, has recently been established in Habana. If the proposed plans are carried out, it will be of distinct benefit to authors and to the reading public not only of Cuba but of other American countries as well.

The lack of publishing houses in the Republic has meant that most authors have had to have their works printed at their own expense, and as individual writers had at their disposal no organization through which to distribute the books which did appear, the financial returns were few and uncertain. The Instituto hopes to remedy this situation by providing for the publication of at least 12 books a year, chosen on the grounds of literary or scientific merit from the fields of fiction, history, social science, etc. The author of an accepted manuscript will receive 100 copies of his book, and after members of the Instituto have received their copies, the rest will be distributed among bookstores in Cuba, Spain, and Hispanic American countries. As the organization is non-profit-making, any proceeds above actual expenses will be used to increase the number of books issued.

The Instituto will be supported by membership fees of one peso (a dollar) a month and the cooperation of libraries and mercantile establishments. A subsidy from the Government will also be sought.

HISTORICAL MUSEUM AND LIBRARY IN ARGENTINA

The monks of the Convent of San Lorenzo, Santa Fe, where San Martín and a handful of men successfully resisted a large force of Spanish soldiers on February 3, 1813, have ceded to the Government of Argentina outbuildings of the convent for the establishment of a historical museum and library. These will be established with the aid and advice of the National Historical Museum, the National Library, and the People's Libraries Commission. The care and management of the museum and library will be entrusted to the monks, with the stipulation that the rooms shall be open freely to the public. A grant of 250 paper pesos a month for the upkeep of the establishment was also provided in the decree.

BRIEF NOTES

NEW PRESIDENT OF UNIVERSITY IN RIO DE JANEIRO.—Dr. Affonso Penna Junior was appointed rector (president) of the University of the Federal District and took office early in April.

TWO EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN PANAMA UNITED.—By a decree of March 16, 1936, the Center of Pedagogic and Hispano-American Studies in Panama, whose establishment was noted in the BULLETIN for July 1935, was incorporated in the National University. The Center will, by the same decree, again have charge of the summer courses for Panamanians and foreigners in July and August.

AMERICAN PROFESSOR APPOINTED TO CHAIR IN UNIVERSITY OF SÃO PAULO.—Professor Paul Van Orden Shaw, who has taught history at Columbia University and Hunter College, New York, and at the recently established summer school in Panama, has been appointed to the chair of the History of American Civilization at the University of São Paulo, Brazil. Mr. Shaw, who was born in Brazil, has written many scholarly articles on American history and inter-American relations.

BUREAU OF TOBACCO PRODUCTION IN ARGENTINA.—In order to improve both the quality and quantity of the tobacco grown in Argentina, the Bureau of Tobacco Production has been established in the Ministry of Agriculture.

MOTION PICTURES PRODUCED BY BRAZILIAN MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE.—The Bureau of Production Statistics of the Ministry of Agriculture in Brazil has begun a series of motion pictures dealing with aspects of the cattle-raising industry, the growing of citrus fruits, agricultural education, experiment fields, irrigation, and other similar activities. The more than 30 films already taken have been shown throughout Brazil, and some of them abroad.

RADIO TELEGRAPH STATION INAUGURATED IN HAITI.—Government Station HHH, which provides the Republic of Haiti with radio-telegraphic service via the Mackay Radio and Telegraph Company, was officially opened on March 6, 1936, with the exchange of messages between representatives of the Government and officers of the company.

SHORT-WAVE BROADCASTING STATION OPENED IN HONDURAS.—HRD, a short-wave broadcasting station situated in La Ceiba, Honduras, and operating on a frequency of 6,235 kilocycles, was opened on March 1, 1936.

PORT WORKS AT FORTALEZA (CEARÁ), BRAZIL.—A contract was signed by the State of Ceará at the beginning of April for new port works at Fortaleza.

CENSUS TO BE TAKEN IN ECUADOR.—By a decree of January 24, 1936, Provisional President Federico Páez of Ecuador issued instructions for taking a census in the Republic. This will be done on an as yet unspecified date in 1936 by the National Institute of Social Prevision, created by a law of December 5, 1935, especially to supervise the application of compulsory social insurance and the encouragement of voluntary insurance. According to this law the Institute was also to take a general census during this year, with the advice and counsel of the General Bureau of Statistics.

NEW CHILD-WELFARE INSTITUTION IN CUBA.—By decree-law no. 707, of March 30, 1936, Provisional President José A. Barnet approved the establishment of the Civil Military Institute, an organization designed to care for and educate destitute orphans whose fathers were day laborers on farms or in the cities, policemen, or enlisted men in the Army or Navy, and died from causes arising from their work or service.

NATIONAL CORPORATION OF PUBLIC WELFARE OF CUBA.—The National Public Welfare Corporation, composed of all private welfare institutions wishing to join, was established by decree-law no. 708 signed by Provisional President José A. Barnet on March 30, 1936, to take charge of the distribution of Government funds to such institutions.

BULLETIN OF THE

Pan American Union



IN PICTURESQUE ANTIGUA, GUATEMALA

JULY

1936

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BULLETIN OF THE

Pan American Union



JULY 1936

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THE PAN AMERICAN UNION Washington, D. C.

L. S. ROWE, *Director General*

THE PAN AMERICAN UNION, originally known as the International Bureau of the American Republics, was established in the year 1890 in accordance with resolutions passed at the First International Conference of American States, held at Washington in 1889-90, and presided over by James G. Blaine, then United States Secretary of State. Its work was greatly expanded by resolutions of the Second Conference at Mexico in 1901; the Third, at Rio de Janeiro in 1906; the Fourth, at Buenos Aires in 1910; the Fifth, at Santiago, Chile, in 1923; the Sixth, at Habana, Cuba, in 1928; and the Seventh, at Montevideo, Uruguay, in 1933. It is an international organization created and maintained by the twenty-one American republics: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, the United States, Uruguay and Venezuela. Its purpose is to promote friendly intercourse, peace, and commerce between the Republics of the American Continent. It is supported by annual contributions from all the countries, in amounts proportional to population. Its affairs are administered by a Director General and Assistant Director, elected by and responsible to a Governing Board composed of the Secretary of State of the United States and the representatives in Washington of the other American governments.

The administrative divisions of the Pan American Union are organized so as to carry out the purposes for which it was created. Special divisions have been created on foreign trade, statistics, finance, agricultural cooperation and travel, all of which maintain close relations with official and unofficial bodies in the countries, members of the Union. Particular attention is devoted to the development of closer intellectual and cultural relations among the nations of the American Continent, and an administrative division exists for this purpose. The Columbus Memorial Library contains 90,000 volumes and many maps. The BULLETIN of the Pan American Union, published monthly in English, Spanish and Portuguese, is the official organ of the institution.

The Pan American Union serves as the permanent organ of the International Conferences of American States, usually referred to as the Pan American Conferences. In addition to preparing the programs and regulations, the Union gives effect to the conclusions of the Conferences by conducting special inquiries and investigations and by convening or arranging for special or technical conferences in the intervals between the International Conferences.

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(The contents of previous issues of the BULLETIN OF THE PAN AMERICAN UNION can be found in the READERS GUIDE in your library.)



Hessler-Henderson photograph.

DR. ALFREDO BUSK CODAS
ENVOY EXTRAORDINARY AND MINISTER PLENIPOTENTIARY OF PARAGUAY
IN THE UNITED STATES

DR. ALFREDO BUSK CODAS
MINISTER OF PARAGUAY
IN WASHINGTON

ON June 22 Dr. Alfredo Busk Codas presented to President Roosevelt his letters of credence as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Paraguay in the United States.

Dr. Busk Codas was born in Asunción in 1888, the son of Alfredo Busk, an English man of affairs who had gone to Paraguay in connection with extensive agricultural enterprises, and Doña Celestina Codas, a Paraguayan lady. The Minister's education was begun in the Normal School in the capital and continued in the Colegio Nacional, from which he was graduated as Bachelor of Science in 1906. After a short time he came to the United States and completed in three and a half years the difficult four-year course in civil engineering at Cornell University.

Returning home, he practiced his profession in Paraguay and Bolivia for five years, after which he was engaged in similar duties in the United States from 1917 to 1919. Once more in Paraguay, he was occupied in professional duties both private and public, having been Director of Public Works, professor in the School of Applied Science, and Chief of Public Works of the city of Asunción. In 1933 and 1934, as an army officer, he had charge of the construction of public works carried on as a war measure. His return to the United States in an official capacity is welcomed by his many friends in this country.

The Minister of Paraguay has also become the representative of his nation on the Governing Board of the Pan American Union.

CAN WE BE GOOD NEIGHBORS?

By HARRIET SHANKS PLATT

AFTER having returned from research work in the Amazon lowlands and the Peruvian and Ecuadorean highlands on the most recent of our seven protracted trips for study, which have taken us into every geographical region and country of Latin America, there are innumerable friends left behind us in each one. Through these friends our studies have progressed, and to them all I would talk in this fashion.

On our emerging from Indian territory in the Amazon headwaters, almost the first newspaper headlines to be seen were those announcing President Roosevelt's call to a Pan American Peace Conference. Commented on favorably and with active interest in each of the Latin American countries as we journeyed north from Peru, this conference is supposed to be a real "good neighbor policy" move.

Can we really be *good* neighbors? I think so, but I am reminded of an incident in the life of one Latin American physician-plantation-owner, who has led not only a serviceable but a satisfactorily eminent life.

Dr. X was called as a young bacteriologist to assist in the laboratory when an American group commenced antimalaria work. He was an excellent technician and he threw himself into things with enthusiasm. But he found it difficult to take calmly the grouchy spells of his superior. One morning when he entered the laboratory and said "Good morning" to his chief there was no answer. Since it was obvious that the man was not preoccupied with work, after a short interval Dr. X tried again: "Good morning, Doctor." This time the chief turned and looked at his assistant's shoes but said nothing. Finally young Dr. X could stand it no longer. He went over to the older man's desk and pounded on it, "Buenos días, buenos días, buenos días! There is nothing wrong with my shoes. And where there is no time for bare civility, not being merely stick or stone, I must leave. My heart cannot be in such a place—and without it I can do no good work. Adiós!"

There were apologies, and we might say Dr. X was only a hot-headed stubborn youngster, but he did go on to other fields where his "heart could be in it", and became a successful man as the world judges. Unfortunately, he kept a small feeling of resentment against Americans through these years. Now that resentment is beginning to change since he has come to know a number of other Americans and

to understand that, although we have not the Latin grace of spirit which considers courtesy a necessity for a full life, all Americans are not rude, domineering, or thoughtless.

If we of the North are going to get along in a neighborly fashion with those of the South, there is a definite need for a closer acquaintance with one another's psychology to allow "tuning in", with its ensuing sympathy and cooperation.

There are other prerequisites for a good neighbor, but this business of "tuning in" is one of the most difficult. It is a function requiring a certain maturity of spirit when it is performed consciously. Individ-



Courtesy of Harriet Shanks Platt.

A HOME GARDEN IN THE ENVIRONS OF QUITO, ECUADOR.

This family has corresponded and carried on a deep friendship with an American family for over 20 years. Although neither has seen the other, each family understands the other's problems.

uals occasionally have a natural gift for it, but nations which are made up of many individuals, and especially nations which are melting pots as much as are all these in our Western Hemisphere, *they* must *work* toward that state of maturity. Nations, like people, have stages of growth. The "first-beginning-to-walk-and-talk-alone" stage comes when, after struggling hard, they achieve a revolution against being cared for by an outside power. All the Pan American Union countries have passed that stage.

The second is the "me 'n' mine" stage. The child in this stage is unsocial, wants *his* mother, *his* toys, *his* own way, and will even fight for it. Nations in this stage cry "America for the Americans," carry

"industria nacional" to an extreme degree, start antiforeign laws, carry a chip on the shoulder of their national honor, and are suspicious of all people, ideas, and organizations not their own.

Both north and south of the equator we have these tendencies. But so does the rest of the world. They are natural—parts of natural growth.

Examples of this stage applied to our hemisphere are many. The other day a radio speaker advised Americans not to invest any money in a certain country; they would lose it all to the Government. Another representative of an American house said an enlargement of the services they were performing in South America would be impossible because they were met with so much suspicion and delayed by so much red tape. Another instance is that of a new plantation. Under one manager, a large shipment of material was held, and operations delayed many months. Under a succeeding manager, who was firm in his dealing but logical, frank, and courteous with it all, the material was released immediately and lost money refunded.

Perhaps that may give an inkling as to one of the reasons back of American business clashes in Latin America. To combat the effects of the "me 'n' mine" stage on both sides a lot of explaining must be done, and has been done in many instances successfully. Packing houses have long flourished quietly for the mutual benefit of South and



Courtesy of Harriet Shanks Platt.

AFTERNOON TEA ON THE UPPER AMAZON.

A Peruvian senator and governor feel they must have first-hand knowledge of people living in remote places before they can govern them with understanding and sympathy.



Courtesy of Harriet Shanks Platt.

ON THE SHOULDERS OF CHIMBORAZO.

Although they are poor and live in the heavy mists of a high altitude, these are jolly potential friends, interested in our relations with Ecuador and theirs with us.

North America; the worldwide agent of an American automobile manufacturer assured me he meets with more cooperation in South American countries than anywhere else. A young lumberman on the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, an ice-cream manufacturer in Peru, a teacher in Chile, a merchant in the Lesser Antilles, a banana hacendero in Ecuador, a dentist in Argentina, a coffee specialist in Brazil, and many others, all Americans, have declared they have often been better treated in those respective countries than in their own.

We were glad to hear constantly, both in the interior and along the coast, statements like these: "I have come after all to *understand* the Americans through such and such a company, and now I like to do business with them," or "I have always had a number of American acquaintances. I now have *two* American friends!"

And, another good point, friendliness does not exist only between North and South Americans. Going up the Amazon between Manaos and Iquitos it seemed quite natural that there should be eight different nationalities at the captain's table—all very happily engaged in normal activities—belonging to the picture as much as did the *caboclos* or the Indians, the cows or the trees and the water.

Things seem to be "looking up" if one can judge by the small signs at the bottom of the interrelations scale. It is true that now and



Courtesy of Harriet Shanks Platt.

A TRADER'S COMFORTABLE HOME ON THE AMAZON.

One can live happily and healthfully there even though he be "remote."

then certain persons do make trouble, but invariably we have found those occasional individuals to be petty officials or, at least, whether of high or low office, to be those with either small minds or small experience. No one country or group of countries has a corner on them; certainly not Latin America. A few are to be found everywhere. But they can be recognized and handled, for their bark is worse than their bite. And we must not, through unduly magnifying their activities, permit them to influence the attitude of nations, one toward another. But through those individuals who can "tune in," who do understand one another's psychology (and who, we have found throughout Latin America, exist in much greater numbers than is realized) it does seem possible that the Pan American nations may gradually come to a greater understanding psychologically and leave the second "me 'n' mine" stage for the third—more mature—shall we call it "cooperative adventure" stage.

During the course of field work in the highlands of Ecuador we were asking questions of a village resident. He looked at us resentfully, then said: "Where do you come from? You are not of Ecuador." When I told him, he answered: "You come from that land of the north also. Then perhaps you can tell me why one man from the north came with an Ecuadorean and took my brother and me to look for some green rock high up on Chimborazo. We found some and they left us by the railroad track with orders to guard it every

minute, for it was important material. It was to go far to the north. Two days later the northern man came when the train passed by. We were nearly frozen from the cold, but he said nothing. He threw us some very small coins, took the rocks and left. If the material is important, why must it go to the northland? Why do we give important things to such people? Why do we not keep it in my own land?"

My answer to the man, who was sincere in his questions, had to be based on a very brief sketch of the economic condition of his country. Although I surmised the gentlemen were looking for copper, I was no more sure of their business than my village friend. But I could recall to him the value of his having small pigs, clean wool, and extra potatoes which he could take to market in Ambato, a trip many long hours away, and there be paid enough to buy the few things that his family needed which they were unable to make for themselves. This I explained was also true of his nation. It was good for it to have something which other nations might buy, and which would enable it to make life easier at home for the Ecuadorean.

I spoke to him not as a specialist on my part nor as though he were a nonintelligent individual on his. All either of us needed was the feeling that there was a worthwhile reason back of each person's



Courtesy of Harriet Shanks Platt.

NEW ALLIES.

Piros Indians take their Peruvian and American guests over the trail to the bridge which was swung to join the villages of Piros and Kampas—one time feudal enemies. Although less than three years old, these Indians' plantations (coffee at the left and cacao in the background) are producing well. They wait for better contact with the world outside.

activity. The reason being there, we could proceed with our discourse having mutual respect, in a truly neighborly fashion. Before we had finished, he was our chief informant and go-between in making a geographic unit study of a family's near-subsistence living above the tree and corn limit in Ecuador. And on my part I had taught his wife and several of her relatives some other means than those



A MAYAN WOMAN OF
GUATEMALA.

The brilliantly embroidered
huipils and headcloths are
now popular purchases in
the United States.

Courtesy of Harriet Shanks Platt.

they knew of preparing the meats and vegetables upon which they lived. And I'm sure they have a friendly feeling now for "*los del Norte*."

This is a simple example. But as one dollar is made up of one hundred cents and one body is made up of the interaction of innumerable individual cells, so neighborliness must have countless fundamental simple units like this one at work.

Throughout South America there are plenty of evidences that the next larger interactive units are working, although sometimes slowly without complete comprehension. For instance, in Manaos groups

of young schoolgirls are now doing their bit in a Brazilwide Mothers' and Infants' Welfare Program, cooperating with Uruguay's lead in response to the various Pan American child-welfare congresses and appeals. Just beginning, they can't be said to have reached the point of comprehension and effectiveness as yet, but under the leadership of an energetic nurse from Rio the girls in Manaus have formed auxiliary committees. On one hand they are helping furnish better hygiene, milk, and food for the babies and pre-natal and post-natal care for the mothers. And on the other hand they assist as social-service visitors in order that they may see for themselves what the conditions are in the outskirts of their city. There, more often than not, the people, most of whom are half-breeds or Indians, are in need because they are in the transition stage between the primitive and the civilized. In various countries we have found disease, uncleanness, and *consciousness* of poverty existing not so much among the pure Indian, rather remote from populated centers or highways, but more often among the Indians intermarried or in close contact with the whites and others. They have not yet the education and economic ability to participate fully in the culture of our so-called "civilized world", and yet they are dependent upon that world, having lost their own tribal brotherhood and pride, and the so-called "savage" ability to live fitting into the natural resources about them. Of course they need help, as do any people in transition. And perhaps a social-service system produced by the need to help in urban life may not be exactly the right system to apply to regions remote from a large city's influence; still the desire to help with any system, even though foreign, is a step ahead into a broader outlook and activity.

It is an inspiration to see how living with a broader perspective is spreading. In Iquitos, in the heart of the forested country, over 2,000 miles up the Amazon, there is a thriving woman's exchange, run by a school for handcraft using chambira palm fiber and tropical wood as its chief raw materials. The Indians begin the chambira-thread work; the young ladies of Iquitos are developing the market. Up the Ucayali River, in a Lima high school, and among the negroes of the Guiana coast some remarkably intensive work is being done teaching young women that domestic science is worth their learning and should not be left entirely in the hands of a completely untrained, uneducated class of servants. A social-service commission under five well-trained specialists has done splendid work taking the advantages of hygiene and civic community life to remote villages in the central plateau of Mexico. Some Indian towns north of Guatemala City have animatedly participated in a contest to choose the finest weaving and embroidery, a move to stimulate greater interest in their native handicraft which is now finding its way into cosmopolitan markets. In increasing numbers, undeveloped regions in South America are being colonized



Courtesy of Harriet Shanks Platt.

ON THE GROUNDS OF THE AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL AT MANAOS.

The gentlemen to the right are students and instructors in the school; the young people at the left are those now being interested in doing social work in Manaos. The energetic principal is in the center.

by earnest, cooperative groups of individuals who, in better times, might have been hypercritical of one another. And along one Amazon tributary the participating colonists are families from two tribes of Indians until quite recently bitter enemies. Under the leadership of an enthusiastic Peruvian patriot they—not he—are producing well. Another Amazonian project, a Brazilian agricultural school, is well under way; its students are chosen from the various sections of their State as being each the most energetic farmer in his community. As a reward, the student's upkeep is paid for two years by the Government at this school, where he learns scientific methods of tackling a living in his forest home and participates in agricultural experiments. In fact, the work of agricultural experimental farms in many places in Latin America is very practically applied and much to be admired.

This list has not included the also practical clinics and health movements in all the larger cosmopolitan capitals, nor do we underestimate the amount of cooperation which has been given the Rockefeller Foundation in its fight against yellow fever and other plagues. Between the universities of both Americas, also, there is increasing a distinct effort to exchange one another's national research facilities. But all this really constitutes only a tiny fraction of the examples of cooperative activity on an increasingly large scale. You can probably think of many others. The Pan American Union, through its Division of Intellectual Cooperation, contributes to the interactive current by a record of inter-American cultural events.¹ We are trying to speak the same language, not verbally but psychologically.

¹ The English edition is called *Panorama*. Copies may be requested of Chief of Division.—EDITOR.

This business of speaking the same language has its internal application also. In most countries there is organization by strong-voiced accessible centers, with little consideration for the often large but weak-voiced, more remote areas. This is certainly true in the United States, and Latin America is no exception: Bogotá and Lima arranged for Leticia, although the real, neighborly arbitration is being done right in Leticia, by the three national representatives of the protocol, living at La Victoria. Caracas has laid down the law to the Maracaibo region, but on the Venezuelan boundary the boundary-limiting decisions are being reasonably executed by the joint Venezuelan-Brazilian and -Guianian commissions, themselves working amicably in the border territories and having fun at the same time too, if one can judge by the way in which they are teasing the world through recent stories and pictures in the news of monstrous serpents in boundary forests. Buenos Aires speaks for the Provinces; Rio considers Amazonas somewhat as a dependent poor relation.

I have often wondered how many individuals in the capitals above mentioned—or in any other capitals for that matter—actually know the feel of living out in those more remote spots whose life they are ordering by bills and treaties. Probably lamentably few; too many know only common current hearsay concerning the problems of their hinterland, without checking back to see whether or not this hearsay

THEY CRY "BACK TO THE SOIL!"

These two Colombians—a statesman-diplomat and doctor on adjoining haciendas in the Cauca Valley—appreciate that national administrators often lack familiarity with the potentially productive parts of their country.



Courtesy of Harriet Shanks Platt.

is propaganda or sensational. In just such a way do we of each of the other countries know one another. And the more remote the area treated, the more warped is apt to be the picture formed of it by those outside the area.

It is hard for folks to be neighbors who are far away from one another in any medium. Only when situations have been jointly experienced, when people really know each other well enough or have learned about each other through trained analysts, can they be good neighbors. When we reach this community-minded attitude, then comes the point when discussive arbitration and mutual constructiveness are more nearly natural, and do not have to be forced through many artificial treaty writings.

The question is, Are we matured to this point? Do we know enough, not statistically but tuning-in-ly, of the "*verdadero ambiente*"



Courtesy of Harriet Shanks Platt.

A TRIPLE ENTENTE
CORDIALE.

Argentine, Uruguayan, and
American observers on
the Río de la Plata.

of the other countries in our half of the world and of our own and their hinterlands as well? If not, then what can we do about it? Educate—and the educators must be the Pan American Union and Pan American spirits—any who see the *complementary values* of not just the commerce and politics, but the esthetic ideas and spirit of living as well, through this Western Hemisphere. These persons include women, who are now a definite factor in Latin American activities, as well as men. They include public individuals and private, noisy and quiet. They must all participate.

Can we be good neighbors?

(a) The desire to be; we have it.

(b) The analysis necessary for being; we have started it—and more studies of inter-American psychology ought to bring about

(c) The understanding necessary for saying: "*We are good neighbors.*"

CIVIL RIGHTS OF THE LATIN AMERICAN WOMAN

By HENRY PAINE CRAWFORD

Chief, Latin American Legal Section, Division of Commercial Laws, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce; member of the bars of the District of Columbia, Georgia, and California

DURING the first quarter of the present century, Latin America undertook the modernization of its corpus juris on a broad scale, involving much economic, social, and labor legislation. But in no branch of the law has greater liberality been displayed than in the legislation enacted by many Latin American Governments with respect to the rights of individuals in general and those of the Latin American woman in particular. Stated as a generality, it may be said that in many Latin American Republics today the woman suffers almost no limitation of action by reason of sex or civil status.

The object of the present paper is to submit to the reader a short essay on the civil rights of the Latin American woman, based upon citations from the laws of Argentina, Brazil, Cuba, Mexico, and Nicaragua, in relation to nationality and equality, domicile, property, and personal rights, rights of action, the custody of her minor children, and finally her right of testamentary disposition. On account of the obvious limitations of a paper of this nature, no pretense is made to treat the subject exhaustively; nevertheless the present-day trend of Latin American legislation in these matters may be clearly discerned.

NATIONALITY AND EQUALITY

Under the constitutional law of Cuba, Cuban citizenship of women is both invited and protected. A foreign woman married to a native-born or naturalized citizen becomes herself a citizen of Cuba, provided she does not choose the citizenship of her origin; furthermore, a Cuban woman married to a foreigner retains her Cuban citizenship.¹

Even more liberal than the foregoing rules, however, is the sweeping assurance of the constitution that "all Cubans are equal before the law. The Republic does not recognize rights or privileges of person, class, or sex."² And Article 39 of the same magna charta grants all Cubans *of either sex*, 20 years of age, the right to vote under the conditions and within the requisites which the law may provide, with the exception of those laboring under certain disabilities.

¹ Cuba, Articles 6 and 7, Constitution of 1935, *Gaceta Oficial*, Edición Extraordinaria, June 12, 1935; also see Article 1, law of July 1, 1929.

² Cuba, Article 12, title 2, *ibidem*.

In Argentina, "*the woman of the age of majority . . . has the legal capacity to exercise all of the civil rights and functions which the laws recognize in favor of a man of the age of majority.*"³

A more complete declaration of civil rights could hardly be imagined; moreover, it denotes a change of national sentiment as abrupt and as well defined as the turning of a page between one era in history and another.

Under Mexican law, a foreign woman who has contracted matrimony with a Mexican, and who may have or may establish a domicile within national territory, becomes a Mexican citizen by naturalization. And furthermore, she retains her Mexican nationality even after the matrimonial relationship has been dissolved.⁴ Also, the Mexican woman who marries a foreigner does not lose her nationality by reason of her marriage.⁵

DOMICILE

In Cuba, the domicile of a married woman not legally separated from her husband is the domicile of the latter.⁶ And although "the wife is obligated to follow her husband wherever he may fix his residence," the court may, however, for good cause, free her from this obligation when the husband removes his residence to a foreign country.⁷ From the foregoing rule a right of action may be inferred in favor of the wife, and, ipso facto, the right to initiate judicial proceedings in support thereof. Nicaraguan law goes one step further and declares that "in no case may public force be utilized in order to make these rights (i. e., those of the husband to compel the wife to accompany him) effective, nor will they be the object of police procedure."⁸

The rule of the marital domicile appears to be more narrowly construed in Argentina. There the married woman has her domicile with her husband even though she be in another place by his permission. Furthermore, she retains the domicile of her husband even after death or legal separation as long as she does not acquire another domicile of her own.⁹ But it should be observed that she has a choice of domicile in the last two instances.

After a legal separation, however, either one of the spouses may fix his or her residence as may be desired, even in a foreign country, but where children are involved, they may not be taken out of the country except by consent of a competent court of the domicile of the respective parent.¹⁰

In Mexico, as in most countries, the domicile of the husband is the domicile of the wife, but a competent court may release the

³ Argentina, Article 1, law no. 11357, Sept. 22, 1926.

⁴ Mexico, Article 2, Ley de Nacionalidad y Naturalización, Diario Oficial Jan. 20, 1934, no. 17, p. 238.

⁵ Mexico, Article 4, *ibidem*.

⁶ Cuba, Article 64, Ley de Enjuiciamiento Civil, Betancourt, Habana, 1922.

⁷ Cuba, Article 58, Código Civil, Betancourt, Tercera Edición, Habana, 1924.

⁸ Nicaragua, Article 152, Código Civil, Tercera Edición Oficial, tomo I, Managua, 1931-33.

⁹ Argentina, Article 90, section 9, Código Civil, Lajouane y Cía., Buenos Aires, 1931.

¹⁰ Argentina, Article 72, Ley de Matrimonio Civil, p. 761, Código Civil, *op. cit.*

wife from this obligation, as described above, "when the husband removes his domicile to a foreign country, except in the service of his own country, or when he establishes a domicile in an unhealthy or indecorous place."¹¹

PROPERTY AND PERSONAL RIGHTS

Unquestionably one of the greatest advancements in Latin American legislation in recent years has been legislation originating and amplifying the rights and powers of the woman to administer and dispose of her own property or that coming under her legal control.

Under relatively recent statutory provisions the Cuban married woman retains the "free administration and disposition" of all of her possessions which are or which become her property, whether such possessions (*bienes*) have the status of *bienes parafernales*¹² or the status of a dowry (*bienes dotales*), and in no case will the permission of the husband be necessary to perform "any act inherent in the free administration and ownership" of such possessions.¹³

A married woman may also accept or repudiate inheritances, agree upon accounts for the division and partition of property, and all other "acts and contracts" involving acceptance by title based upon a valuable consideration (*por título oneroso*) by gift or inheritance (*por título lucrativo*), of properties of her own, as well as the execution of contracts, whatever their nature may be, tending to hypothecate her property or invest the income derived therefrom.¹⁴

In all contracts which a woman may execute by virtue of the rights granted under Cuban legislation, a record is made before a notary public of the nature of the property involved, as well as its origin. The statement thus made is then recorded in the "Registro Nacional de Capitulaciones Matrimoniales" as a public instrument, but without prejudice to the rights of third persons.¹⁵

If a married woman so desires, she may surrender the administration of all of her property to her husband. In this case, the administration is governed by the rules of the Civil Code in the absence of an express agreement. However, the woman at any time may freely revoke the surrender granted, thus acquiring anew the absolute control of her estate. Both the surrender and the revocation should be recorded.¹⁶

Notwithstanding the liberality displayed in the preceding paragraphs, the income derived from the classes of property to which

¹¹ Mexico, Article 163, Código Civil del Distrito Federal, Licenciado Francisco J. Santamaría, Segunda Edición, México, 1935.

¹² The possessions (*bienes*) which the married women (*la mujer casada*) has not included in the creation of her dowry, thus, those which she reserved to herself expressly or tacitly in the matrimonial contract, and those which she acquires afterward during the marriage by inheritance, gift, or other lucrative title. Escribá, Diccionario de Legislación y Jurisprudencia, 1920, p. 1324.

¹³ Cuba, Article II, law of July 18, 1917, p. 488, Código Civil, op. cit.; Gaceta Oficial, July 23, 1917.

¹⁴ Cuba, Article IV, law of July 18, 1917, supra.

¹⁵ Cuba, Articles V and IX, ibidem.

¹⁶ Cuba, Articles VI and IX, ibidem.

reference has been made above is subject to family expenses as provided in the Civil Code,¹⁷ and may be incorporated with property acquired during marriage (*bienes gananciales*) in the absence of articles of marriage containing express stipulations.¹⁸

In the event of a decree of absolute divorce (*divorcio con disolución del vínculo*), the complete separation of the conjugal estate takes place after previous liquidation thereof in accordance with the articles of marriage; in the absence of such an express stipulation, then in conformity with the provisions of the Civil Code. The wife has the right to receive support (*pensión alimenticia*) from her husband until the decree has been granted or the suit ended for any cause. The innocent wife who lacks means of her own may demand that after the decree has been granted such support be given, in addition to that furnished for minor children under her care. The funds so provided for the wife cease upon her death or remarriage.¹⁹

The Argentine married woman over the age of majority, is free to engage in, without the necessity of either marital or judicial authorization, any lawful "profession, trade, employment, business or industry," freely administering and disposing of the product of such occupations, and to acquire with the product thereof "every class of property," freely administering and disposing of the latter.²⁰

In addition to the foregoing, she may state in the documents of title that the money originated from one of the above occupations, and such a declaration will create a presumption *juris tantum*, in her favor.²¹

And as a part of her suddenly acquired commercial status, she may become a member of either civil or commercial associations and cooperative societies.²²

Having acquired property either before or during the marriage, she is free to dispose of not only her own property for a valuable consideration (*a título oneroso*), but also the property set apart to her by judicial separation of the common estate, although it is presumed that the husband has the power to administer her estate without the formality of rendering an accounting therefor. The latter situation may be remedied at any time, however, by the execution and registration of the proper document.²³

In the event that her children by a former marriage own property she may administer their estate without the natural increase or civil income derived therefrom being included in her new conjugal society.²⁴

¹⁷ Cuba, Articles 1362, 1385, Código Civil, op. cit.

¹⁸ Cuba, Article VII, law of July 18, 1917.

¹⁹ Cuba, Article 14, section (a), law of May 10, 1934, *Gaceta Oficial, edición extraordinaria*, May 11, 1934. Cuba, Article 15, law of May 10, 1934, as amended by decree-law no. 739 of December 4, 1934, *Gaceta Oficial*, December 8, 1934. Cuba, Article 16, law of May 10, 1934. Cuba, Article 17, *ibidem*.

²⁰ Argentina, Article 3, section 2-a, law no. 11357, September 22, 1926.

²¹ Argentina, *ibidem*.

²² Argentina, Article 3, section 2-b, *ibidem*.

²³ Argentina, Article 3, section 2-c, *ibidem*.

²⁴ Argentina, Article 3, section 2-d, *ibidem*.

And in case she was a natural or legitimated child, she may accept, or repudiate the acknowledgment of herself by her parents.²⁵

Occasionally it may not be advisable to accept an inheritance; the Argentine woman is free to make her own decision and may accept the inheritance "with benefit of inventory."²⁶ Also she may act as guardian, administratrix, executrix, and witness on public documents, and accept gifts.²⁷

Economic freedom is created in favor of the estate of the wife in that neither her own property nor the property which she may acquire during marriage (*bienes gananciales*) is subject to the debts of the husband; but neither is the estate of the husband liable for the debts of the wife.²⁸

Even the married woman of minor age enjoys the same civil rights as a married woman of the age of majority except that in order to dispose of her property she must have the legal permission of her husband, provided he be an adult. But should the husband be a minor or refuse his legal permission, the wife may petition the authorization of the court.²⁹

That the Argentine legislator places supreme confidence in the women of his country is shown by the fact that they are at liberty to act as the duly appointed guardians—whether they be single, married, divorced, or widowed—of their minor brothers in the event that their grandparents or adult brothers are unable to act.³⁰

While the Mexican husband is in duty bound to furnish support and maintenance, nevertheless, if the married woman has an estate of her own or practices any lucrative profession or occupation, she must also contribute her share of the household expenses to the extent of one-half. But if the husband is incapacitated for work, the wife is legally responsible for the entire maintenance of the home even to the extent of realizing upon her own estate.³¹

However, be it remembered that the Mexican married woman always enjoys a preferential right to the income derived from the estate of the husband, and also with respect to the wages or salary of the husband, for the support of herself and her minor children. She also has a similar preferential right respecting the estate of the husband for the same purpose; in the event of doubt, she may have the estate of the husband subjected to a lien as a guaranty of the rights

²⁵ Argentina, Article 3, section 2-*e*, *ibidem*.

²⁶ Argentina, Article 3, section 2-*f*, *ibidem*; "a beneficio de inventario," the right granted by law to an heir to accept the inheritance on condition that he be not obligated to pay the creditors of the deceased more than the value of the inheritance itself. Therefore, after the inventory of the properties and goods of the inheritance has been made, he may decide whether it is to his interest to accept or reject it. See Escriche, *op. cit.*, p. 355.

²⁷ Argentina, Article 3, section 2-*h*, *ibidem*.

²⁸ Argentina, Article 5, *ibidem*.

²⁹ Argentina, Article 7, *ibidem*.

³⁰ Argentina, Article 8, *ibidem*.

³¹ Mexico, Article 164, Código Civil del Distrito Federal, *op. cit.*

described.³² And the husband enjoys the same rights in those cases in which the wife is charged with the obligation of full support as described above.³³

Although the active management of the home is chargeable to the wife,³⁴ she may, notwithstanding, hold any employment or engage in any profession, industry, or trade when it does not interfere with her household duties.³⁵

The husband is permitted to oppose the occupational activities of his wife, but only on the grounds of "grave and justified causes."³⁶

Where the husband and wife are both of the age of majority, each may administer and dispose of his or her own estate, or institute or defend actions at law without the consent of the other unless bound by express stipulations in the marriage agreement.³⁷ In the event of a division of the common estate (*separación de bienes*) both husband and wife are independent as to their individual incomes derived from any gainful occupation.³⁸

As in Cuban law, the Mexican woman is free to accept or reject an inheritance without the authorization of her husband,³⁹ and although Mexican law provides that no one who does not enjoy the right of free disposition of his possessions may act as executor, the law expressly declares that "the married woman of the age of majority may so act without the authorization of her husband."⁴⁰

RIGHTS OF ACTION

When the necessity arises to enforce the rights relating to her property, the Cuban married woman has the power to sue in her own name without marital authorization, and to appear either personally or by attorney in fact after executing the powers of attorney or other public (i. e., notarized) documents necessary for such purposes.⁴¹

A distinctly personal right of action already had been created by the Code of Civil Procedure of Cuba in behalf of the married woman prior to the enactment of the oft quoted law of 1917. Under the rules of civil procedure the married woman was granted power to sue or defend (1) in the absence of her husband, his whereabouts being unknown and there being no rational motive for believing his return imminent, (2) when the husband had refused to represent her, (3) when she had been made defendant, and (4) when serious injury would arise by reason of her failure to prosecute the action for which she petitions the proper habilitation.⁴²

³² Mexico, Article 165, *ibidem*.

³³ Mexico, Article 166, *ibidem*.

³⁴ Mexico, Article 168, *ibidem*.

³⁵ Mexico, Article 169, *ibidem*.

³⁶ Mexico, Article 170, *ibidem*.

³⁷ Mexico, Article 172, *ibidem*.

³⁸ Mexico, Article 213, *ibidem*.

³⁹ Mexico, Article 1655, *ibidem*.

⁴⁰ Mexico, Article 1679, *ibidem*.

⁴¹ Cuba, Article III, law of July 18, 1917, *supra*.

⁴² Cuba, Article 1994, Ley de Enjuiciamiento Civil, *op. cit.*

The Argentine woman may freely initiate or defend any civil or criminal action affecting her person or her estate, or the persons or possessions of her minor children by a previous marriage.⁴³ And during the continuance of the marital tie, the wife may, with judicial authorization, dispose of the property of the husband as well as that acquired by the conjugal society (i. e., subject to the common use of husband and wife) which the husband has been administering, in order to provide subsistence for herself and minor children under 18 years of age when the husband is deprived of his liberty under a final judgment incarcerating him for two years or more, the wife and children having no other resources.⁴⁴

CUSTODY OF MINOR CHILDREN AND TESTAMENTARY DISPOSITION

As the wife and mother proceeds along the highway of her family life, it is but natural that two salient objectives will occupy her energies; the rearing, training and education of her minor children on the one hand, and the disposal of her estate with respect to their future provision on the other hand. For reasons of sentiment, she may desire to dispose of a part of her estate to other members of her family.

The law of Cuba specifically confers these powers upon her, and without the consent of her husband she may execute her own will (*otorgar testamento*), and exercise the rights and discharge the duties corresponding to her in relation to her legitimate children or acknowledged natural children⁴⁵ had by another, as well as with regard to their possessions.⁴⁶

The Cuban divorce law clearly provides that minor children less than five years of age shall remain in care of the mother unless she has been declared the guilty party on certain charges, or some material hindrance prevents.⁴⁷ Under the laws of Nicaragua, the age limit is extended to 7 years in such circumstances.⁴⁸

Furthermore, a Cuban woman married for the second time who, upon the promulgation of the law of July 18, 1917, had children by a former marriage, regained the parental control (*patria potestad*) over the aforesaid children which she might have lost upon consummating the second marriage, and the family council (*consejo de familia*)⁴⁹ which might have been created for this purpose was dissolved.⁵⁰

⁴³ Argentina, Article 3, section 2-g, law no. 11357, supra.

⁴⁴ Argentina, Article 4, *ibidem*.

⁴⁵ Only natural children may be legitimated. Natural children are those born out of wedlock of parents who, at the time of the conception of the former, could have married with or without dispensation. Cuba, Article 119, Código Civil, *op. cit.*

⁴⁶ Cuba, Article 63, *ibidem*. Under Nicaraguan law, both parents may name testamentary guardians for each child individually or for all children; Articles 306 & 309, Código Civil de Nicaragua, *op. cit.*

⁴⁷ Cuba, Article 24, section (a), law of May 10, 1934.

⁴⁸ Nicaragua, Article 169, Código Civil, *op. cit.*

⁴⁹ Generally composed of the persons designated by the father or mother in a will, and in the absence of such designation, then the male members of the family.

⁵⁰ Cuba, Article I, law of July 18, 1917, supra.

By Argentine law, the natural mother enjoys parental control over her children with the same amplitude of rights and powers as the legitimate mother. This right is shared with the natural father who has voluntarily acknowledged his natural children.⁵¹ Moreover, the adult married woman "retains and exercises" parental control over her children by a former marriage.⁵²

While no express reference is made to women in chapter II of the *Código Civil del Distrito Federal*, op. cit. (Mexico) it is declared therein that a valid will may be made by "all those to whom the law does not expressly prohibit the exercise of that right." The only express restrictions by reason of incapacity are those governing minors less than 16 years of age, either males or females, and those who habitually or occasionally do not enjoy sound judgment.⁵³ Nicaragua sustains practically the same rule.⁵⁴

CONSTITUTIONAL GUARANTEES IN BRAZIL

So far as the right of suffrage is concerned under Brazilian law, the members of both sexes are equally qualified voters if over the age of 18 years and properly registered as required by the electoral laws of the country.⁵⁵

The Brazilian woman is further assured of her relatively new legal and civil status by the provisions of article 113 of the same legislative enactment, which declares, in subdivision 1, that "all shall be equal before the law. There shall be no privileges or distinctions by reason of birth, sex, race, profession of the individual or of his parents, social class, wealth, religious, or political ideas."

One of the legislative innovations included in the Brazilian Constitution is the text relating to future labor laws. By virtue thereof the woman is guaranteed the same wage as the man by actual constitutional law, a part of the text declaring a "prohibition of a difference of salary for the same work by reason of age, sex, nationality, or civil status."⁵⁶ Undoubtedly the foregoing precepts will be sustained in future labor legislation made mandatory by the Constitution itself.⁵⁷

Under the same constitutional mandate as that to which reference was made in the preceding paragraph, provision for future legislation is made with regard to "medical and sanitary attention" to the "pregnant woman, assuring to the latter rest before and after birth without prejudice to salary or to employment."⁵⁸ The services of assistance to maternity and to infancy, to the home, and to feminine labor will be "by preference entrusted to qualified women."⁵⁹

⁵¹ Argentina, Article 2, law no. 11357, supra.

⁵² Argentina, Article 3, section 1, ibidem.

⁵³ Mexico, Article 1306, *Código Civil*, op. cit.

⁵⁴ Nicaragua, Article 979, *Código Civil*, op. cit.

⁵⁵ Brazil, Articles 108 and 109, Constitution of July 16, 1934.

⁵⁶ Brazil, Article 121, subdivision 1 (a), ibidem.

⁵⁷ Brazil, ibidem.

⁵⁸ Brazil, Article 121, 1-h, ibidem.

⁵⁹ Brazil, Article 121, subdivision 3, ibidem.

WHAT WILL IT COST?

By ROBERT KING HALL

PROBABLY the first question that is asked when the subject of travel arises is, "What will it cost?" And if it is foreign travel the answer is almost invariably, "Too much."

The question of what is a reasonable amount to spend for foreign travel is a purely personal one. You may answer it as did an elderly couple whom I met in Chile. They were "circling" South America by air in a round trip from their home in Boston—and devoting two weeks to the entire vacation. The South America they saw was a series of panoramas of jagged, towering mountains, interminable pampa and jungle, punctuated by cloud banks and the gay sophistication of cosmopolitan hotels. Their transportation alone cost not less than one hundred fifty dollars per day. Or the question may be answered as by a Spanish boy I met in Peru, who was completing his second "circle" of South America, necessitating three years and an expenditure of less than a hundred American dollars in money. The South America he saw was one of thatched huts, a pack train of mules across the Andes, and meals of wild fruit or cakes bought from vendors in the market-places. These are extremes.

I would answer the question of cost by saying that dollar for dollar you can go further, see more, and travel better in South America than in Europe. To justify this statement I will outline a trip that will cost no more than a summer of travel on the continent and let you scale the expenses up or down as your preference dictates.

What will be the requirements of the trip? We will confine it to three and a half months, to coincide with scholastic vacations. We will maintain a standard of meals equal to those in a good cafeteria in Chicago or New York. We will not hesitate to sleep in hotels where English is not spoken, but will demand that they come up to the standards of those in this country that are "authorized" by national automobile clubs. We will expect visits to the major cities, travel through the representative geographical regions, visits to the chief historical, archeological, and religious shrines, and travel in all forms of transportation ordinarily in use.

In a recent trip my baggage consisted of one large suitcase with clothes hangers. Made from fibre it will not mildew, cannot be rifled by a knife slit, and stands the abuse of ships' slings and even, in my case, a "dunking" in river and ocean. Clothing is a problem when



Courtesy of the Legation of Panama. Photograph by C. Endara.

SANTA ANA PLAZA, PANAMA CITY

This, the most popular of the numerous plazas about the city, is the scene of many political gatherings and frequent band concerts.

one travels in extremes of altitude and temperature, but the five suits, slacks and trench coat, with accessories, that may be carried with this light baggage will be sufficient for your needs. The reason for confining myself to one bag was twofold. It was then possible to carry all of my baggage with me, even when flying, and it was possible to have very small boys act as porters. A small boy is always preferable as a porter because through fear or awe of the bag's owner, as well as through need for protection from the swarms of bigger boys, he will "stick close" and do what he is told. He is also free from embarrassing alliances with taxi drivers and hotel runners.

The Grace Line is the only passenger steamship line that runs from the United States down the west coast of South America, although a Chilean company and several Pacific Coast lines have freighters that carry occasional passengers. The Grace Line has two classes of vessels and for the sake of economy it is well to take a cabin class motor ship out of New York for the Canal Zone. Personally I prefer these slightly smaller vessels to the luxury liners because the passenger list is composed almost entirely of "old timers" returning to the "coast" from furloughs in the States or Europe. Life is more placid, and the opportunity for long chats with fellow passengers is of very real value both in getting to know the country and in picking up

Spanish. The minimum cabin class fare is \$225 from New York to Valparaíso and permits stop-overs at any port en route. If you are a bona fide student, this company allows a reduction of 25 percent.

In the Canal Zone it is necessary to wait from three to five days for a still smaller "Santa", as the express ships do not touch any of the coast on the trip south until they reach Callao. While living aboard this small coasting vessel in a large airy stateroom, it is possible to visit the much storied sights of the Zone and old Panama. The Canal itself is one of the major wonders of the world for engineer, physician, economist, geographer, student of international relations, or for just the plain sightseer.

Because Panama will probably be the first stop, and because the traveler is as yet unfamiliar with the customs of barter and trade in Latin countries, and finally, because on the trip *out* from the States the traveler eyes his cheques with less concern than he will on the return journey, it might be well to mention several fundamental principles of trading. When you engage a taxi or horse-drawn victoria, for these are still common in the Zone, or when you hire a porter to carry your bag, reach a decision on the price before starting. When entering a shop run by Orientals, request a seat, then have the goods brought to you for inspection. When a trade is apparently



Photograph by Robert King Hall.

OLD SQUARE RIGGER OFF NORTHERN PERU.

Numbers of similar sailing vessels still ply along the West Coast with cargoes that do not require speed in transportation.

complete request *cumshaw*, or the added little gift on the side that always accompanies a trade in the Orient. When dealing with vendors, porters, shopkeepers, or taxi drivers, always offer about half what you will be willing eventually to pay. Distasteful as this is to many people, it is a necessity because by custom these men will ask several times what they know is the true worth and much more than they expect to get. They know that you are aware of this and the struggle of wits in arriving at a final compromise often means as much to them as the actual sale. This, of course, does not apply to stores where the prices are marked or to porters and taxi men whose tariff is set by law. If you succumb to the temptations of all the wonderful shops, it is wise to send the articles back to New York to be held in bond until your re-entry, as new merchandise, especially silks and perfumes, will be the cause of endless annoyance if you have to declare and pay duty on them at every border.

Disembarking at Buenaventura, on the west coast of Colombia, you will be able to board the train and in a few hours rise from the dense swamps and woods of the lowlands to the first cordillera of the Andes. The trip from Buenaventura to Bogotá, the capital, requires two and one-half days with nights spent in hotels. The best cars carried on the railroad from Buenaventura to Cali are second class, but the night may be spent in a really wonderful European plan hotel for about \$1.50. The next day a second class coach will take you to Armenia where, after a seven-course dinner for 35 cents, you must make arrangements for a seat in an auto crossing the cordillera. The cars are owned by a company which requires a flat rate for crossing to Ibagué, and you will be wise to have arranged, while on the train, to be a member of a party that will split expenses and thus avoid having either to charter the car or to wait interminably while the chauffeur hunts up additional passengers. The crossing takes between four and five hours and is one of the scenic wonders of the world, because the 2,000 curves in the road give an unending series of views of the mountains, startling because of the luxurious tropical growths at altitudes that would be above the timber-line in our country. A sunset that paints the clouds, 2,000 feet below, reminds one of scenes painted on silk in Chinese monasteries.

As this trip inland from Buenaventura may be your first experience in the tropics it might be well to name a few health rules that must become second nature if you are to enjoy any trip near the equator. Always wear a hat. Do not take chilling showers. Be careful of your food. It is a very good plan never to drink anything but bottled water, never to eat surface vegetables or unpeeled fruits, and to eat meats only when well cooked and served at a reliable hotel. Pork should always be avoided. Probably the best single

LOOKING ACROSS
BOGOTÁ TO MON-
SERRATE.

Gonzalo Jiménez de Quesada, who founded the city under the name of Santa Fe in 1538, had his first glimpse of the site from the heights of Monserrate.



Photograph by J. Harold De Veau.

rule is to accept the advice of American and English families that have lived a long time in the tropics.

The last leg of the inward journey to Bogotá may be made in a first-class railway coach. On the return trip you will be able to buy a through ticket from Bogotá to the coast at a standard rate of about \$10, but on the trip up it will be necessary to buy each ticket separately at an added expense which varies somewhat with the price paid to the chauffeur on the automobile portion of the trip.

An excellent room at a hotel in Bogotá will cost about \$2 to \$2.50 a day with meals and there is some slight reduction for weekly rates. The beauties of Bogotá are well known to readers of the BULLETIN, but of particular interest will be the new government Radium Institute, the official buildings, plazas, the new section where foreign residents live, the public market, the street of leather shops, the airport where the silver airliners of *Scadta* land passengers from Barranquilla and Medellín, and of course, lovely Monserrate with its

shrine overlooking the city. The falls of Tequendama and the salt mines of Zipaquirá are attractions near enough to be visited inexpensively by autobus or rail. A longer trip may be made to the Muzo emerald mines, about 75 miles from Bogotá. The city is compact enough so that much of it may be seen on foot, but a book of tickets for the street cars is a very good investment. If the inexpensive taxicabs are used it is well to hire those of one of the recognized companies in order to avoid any misunderstanding in regard to rates.

It should be remembered that southward bound the cabin class ships call at Buenaventura alternate weeks, and to save delay and the expense of waiting or the expense of extra fare vessels it is well to plan the trip inland so as to catch the next cabin class ship.

Sailing southward with the lazy swell of the Pacific, with the sight of flying fish, porpoises and an occasional whale to intensify the comfort of a deck chair and a good book, you may see the coastline



GIRÓN DE LA UNIÓN,
LIMA.

The main street of the shopping district is a picturesque thoroughfare, with typical colonial structures.

change from the banana fronds and palm trees in the north to the stark and desolate mountains that faced Pizarro in his search for treasure. At each little port there will come a swarm of dugouts, motor boats, and dories bearing the products of the locality. The vendors will stretch their hands up to you with beseeching salesmanship or come swarming over the sides with bags and suitcases filled with things to sell. Tumaco, Colombia; Manta, Ecuador, with wonderful Panama hats; and then in the early morning you pass up the river and drop anchor in the stream off Guayaquil, the major seaport of Ecuador. From this historic city it is possible to travel to Quito, the capital, which has nestled in a valley 9,000 feet high for 400 years. The railway fare is about \$12 round trip with meals, and the fine hotels under European plan are inexpensive, due to the very favorable exchange, but one should be careful to arrange for passage on a cabin-class ship to Callao before going inland.

Sailing down the coast again you stop at little ports, important commercially as the outlets for rich plantations, mines, and oil wells in the interior. Talara, Paíta, Pimentel, Etén, Pacasmayo, Salaverry—all with interesting cargos to be loaded or unloaded by slings to the barges. There are great bleak mountains rising out of the ocean, islands white and odoriferous from a million generations of guano birds, swarms of boats ranging from the dugout and reed boat, similar to those on Lake Titicaca, to the most modern of gasoline launches. You will be offered every conceivable object of local workmanship, made from shells, leather, straw, copper, silver, furs—you must be careful that the furs are prime and the leather well tanned. You must read the regulations on transporting canaries and pet squirrels, for your sales resistance is almost sure to crumble. For the sake of your thinning travelers' cheques it is well to wait till the moment of sailing, at which time the prices are miraculously halved or quartered.

In Callao you will find wonderful docks and the smart gray ships of the Peruvian Navy giving a strange note of contrast with old square-riggers of the clipper days. Trolley and autobus give transportation to nearby Lima at nominal cost, although a taxi shared with two or more members of the boat's passenger list will be nearly as cheap and much more convenient.

A week spent in Lima will cost about \$7 for room, bath, and meals at one of the better hotels, and all other expenses are correspondingly inexpensive due to the exchange. Lima should be seen on foot. Within a small radius are such incomparable sights as the University of San Marcos, founded in 1551 and hence the oldest in South America, the great cathedrals, in one of which are the reputed remains of



Reproduced by permission from Robert Gerstmann's "Chile."

WINGS OVER THE ANDES.

An unforgettable experience is the flight by comfortable plane from Santiago, Chile to Mendoza, Argentina, in the course of which an altitude of 18,000 feet or more is reached.

Pizarro, the Hall of the Inquisition with its carved mahogany ceiling, the Torre Tagle Palace, the government buildings, and museums of Indian and Incan culture. For a dime on the autobus you may go to beautiful Miraflores, newest suburb of the city, and at a rate of \$4 a day plus luncheon you may hire a private car to take you to the many ruins near the city.

A trip to the American-operated Cerro de Pasco mines can be made in two days over the Central Peruvian Railway. If time does not permit of the entire trip it is possible to make a round trip to Arroyo in a single day that will cover the most spectacular part of this awe-inspiring railway. Even today an almost unbelievable engineering feat, the track winds through tunnels, emerges into perpendicular chasms that are bridged from the lip of one tunnel to another, with cliffs towering thousands of feet above and foaming glacial streams hundreds of feet below, or clings precariously to shaly slopes overshadowed by snow capped peaks. The cost of the shortened trip is less than \$3 including the noon meal on the train.

The physician in constant attendance on the train reminds one of the dangers of mountain sickness in these high altitudes. Walk slowly, and on flat feet. Don't drink liquors or take stimulants. At the first feeling of nausea, request oxygen from the compressed tanks

carried on Peruvian railways. Back in Lima and ready to start south again you will probably wish to have some of the stains of travel removed from your wardrobe. Because summer suiting in these latitudes is ordinarily washable, *insist* that your clothes be dry cleaned or you will have an expensive gabardine returned with the smell of soap and much scrubbing—with the consequent effects on its fit and appearance.

It is possible that you will have to forego Lake Titicaca and lovely La Paz. Stopping at Mollendo, the terminus of the Southern Peruvian Railways, then at Arica, Tocopilla, Antofagasta, Chañaral, and Coquimbo, you will finally leave the ship at the wonderful Chilean port of Valparaíso. Central and southern Chile are rated high among the garden spots of the world, and with the very favorable exchange it is possible to live luxuriously on a very modest expenditure. Bus fare to the suburb and seaside playground of Viña del Mar is a dime, and you may hire a single-horse victoria at 20 cents an hour. The double-deck street cars have a reduced second-class fare on the top level.

For a total expense of about \$3.25 you may ride in a chair car and dine in the luxuriously appointed dining car of one of the finest electric railways in the world as you are whisked up to the capital, Santiago. Here in a suite of rooms overlooking the panorama of the valley and the distant cordillera and dining in a beautiful supper club you may live for \$2 a day in a mode that would be difficult to duplicate in Chicago or New York for \$50. It is indeed a jewel of a city—clean, wide streets and modern buildings, fresh mountain air, beautiful parks and plazas, a cosmopolitan population that is world renowned for beauty and culture. Is it any wonder that an American acquaintance of mine, on returning to this, his birthplace, should say, "My work has taken me to nearly every country on earth, but for sheer beauty and charm, Chile cannot be surpassed."

Perhaps you would care to see the famous central valley and the lake region of Chile. An all-expense tour, conducted by the government-controlled railway, will take you on this week of delight for less than \$30, or you may cross to Argentina via the lakes and then travel north across the pampa to Buenos Aires at an expense of a little over \$100 including meals, sleeping-car and hotels. It is also possible to cross the cordillera at the Christ of the Andes by a combination of rail and autobus for about the same amount. I would take you by air.

The Panagra, a subsidiary of the Grace Company and a part of Pan American Airways, operates a passenger service in new Douglas transport planes that provides one of the most magnificent and awe-inspiring experiences not only in South America but in the world.



Courtesy of the Munson Steamship Co.

A SECTION OF THE HARBOR, BUENOS AIRES

Through the port of Buenos Aires passes more than half of the foreign trade of Argentina.

In a comfortable, heated, and sound proof cabin, you are quickly lifted to 16,000 feet from which altitude you gaze out of the window on hundreds of miles of jagged, snow-capped peaks with great bulging glaciers pushing down into brown, barren valleys. Behind you, wispy clouds throw patterns on the valleys of Chile, and far to the west you see the sun glinting from the surface of the Pacific. Below you appears the Christ of the Andes, and the weather stations for the air line, higher in their valley than most peaks in our Rockies. You are looking across a country! To the left rises Aconcagua, towering a mile above your cruising plane. You see below a long sloping valley with a zig-zag scar etched along the brown cliffs, the Transandine Railway. The steward of the plane, an accomplished linguist, explains the route or brings you a tasty lunch. He shows you how to sniff at the oxygen tube provided at each seat to ward off a headache due to the altitude, or brings you magazines and papers flown in six days from New York or flown from Europe via Africa and the South Atlantic. You pause at Mendoza; then fly on, 12,000 feet above the pampa. The chief pilot leaves the control cabin and walks back to chat a moment with the passengers—the plane is being automatically flown by the gyro pilot while the assistant pilot radios ahead for weather reports and direction signals. Buenos Aires—

the cost has been \$100 from hotel to hotel, less 25 percent if you are a student.

Buenos Aires is too large to be described in so brief a sketch as this. It is a metropolis, more or less like all great world cities in that it may be as expensive or as cheap as you desire. The city is zoned, and therefore you will pay varying amounts up to about 5 cents on the street car, omnibus, or subway, and to about 8 cents in the *colectivo*, a fast 10-passenger bus that runs over a given route but without scheduled stops. Hotels range from \$4 a day down, and are of a quality equal to our finest, also down. A very good room in a private home, with two meals a day and continental breakfast, may be had at \$20 a month. You will see Palermo Park, the harbor, the custom house and other public buildings, the University, Avenida Florida at tea time, the street of *compra y venta*, counterpart of our pawnshop, the schools, the plazas, the financial district—a thousand sights that can hold you for any length of time.

An auto or *colectivo* trip south along the coast to Mar del Plata will cost \$4 and two days in time. La Plata with its new national university may be reached for 50 cents. By train or *colectivo* you may travel into the *campo* and visit an *estancia*, or ranch, where you will be treated with the gracious courtesy of the Spanish hidalgo. During certain seasons there are excursions to Córdoba and south by sea to



Photograph by Robert King Hall.

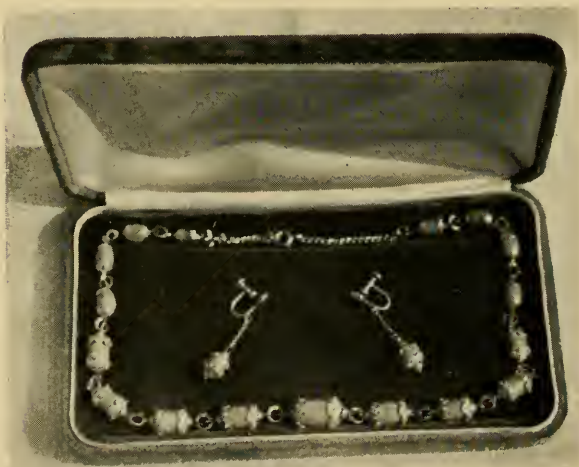
TANNIN FACTORY, PARAGUAY.

One of the leading industries of Paraguay is the extraction of tannin from quebracho logs, the annual production amounting to about 50,000 tons.

the Straits of Magellan. Unfortunately, the season of the year when most of these rates occur is at a time, due to the reversal of the seasons, that is not convenient for the North American traveler. But to the north lie the tropics and experiences impossible to duplicate in our country.

Taking a large and very modern motor ship up the Río de la Plata, you will stop at Rosario, with its great meat *frigoríficos* and wheat elevators, then at Paraná, Corrientes, and finally at Asunción, the capital of Paraguay, with its tropical verdure shading cobbled streets and with its great open-air market waking the city at five each morning. Paraguay is bravely and with intense patriotism rebuilding itself after the late war, but at present its currency exchange makes living extremely cheap. Street-car and omnibus fares are 2 cents, while a very good hotel with meals is about 50 cents a day.

Beating north through the Chaco in a smaller but even more comfortable motor ship owned by the same company, you will stop at tannin plants and estancias where American engineers in sun helmets or double felts will push aboard through the crowds of workmen and Indians; they are down to get the twice monthly mail. You are sure to be barraged with invitations to stay a week or a month, to talk English and to relate the news from home. You dock at Corumbá, the end of the steamship line, and wander through the quiet streets of this city in the heart of Matto Grosso. From the Bolivian consul you may get a temporary visa to enter Bolivia, and, hiring a dugout canoe and two paddlers, you may spend two or three days exploring the tributaries and streams emptying into the Paraguay. The expense of canoe and paddlers varies with your ability to barter.



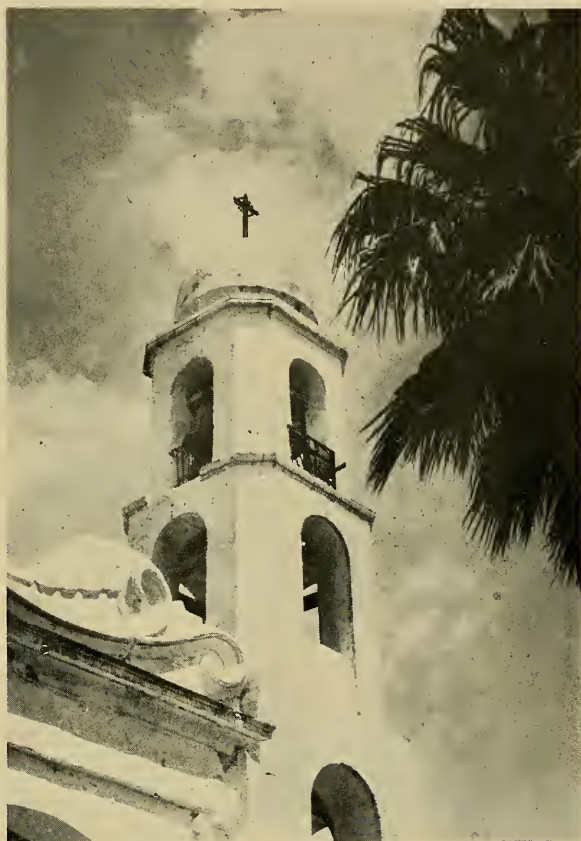
NECKLACE AND EARRINGS FROM PARAGUAY.

Made from fine gold and red coral, these antique pieces of unknown origin are sometimes obtainable from country women in the Asunción market.

Photograph by Robert King Hall.

CHURCH TOWER,
CONCEPCIÓN, PARA-
GUAY.

On the Paraguay River about 135 miles north of Asunción is located the town of Concepción, which has a considerable domestic and foreign commerce.



Photograph by Robert King Hall.

but will not run over 50 cents a day, and for so short a trip you will need no expensive equipment or large amount of supplies.

On your return to Asunción you may, if you wish, exchange your boat ticket for a rail ticket and return to Buenos Aires via Posadas and the Uruguay River valley. The expense of transportation, including berths and meals, is about \$90 round trip from Buenos to Corumbá, and for an additional \$20 and a week's time you may include a visit to the great falls of Iguazú.

No stay in Buenos Aires would be complete without a trip to Montevideo, across the mighty Plata in Uruguay. Round trip by steamer will cost \$10, while by air it will cost about \$17 or a little more than \$13 with student reductions. For the additional \$3 the trip by air in a giant four-motored "clipper" with crew of 5 and 32 passengers is an experience that should not be missed. Montevideo is a city built between two arms of the ocean and along a series of beautiful plazas where in the evening people sit at sidewalk cafés



A PLAZA IN RIO DE JANEIRO.

The water front of Rio de Janeiro is a succession of beautiful vistas, either natural or man-made. The Praça de Paris, adjoining the grounds of the Senate Chamber, has been laid out in formal style. The turreted building to the right is the fashionable Casino Beira Mar.

and watch the colorful, strolling after-theatre crowd. It is a city of quiet and placid charm not unlike the cities of our southern Tidewater.

At last time and cheque book have nearly run their course and you must needs start north. There are two passenger lines running to New York, the Munson and the Furness Prince, while several freight and passenger lines touch at Gulf and Pacific Coast ports. The Munson Line has a tourist class at \$175 minimum to New York and also extends the courtesy of 25 percent reduction to students. You will have a large cool, outside stateroom and excellent food.

Two full days' stop in Santos gives time for a swim at the beaches, visits to coffee and cotton plantations, and a trip over the cable-car railway to São Paulo with its world-famous snake farm and flower-filled gardens. In this finely appointed train, second class is the equivalent of many of our locals, but with the favorable exchange it is possible to travel most inexpensively with a reserved seat in the chair car.

Rio de Janeiro is worthy of any amount of time that may be spent and the living expenses are very low. An excellent dinner at a restaurant may be had for 50 cents and a kitchenette apartment in

WHAT WILL IT COST?

one of the better hotels will cost only \$20 a month. Here you will visit the harbor, the beaches, the sidewalk cafés, you will buy art work made from iridescent butterfly wings and as the final and greatest treat you will stand at the foot of the Christ on Corcovado and gaze out over the incomparable vista of tiled pastel houses and winding tree-filled drives that extend from the foot of the mountains to the beaches. For this you will "split" the \$2 expense of a private car among your three friends from the ship and will climb the last thousand meters on foot.

When you leave Rio de Janeiro you will have two glorious weeks of sun and lazy shipboard bathing and napping, with stops of a day each at Trinidad and Bermuda. Back in New York—three and a half months—ten countries—twenty thousand miles—what has it cost? To you who are not students the expense has been about \$850. To those of you who are, the bill will come to exactly \$710—for that is what it cost me, after deducting the time and money expended during the period I was working in Argentina. See *America First—South America*.



AERIAL CABLE CAR TO THE TOP OF SUGAR LOAF, RIO DE JANEIRO

FOREIGN TRADE OF BRAZIL IN 1935

By MATILDA PHILLIPS

Chief, Statistical Division, Pan American Union

ACCORDING to official statistics, Brazil in 1935 had a total foreign trade of 7,959,925 contos, the largest since 1928 and an increase of 33.5 percent over that of the preceding year. Imports increased in value from 2,502,785 contos in 1934 to 3,855,917 contos in 1935, an advance of 54.1 percent. Exports rose from 3,459,006 contos in 1934 to 4,104,008 contos in 1935, an increase of 18.6 percent. There was an export surplus in 1935 of 248,091 contos as against 956,221 contos in the preceding year.

IMPORTS

The United States maintained its supremacy among the suppliers of Brazilian imports with sales of 306,686 contos more than in 1934. Germany followed with an increase of 448,969 contos or 128 percent, which places it in second position as a source of Brazil's imports. Japan increased its sales by 109.5 percent; British India by 100.6 percent; Canada by 171.7 percent; and Denmark by 129.9 percent. The other chief supplying countries all show increases over the 1934 figures.

Imports by countries of origin

Country	1934	1935	Percent change in 1935	Percent of total	
				1934	1935
	<i>Contos</i>	<i>Contos</i>			
United States.....	590,901	897,587	+51.9	23.6	23.3
Germany.....	350,763	799,732	+128.0	14.0	20.7
Argentina.....	311,422	499,466	+60.4	12.4	12.9
United Kingdom.....	429,952	477,541	+11.1	17.2	12.4
Union of Belgium and Luxemburg.....	146,155	218,407	+49.4	5.8	5.7
Netherlands.....	101,527	158,082	+55.7	4.1	4.1
France.....	91,149	130,078	+42.7	3.6	3.4
Italy.....	86,548	95,380	+10.2	3.4	2.5
Portugal.....	44,799	51,923	+15.9	1.8	1.3
Sweden.....	33,930	47,532	+40.1	1.4	1.2
Mexico.....	36,585	46,027	+25.8	1.5	1.2
British India.....	20,336	40,801	+100.6	.8	1.0
Japan.....	16,648	34,874	+109.5	.7	.9
Switzerland.....	32,010	32,942	+2.9	1.3	.8
Canada.....	11,587	31,481	+171.7	.4	.8
Finland.....	13,363	24,399	+82.6	.5	.6
Uruguay.....	17,246	21,549	+24.9	.7	.5
Denmark.....	5,567	12,799	+129.9	.2	.3
Other countries.....	162,297	235,317	+45.0	6.6	6.4
Total imports.....	2,502,785	3,855,917	+54.1	100.0	100.0

NOTE.—The average value of the milreis in United States currency (official rate) was: 1934, \$0.0828; 1935, \$0.0847. One conto equals 1,000 milreis.

FOREIGN TRADE OF BRAZIL IN 1935

Imports by principal commodities

Commodity	Quantity		Value	
	1934	1935	1934	1935
Live stock.....number.....	6, 132	28, 328	<i>Contos</i> 3, 233	<i>Contos</i> 12, 131
Raw materials used in the arts and industries:				
Patent fuel, coal and coke.....tons.....	1, 135, 219	1, 437, 327	90, 218	152, 477
Cement.....do.....	125, 702	114, 154	15, 371	17, 351
Aniline or fuchsine dyes.....do.....	631	816	36, 723	58, 551
Iron and steel.....do.....	93, 970	98, 566	53, 176	98, 660
Gasoline.....do.....	264, 666	276, 329	86, 668	132, 862
Jute.....do.....	21, 612	24, 349	31, 840	54, 440
Kerosene.....do.....	93, 369	93, 889	48, 270	65, 411
Wool.....do.....	1, 478	1, 279	31, 776	38, 084
Fuel oil.....do.....	451, 960	436, 712	49, 760	65, 222
Wood pulp.....do.....	74, 191	63, 410	44, 444	45, 750
Hides and skins.....do.....	383	371	14, 728	21, 374
Salt.....do.....	10, 204	1, 934	877	286
Silk.....do.....	786	593	44, 568	48, 868
Miscellaneous.....do.....			251, 294	392, 517
Total.....			799, 713	1, 191, 853
Manufactures:				
Cotton piece goods.....tons.....	487	337	15, 268	11, 602
Other manufactures of cotton.....do.....	324	425	7, 605	12, 023
Automobiles.....number.....	15, 173	17, 532	108, 597	177, 802
Other vehicles and accessories.....tons.....	9, 043	28, 356	31, 766	81, 887
Rubber.....do.....	3, 668	4, 049	32, 628	50, 660
Copper and alloys.....do.....	2, 009	2, 167	17, 808	29, 978
Iron and steel.....do.....	223, 687	264, 437	218, 845	332, 150
Wool.....do.....	292	321	12, 424	17, 725
Linen.....do.....	738	712	20, 538	28, 930
Earthenware, porcelain, glass, and crystalware.....do.....	11, 265	14, 412	32, 417	55, 677
Machinery, apparatus, utensils, and tools.....do.....	40, 690	60, 481	396, 596	694, 552
Paper and manufactures.....do.....	47, 339	51, 621	56, 658	89, 038
Chemicals, drugs, and pharmaceutical products.....do.....	60, 078	69, 537	136, 323	191, 582
Miscellaneous.....do.....			122, 390	179, 754
Total.....			1, 209, 863	1, 953, 360
Alimentary substances:				
Olive oil.....tons.....	4, 900	4, 130	25, 349	29, 751
Codfish.....do.....	18, 793	17, 158	36, 714	38, 727
Potatoes.....do.....	3, 414	1, 104	1, 931	593
Beverages.....do.....	7, 529	7, 350	25, 338	29, 017
Wheat flour.....do.....	98, 654	45, 429	50, 099	31, 341
Fruits and nuts.....do.....	17, 792	19, 282	40, 726	56, 198
Wheat.....do.....	809, 843	881, 722	256, 467	434, 463
Fodder.....do.....	32	16	15	56
Miscellaneous.....do.....			53, 337	78, 427
Total.....			489, 976	698, 573
Grand total.....			2, 502, 785	3, 855, 917

EXPORTS

The United States, the largest purchaser of Brazilian commodities, increased the contos value of its imports in 1935 by 20 percent, as compared with the preceding year. Germany, the next most important importer of Brazilian goods, increased her purchases by 49.8 percent, largely due to purchases of cotton with "compensation" marks. Exports to Japan increased by 92.9 percent; to France, 34 percent; and to Argentina, 22.9 percent. Exports to the United Kingdom, Portugal, Finland, Switzerland, Mexico, and British India, show percentage declines in 1935 as compared with 1934.

THE PAN AMERICAN UNION

Exports by countries of destination

Country	1934	1935	Percent change in 1935	Percent of total	
				1934	1935
	<i>Contos</i>	<i>Contos</i>			
United States.....	1,347,168	1,616,885	+20.0	38.9	39.4
Germany.....	453,579	679,504	+49.8	13.1	16.5
United Kingdom.....	418,682	378,133	-9.7	12.1	9.2
France.....	248,061	332,334	+34.0	7.2	8.1
Argentina.....	164,026	201,570	+22.9	4.7	4.9
Netherlands.....	145,808	149,042	+2.2	4.2	3.6
Union of Belgium and Luxemburg.....	117,889	135,023	+14.5	3.4	3.3
Italy.....	108,220	111,271	+2.8	3.1	2.7
Uruguay.....	104,832	105,964	+1.1	3.0	2.6
Sweden.....	77,426	78,828	+1.8	2.2	1.9
Denmark.....	32,334	36,601	+13.2	.9	.9
Portugal.....	36,013	29,796	-17.3	1.0	.7
Finland.....	31,652	26,259	-20.5	.9	.6
Japan.....	10,638	20,517	+92.9	.3	.5
Canada.....	6,759	8,078	+19.5	.2	.2
Switzerland.....	345	175	-49.3	(1)	(1)
Mexico.....	76	75	-1.3	(1)	(1)
British India.....	216	9	-95.8	(1)	(1)
Other countries.....	155,282	193,944	+24.9	4.8	4.9
Total exports.....	3,459,006	4,104,008	+18.6	100.0	100.0

¹ Less than 1/10 of 1 percent.

Exports by principal commodities

Commodity	Quantity		Value	
	1934	1935	1934	1935
Animals and animal products:			<i>Contos</i>	<i>Contos</i>
Lard..... tons..	5,412	13,639	7,978	33,912
Preserved meats..... do..	7,656	14,222	22,073	41,615
Frozen and chilled meat..... do..	41,707	54,174	45,275	60,318
Hides..... do..	50,608	49,012	92,717	102,869
Wool..... do..	2,588	4,898	13,047	26,861
Skins..... do..	4,007	4,257	41,803	51,978
Tallow..... do..	8,593	23,543	9,621	30,896
Jerked beef..... do..	508	498	775	872
Miscellaneous.....			23,154	29,887
Total.....			256,443	379,208
Minerals and mineral products:				
Manganese..... tons..	2,300	60,669	134	6,676
Precious stones.....			307	471
Miscellaneous.....			3,732	6,710
Total.....			4,173	13,857
Vegetables and vegetable products:				
Raw cotton..... tons..	126,548	138,630	456,198	647,993
Rice..... do..	33,285	94,642	25,561	63,706
Sugar..... do..	23,897	85,267	14,284	45,799
Rubber..... do..	11,150	12,370	33,642	36,064
Cacao..... do..	101,570	111,826	129,935	163,035
Coffee..... 1,000 bags ¹	14,147	15,329	2,114,512	2,156,599
Carnauba wax..... tons..	6,146	6,607	27,862	48,264
Bran of all kinds..... do..	71,230	133,368	13,130	28,685
Manioc meal..... do..	14,809	19,314	5,211	7,418
Oranges..... boxes..	2,631,827	2,640,420	56,189	61,989
Other fruits and nuts.....			37,010	68,531
Oil-producing seeds..... tons..	142,872	221,524	66,717	123,034
Tobacco..... do..	31,141	32,963	52,208	65,372
Yerba mate..... do..	64,702	61,500	71,526	66,380
Timber..... do..	136,188	167,177	27,926	34,410
Oilseed cake..... do..	66,635	100,169	17,486	26,119
Miscellaneous.....			48,993	67,595
Total.....			3,198,390	3,710,943
Grand total.....			3,459,006	4,104,008

¹ One bag = 60 kilos or 132 pounds.

GOLD MINING AND UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF IN CHILE¹

By VÍCTOR NAVARRETE S.

Ex-Minister of Promotion

THE campaign for gold mining in Chile was started in 1932 because of the unemployment of 120,000 men and the desperate need for foreign exchange. Forty thousand men were soon employed in the washings, earning sufficient wages to support themselves and their families. The State thus saved some millions of pesos which it would have had to expend for feeding them through the Unemployment Office, or the expenditure of more than 10,000,000 pesos a month if they had been engaged on public works. Last November there were about 20,000 men still occupied in gold washing; apparently they have settled down to a job in which they have become proficient. Vein mining has also given work to nearly 20,000 miners, formerly unemployed.

These operations supplied the Central Bank with enough gold to support our currency and to develop foreign trade and the national industries which needed to import machinery and raw materials from abroad.

Furthermore, the gold washings scattered throughout the country offer a powerful means by which the State can improve wages and the workers' standard of living. Agriculture and industry will have to offer laborers better conditions than those in the washings in order to secure men, and this will be a direct benefit to workers in general. Those who went to the placer mines operated by the Government were provided with lodgings, tools, and water for their work; stores offering goods at moderate prices were set up at the various camps.

Since the beginning of 1932 gold mining occupied at its peak 55,000 men, 40,000 in washings and 15,000 in underground mines, and provided the Central Bank with gold to the value of some 300,000,000 pesos, or about \$12,000,000. The report of the Central Bank for 1934, which gives this figure, also states that in 1932 gold afforded 13 percent of the total foreign exchange acquired by the bank and the nation, 36.7 percent in 1933, and 31.4 percent in 1934.

Chile is, in fact, a country of immense gold resources. Pedro de Valdivia, the conqueror of Chile, wrote to Charles V in 1551 that Chile was "a nation, a fertile field and a mine of gold". Until

¹ Condensed from *Boletín Minero* de la Sociedad Nacional de Minería, Santiago, Chile, January, 1936.

1743, when a mint was established in Santiago, all Chilean gold was sold and coined in the mint at Lima, so that Chile probably contributed to Peru's fame as a country of unbounded wealth.

Several new decree-laws were issued in 1932 to facilitate gold mining. One provided that only the Mining Credit Bank could buy gold ore and concentrates and only the Central Bank of Chile could purchase gold bars and coin. Another stipulated that only the chief of the Placer Mining Bureau could purchase the gold produced in washings; the export of gold had already been reserved to the Central Bank. These measures meant that free trade in gold and its free export were abolished. The two objectives of the legislation were to produce as much gold ore and to start as many gold washings as possible.

The Mining Credit Bank took charge of developing vein mining and the purchase of gold ore for export and for concentration in its own plants. After having been provided with funds by various decrees, the bank immediately established in the principal producing districts of the country 40 purchasing agencies for gold ore, on which it was given a monopoly. It also invested about 5,000,000 pesos in changing its plants for concentrating copper ore so that they could be used for gold, and made loans to small miners so as to increase the production of ore. These measures were immediately effective, and from 1932 to September 1935 resulted in the purchase of ore and refined metal containing 9,119.20 kilos, or 293,190 ounces, of fine gold at a cost of 132,621,773 pesos, or about \$5,304,870.

The bank, which in 1932-34 had incurred deficits, achieved a satisfactory footing more or less at the expense of the miners, who had expected a higher price for their ore. As a result of a general protest against the prices paid by the bank, a law was passed on August 7, 1934, reestablishing free commerce in gold ore. But this did not operate, as was expected, to promote the opening of new mines, and private purchasers and smelters already existing in the country had to supply themselves from the same miners who formerly sold their ore to the Mining Bank. Because of this competition the bank has been obliged to reduce its 40 purchasing agencies to 17 and now does not have sufficient gold ore for its concentration plants. In the writer's opinion a return to free commerce should not have been made before new mines were placed in operation as contemplated in the original plan.

The large-scale organization of work in the gold washings was very difficult. There were no data with regard to the location, probable cubic feet of gold-bearing earth or the richness of the various deposits. Surveys were long and costly and it was necessary to search the colonial archives to decide upon the most suitable locations. In

other words, it was the washings which had been worked by the Indians and the Spaniards which were again to be exploited. A list of 600 of these scattered throughout the country was drawn up. There were no workmen who understood placer mining, nor a technical organization specializing in the subject. The unemployed in Government shelters had to be taught.

At first the Government tried a plan for operating all the washings through concessionaries, but this proved too expensive. Finally, a gold monopoly was established by the Government to protect the workings which it administered directly as well as the washings



Courtesy of the Chilean Ministry of Foreign Relations.

LA MONEDA, SANTIAGO, CHILE.

A great increase in gold production in 1728 inspired the movement for the establishment of a mint in Chile, resulting in the erecting of this building, completed in 1805. Since the middle of the past century it has served as the official residence of the President.

operated by concessionaries. The Placer Mining Bureau, which had purchasing agents at the washings, was authorized to sell the gold collected to the Central Bank, accepting in payment foreign drafts which the Bureau sold on the market. The Government gave the funds necessary for opening the various sites as a contribution towards decreasing unemployment and also provided the necessary capital for purchasing gold.

Twelve regional engineers were appointed to start the gold workings. The Unemployment Bureau cooperated actively, as did other technical offices of the Government and mining committees established exclusively for this purpose. The whole organization was headed by an experienced engineer of dynamic and aggressive character.

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By December 1932, the work was so well started that 36,483 unemployed had found work in 105 washings, divided among the following categories: administrative, concessionary, and independent. Later some cooperative washings were opened and a few authorized purchasers began to collect gold from men working on their own. The administrative washings are run directly by the Bureau and are in districts reserved by the State. The price paid to each miner in November 1935 per gram of gold was 20 pesos. The Bureau sells it for 23.50 pesos, which gives a margin for covering expenditures. The washings operated by concessionaries are also located on Government reserves. They are managed by individuals holding a contract with the Placer Mining Bureau and receive technical assistance. At present the concessionary does not receive a subsidy nor a bonus. The miner gets 20 pesos per gram of gold in the north and 18.50 pesos in the south. The Bureau buys it at 23.50 pesos a gram, that is to say, at the same price paid by the bank, and the concessionaries, therefore, have a profit of 3.50 to 5 pesos per gram. The independent washings were established without Government aid on mining claims taken up in accordance with the old mining code. The only supervision that the Placer Mining Bureau exercises over them is to collect the gold. The employment of workers and the number of washings have been as follows:

Washings	1932		1933		1934		1935	
	Workers	Washings	Workers	Washings	Workers	Washings	Workers	Washings
Administrative.....	10,856	20	10,237	30	8,412	36	6,850	32
Concessionary.....	6,665	57	9,575	91	5,798	94	5,079	91
Independent.....	11,718	28	15,086	103	6,019	96	6,036	39
Cooperative.....			699	7	1,047	4	498	2
Authorized purchasers.....					2,068	23	1,067	11
Total.....	29,239	105	35,597	231	23,344	253	19,530	175

Gold was bought from them as follows:

	Gold collected	Price paid	Average price per gram
	<i>Grams</i>	<i>Pesos</i>	<i>Pesos</i>
1932.....	269,599.00	5,815,622.58	21.57
1933.....	1,932,226.70	41,034,185.22	21.23
1934.....	2,233,820.10	48,040,099.45	21.51
1935 (October).....	1,517,553.56	31,549,933.85	20.79
Total.....	5,953,199.36	126,439,841.10	21.23

GOLD MINING

As employment in other industries increased, the number of men in the washings decreased, as may be seen in the following table:

	Unemployed	Workers in washings	Workers in nitrate, copper and coal
1932			
July.....	118,988	2,190	23,563
September.....	124,937	19,547	23,062
October.....	128,152	26,862	23,854
December.....	118,216	36,483	24,663
1933			
January.....	102,771	35,632	22,441
February.....	92,075	36,764	23,518
March.....	74,770	40,474	22,403
December.....	65,269	26,775	30,332
1934			
December.....	18,211	21,679	43,344
1935			
May.....	12,209	19,021	44,346

It is calculated that the gold collected in the washings corresponds on an average to about two-thirds of that produced, the rest having been bought by bootleg operators. The washings supervised directly by the Bureau, which occupied 10 percent of the Government reserves, gave work to 30 percent of all the men employed in gold washings and yielded 45.36 percent of the total gold turned in. These figures are very important in formulating a future policy for the gold washings. The Bureau paid out for gold 126,439,881 pesos and sold it for 138,392,636 pesos, thus giving a profit of 11,952,755 pesos. This balance was used to meet the expenses of the Bureau and give a bonus to the concessionaries under the first plan, now revoked. It was not sufficient to cover all the expenses of the Bureau, which in the three and a half years ending June 1935 showed a total deficit of 224,955 pesos. The Bureau had 100 employees in 1932. This figure rose to 386 in 1933, but was reduced the same year to 248 and to 166 in 1935. The number of employees who, it may be mentioned in passing, are appointed by decree is enough to account for the deficit. Up to December 31, 1934, the Government contributed a little more than 16,000,000 pesos to open washings and purchase gold; of this amount almost 11,000,000 pesos were spent for installation.

SOME XVITH CENTURY HISTORIES AND HISTORIANS OF AMERICA

By A. CURTIS WILGUS, Ph. D.

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(Part V)¹

THE sixteenth century saw many writers who described the Spanish Indies at close range or at a distance. Several were naive and gullible, some were conscientious and painstaking, but all recorded valuable and interesting information, although frequently in a rambling style and in poor form. Among these writers are a number who have been selected here because of their usefulness to subsequent historians who have based innumerable accounts upon their works.

I

In November 1509 an expedition commanded by Alonso de Ojeda left Santo Domingo for what is now Colombia. After famine and fights with the natives, the leader established the town of San Sebastián on the east side of the Gulf of Urabá. But ill luck dogged the settlers, and Ojeda set sail for Santo Domingo, leaving Francisco Pizarro in charge. Meanwhile two ships with food, men, and horses reached San Sebastián from Santo Domingo under the command of the lawyer and future historian, Martín Fernández de Enciso, a partner in Ojeda's adventure, since he had invested money in the enterprise in return for which Ojeda had promised to make him *alcalde mayor* in the new colony. Hidden in a barrel on this expedition was Vasco Núñez de Balboa.

Enciso seems to have been born about 1470 in Spain. He came to America probably at the beginning of the next century with Rodrigo de Bastidas and settled down at Santo Domingo to practice law. But he appears to have been as poor at law as he was good in describing the Indies. In his contacts with individuals he was domineering and precise, and shortly after arriving at the colony he was deposed from power and in 1512 returned to Spain. However, he went again to the Isthmus in 1514 under Pedrarias Dávila, the man responsible for Balboa's execution. Once more in Spain, he published at Seville in 1519 his *Suma de geografia*.

¹ Preceding installments in this series were published in the BULLETIN OF THE PAN AMERICAN UNION for July and September 1933 and April and May 1936. They discussed, respectively: Peter Martyr, Gonzalo Fernández de Oviedo y Valdés, and Francisco López de Gómara; Bartolomé de las Casas, José de Acosta, Bernal Díaz del Castillo, and Pedro Pizarro; Bernardino de Sahagún, Toribio de Benavente, and Jerónimo de Mendieta; and Garcilasso de la Vega, Pedro de Cieza de León, and Juan de Betanzos.

In this work Enciso aimed to present a compendium of universal geography with special emphasis upon America. This was the first volume in Spanish to deal with the New World. It was based somewhat upon his own observations, but largely upon current information concerning geography, history, navigation, etc. The author aimed through this work to inform Charles V about his possessions and to aid mariners and discoverers in their activities.

Very little is known about Enciso's later life, but he probably died in 1528, having made a considerable reputation for himself by the publication of this work.

II

Italians played an important part in the discovery of America and in recording the facts about the natives, the conquest, and subsequent

INDIAN LIGHTING
A FIRE NEAR A
CACAO TREE.

Girolamo Benzoni's "*Historia del Mondo Nuovo*," published in 1565, contains this naive illustration, and the statement: "All over India they light a fire with two pieces of wood." The fruit of the cacauate (cacao) tree was used not only for a beverage, but as money.



history. Girolamo Benzoni, like Peter Martyr,² was born in Italy, probably at Milan in 1519. The exact date of his death is not known, but it probably occurred about 1573.

In 1541, at about the age of 22, Benzoni left his native city and went to Spain, where he became filled with a desire to go to America. In 1542 he was in Española (the island now divided between the Dominican Republic and Haiti), and from there he went to the mainland, traveling from place to place, observing many things first-hand and gaining innumerable valuable impressions which he recorded later in an interesting if not always accurate fashion, for his writings are superficial and garrulous. They have, however, been widely used, and translations have been made into various languages but never into Spanish.

² See BULLETIN OF THE PAN AMERICAN UNION, July 1933.

Benzoni returned to Italy with his manuscript probably in 1556. This he published at Venice in 1565 under the title *La historia del mondo nuovo*. The first English edition was translated by Rear Admiral W. H. Smyth from the Italian edition of 1572. It was published at London in 1857 by the Hakluyt Society as Volume XXI, original series. The original edition and the Smyth translation are illustrated by the author's own sketches, which give an added interest, if not an added value, to the work.

III

About 1540 at Medellín, Spain, Reginaldo de Lizárraga was born. At the beginning of his teens he went to America, arriving in Quito in 1555. Some five years later he entered the Dominican Order, and nearly 40 years afterward, in 1599, he was made bishop of La Imperial in Chile. From this position he was transferred in 1606 to the Bishopric of Paraguay, where he resided until his death about 1612. During these years Lizárraga traveled throughout the western part of South America and became familiar with the geography and history of the region. He supplemented his information about other parts of America by reading and conversations.

Besides writing various brief religious treatises, he wrote *La descripción y población de las Indias*. A copy of this manuscript eventually reached Spain, where it was preserved in the library of the University of Zaragoza. This was edited by Manuel Serrano y Sanz and published at Madrid in 1907. Meanwhile, what seems to have been an inferior copy of the original manuscript was preserved in the library of the University of San Marcos at Lima, Peru. This was edited by Carlos A. Romero and published in the *Revista Histórica* at Lima in 1907. The next year it was reprinted in book form at the same place.

In many respects Lizárraga was like Benzoni, for he traveled widely and was not always accurate in his accounts. Dr. Philip Ainsworth Means considers him more informative than the Italian, however.

IV

Like Peter Martyr and López de Gómara,³ Juan López de Velasco never went to America, but used documents in Spain placed at his disposal chiefly by his friend Juan de Ovando, president of the Council of the Indies, who at about the same time was helping Sahagún to regain control of his manuscript, which his superiors in Mexico had scattered. From the materials available in Spain López de Velasco was able to write, probably between 1571 and 1574, his

³See BULLETIN OF THE PAN AMERICAN UNION, July, 1933.

Geografía y descripción universal de las Indias. During this period and subsequently, the author served as cosmographer and historian of the Indies. His work was not published until 1894, when Justo Zaragoza edited it for the *Boletín de la Sociedad Geográfica de Madrid*. Later in the same year it was reprinted in book form at Madrid.

Considering that the work was compiled at a distance and that the author was never in America, its value is somewhat limited, although the contents suffer less from the influence of the author's prejudices than do the works of some authors who lived in America. So far as history is concerned, the author emerged from obscurity and disappeared into obscurity. Even the approximate years of his birth and death are unknown.

V

Among the official histories dealing with the Spanish Indies that by Antonio de Herrera y Tordesillas ranks high. The author was born in Spain in 1549 and received his early education there. At a comparatively early age Herrera went to Italy, where he became secretary to the viceroy of Naples, in which region the historian Oviedo had been some years before. When the viceroy died Herrera returned to Spain, being recommended to Philip II, who made him official historiographer of the Indies and of Castile and León. In this capacity he served Philip II, Philip III, and Philip IV, and he compiled numerous works, including a history of the reign of Philip II, a history of Scotland and England during the reign of Mary Stuart, a history of Portugal, a history of France, and miscellaneous brief studies.

His great work dealing with America, the *Historia general de los hechos de los castellanos en las islas y tierra firme del mar océano*, is the one which interests us here. This was published at Madrid in eight parts or decades in four volumes between 1601 and 1615. Meanwhile, in 1606 at Valladolid, the first two volumes were reprinted. The whole work was widely translated. A French edition appeared at Paris between 1659 and 1671. An English edition, poorly done by John Stevens, was published at London in six volumes in 1725 and 1726. Between 1725 and 1729 an excellent Spanish edition appeared at Madrid in eight volumes. At present a new Spanish edition is being published by the Academy of History at Madrid.

The work is based upon documentary research, yet much material is taken from Las Casas and other earlier writers and from certain manuscripts to which Herrera had access. The story is carried to the year 1555. Herrera shows considerable erudition in his history, although his style is heavy and he is sometimes careless in his statement of facts. His treatment is chronological, and his work is a



HERRERA'S "DESCRIPCIÓN DE LAS INDIAS OCCIDENTALES"

This title page of a part of the fourth decade of the "Historia General de los hechos de los castellanos en las islas y tierra firme del mar océano," pictures down the sides six Aztec deities, the ruler Cuauhtémoc, and a pyramid temple.

storehouse of information, for it contains nearly all the facts known about America at that time. Like Peter Martyr, Gómara, and López de Velasco, Herrera never went to America, but he caught the spirit of the conquest and of the Spanish colonists and he was able to tell the story so well that he won justified distinction before he died in 1625. Today his work is still indispensable to the student of sixteenth-century Spanish America.

VI

Juan de Torquemada was born in Spain about 1550 and at an early age went to Mexico, where, as a Franciscan missionary, he soon learned the native language. About 1614 he became provincial of the Franciscan Order in New Spain. For more than a generation he collected material about the natives and their conversion to Christianity and about the Spanish conquest. He relied upon first-hand accounts, upon his own observations, and upon the natives themselves, but he took whole sections from Motolinía, Mendieta, Sahagún, Ixtlilxochitl, Herrera, and other earlier chroniclers. In 1609 he was ordered to prepare his notes for publication.

The result of Torquemada's note taking was his three-volume *Monarchía indiana* published at Madrid in 1613 and at Seville in 1615. What seems to be the first edition (1613) of his work was censored by the Inquisition because it compared the migration of the Toltecs to that of the Israelites. Hence the 1615 edition was a slight revision of the previous one. The best Spanish edition appeared at Madrid in 1723 in three volumes, edited by Andrés González Barcia.

The history begins, as was often customary with church writers of the time, with the creation of the world. From here Torquemada traces the history and civilization of the Aztecs to his own day. He is often gullible and fanciful, his pages contain references to sacred and profane history, he seems to have been unable to use his critical faculties at various times, and his sense of chronology is not always sound. But the work is extremely interesting, and it must be read for the information it contains about the Mexican Indians in the sixteenth century. It is the most comprehensive treatment in existence of the period.

VII

The most important early Spanish work describing the military organization of the Indies in the sixteenth century appeared at Madrid in 1599 under the title *Milicia y descripción de las Indias*. It was the work of a noted soldier, Bernardo de Vargas Machuca, who was born in Simancas, Spain, in 1557. Destined to spend most of his life in the army, he served in Italy, probably at the early age of 11. He also fought in Spain, and when he went to America he

continued to serve as a soldier, fighting the Indians from New Granada (Colombia) to Chile. Eventually he reached the rank of captain-general in the Peruvian viceroyalty. In 1599, when the Council of the Indies was considering the problem of how to occupy Chile effectively and whether or not to exterminate the Araucanians, Vargas was requested by the council to write a paper on means for pacifying the Indians.

The work of Vargas deserves a greater use than has been made of it, for the author was indeed a military historian. A second Spanish edition did not appear until 1899, when the book was published at Madrid. Vargas died in 1622.





PAN AMERICAN UNION NOTES

COLUMBUS MEMORIAL LIBRARY

Accessions.—A shipment of 23 volumes from the Brazilian National Library included a study of the Portuguese language, several novels, a collection of literary criticisms, three volumes of collected biographies, a biography of John VI, King of Portugal and Brazil, other historical works on the colonial period and the first empire, a geography, two studies of the *sertão* or back-country, the third edition of *Rondonia* (a study of the Indians of Brazil), and three works on the negroes of Brazil.

The National Library in Bogotá sent a collection of 26 pieces to the library last month, several of which contributions were newly published additions to series of works or collections of reports. Others were of social, economic, agricultural, and political interest.

The *Comisión Protectora de Bibliotecas Populares* (Protective Commission for Popular Libraries), of Argentina, has just made its report for the year 1935. This commission, which has done such excellent work in the encouragement of popular libraries in outlying sections of the country, was organized by a law of 1870 during the presidency of the famous educator and statesman, Domingo F. Sarmiento. At present there are 1,477 libraries under the protection of the commission, with a total of more than three and one-half million volumes.

Center of Inter-American Bibliography.—This center, organized under the auspices of the Pan American Union last fall and mentioned in these notes in December 1935, has received numerous replies to its request for information about bibliographies in preparation or recently published. Among the latest receipts from United States sources are a preliminary bibliography by W. Carson Ryan, Jr., of the United States Indian Service, entitled *The literature of native administration; an analysis of books and articles dealing with the education, health, and other activities of native peoples*; and *A bibliography*

of articles and essays on the literatures of Spain and Spanish-America, by Raymond L. Grismer, of the University of Minnesota. Dr. Ryan's work, which he definitely states is "a sampling only", contains a list of numerous books, pamphlets, and periodical articles about native affairs, with an analysis of each, and another "list of additional references . . . illustrative of the kinds and sources of material that would need to be examined for possible inclusion in any comprehensive analysis of the literature of native affairs", the latter list being arranged alphabetically by author, but without any critical or analytical notes. Dr. Grismer published a *Bibliography of articles on Spanish literature* in 1933. The present volume is intended to supplement the former work. Material has been collected "from every source available." The list of journals consulted covers 16 pages. One long section is devoted to interrelationships of the various literatures of Europe and America; another contains a bibliography on dialects; and a third, the last one-quarter of the book, is on Spanish-American literature.

A bibliographic work of interest was begun last year in the *Revista de Educación*, published in Santo Domingo, when Lic. Máximo Coiscou Henríquez commenced the *Contribución al estudio de la bibliografía de la historia de Santo Domingo y particularmente la de la bibliografía de la primera independencia (1821)* in the issue for January-February 1935. Sr. Coiscou Henríquez was chief of the official Dominican mission for historical investigations into European archives. The bibliography is, in fact, a very complete bibliographic index of the copies of old documents, found in the Archivo General de Indias in Seville, which copies were published in five volumes by the Secretary of Foreign Relations of the Dominican Republic in 1924 and 1928. It contains an index of the names of persons and another of places, arranged separately for each volume, bibliographic notes on the five volumes, and a discussion of the method used in the transcription of the documents.

"*Nosotros*".—This Argentine magazine, which suspended publication with no. 299-300 for April-December 1934, after having been issued for almost thirty years, has begun its second epoch with the issue for April 1936. The same editors, Alfredo A. Bianchi and Roberto F. Giusti, plan to continue the well-known periodical under its former policy of publishing excellent literary and intellectual articles.

"*Magazine of Peru*."—The first issue of this magazine has just been received from its publisher, O. J. Hartwig, of New York City. This interesting publication about Peru contains descriptive, economic, and financial articles, profusely illustrated, and includes as a special supplement the first installment of the 1935 customs tariff of Peru in English.

The list below names a few of the interesting books received in the last month:

Geografía de América y Antártica; estudio fisiográfico y humano, por el profesor Jorge A. Boero. . . . 44. edición, notablemente ampliada. . . . Buenos Aires, Ángel Estrada y cía., [1935?] 2 p. l., iv, 402 p. col. fold. maps. 20 cm. [Dr. Boero is well known in geographic circles throughout the Americas. He has written numerous geography textbooks for Argentine schools. The excellence of the present work is attested by the fact that it has reached 44 editions. He devotes sections to North America, South America, and Antaretica as a whole and to each of the countries of America except Argentina.]

El culto al árbol; ensayo de interpretación de la naturaleza de las plantas y sus efectos sobre el alma humana [por] Alberto Nin Frías. . . . Buenos Aires, Colección claridad [1933?] 324, [9] p. 18½ cm. [This work on trees discusses their importance in production, trade, society, and literature.]

Bolívar pacifista, por Enrique Finot. (Orígenes de la cooperación internacional en América) New York, L. & S. printing company, 1936. 197 p. 20 cm. Contents.—Advertencia.—I. Nueva interpretación de la personalidad del Libertador. II. El pacifismo práctico de Bolívar. III. Bolívar y su sociedad de las naciones. IV. Bolívar y la organización de la paz. V. Bolívar y las conquistas del derecho internacional en América. Apéndice [por Víctor M. Maúrtua]. [The text of this latest work of the Bolivian minister to the United States is essentially the same as that of his address made before the second Assembly of the Pan American Institute of history and geography, which met in Washington in October 1935. In it he considers the Liberator's attempts toward union of the Americas through international cooperation.]

Annita Garibaldi [pelo Almirante] Henrique Boiteux. . . . Rio de Janeiro, Imprensa naval, 1935. 236 p. plates, ports. 18 cm. [Biographies of Annita Garibaldi, wife of the world-famous Italian patriot, and heroine of Brazil as well as of her native state of Santa Catharina, are not as numerous as they are of her husband. This one is of especial interest for the completeness of its contents and for the manner in which it is written.]

Aspectos fundamentaes da vida rural brasileira (ensaio sobre a rotina) . . . [por] Luis Amaral. [S. Paulo, E. g. "Revista dos tribunaes"] 1936. 296 p. 18½ cm. [This new book by Luis Amaral is the latest of several by him on rural questions. (See the Notes of March 1936 for his two volumes on cooperatives.) In it he discusses the present-day situation of Brazilian land and agriculture, the influence of social and political conditions on the agricultural conditions of the country, and the question of immigration in its relation to the agricultural question.]

La reforma del calendario; conferencias dadas en Buenos Aires y Montevideo en diciembre de 1935, por Ismael Gajardo Reyes. . . . Santiago, Sociedad imprenta y litografía universo, 1936. 49 p. illus., tables. 26½ cm. ([Publicación del] Comité latinoamericano del calendario mundial) [Sr. Gajardo Reyes is president of the Comité Latinoamericano del Calendario Mundial, which advocates the world calendar of four equal quarters. The addresses contained herein were delivered either over the radio or to interested groups.]

Etnología guajira, por Gregorio Hernández de Alba. . . . Conferencia leída en la Academia nacional de historia. Publicación del Departamento de intendencias y comisarias, Ministerio de gobierno. Bogotá, Imprenta nacional, 1936. 2 p. l., v p., 1 l., 5–56 p. illus., plates. 23 cm. [Gregorio Hernández de Alba was commissioned by the Ministry of Education of Colombia to represent the Ministry in the scientific expedition of the University of Pennsylvania, Columbia University and the University Museum of Philadelphia from June to September

1935 into the Guajira country. He spent four months among the Indians, and the present work is an outcome of that stay. In it he tells of the history and geography of the Guajira peninsula, and the social life, religion, arts, and laws of the Indians.]

Plantas útiles de Colombia [por] Enrique Pérez Arbeláez. . . . Bogotá, Imprenta nacional, 1935. t. I: 172 p. illus. 25 cm. (On back cover: Publicaciones del Ministerio de agricultura y comercio.) Contents: Generalidades, criptogamas, gimnospermas y monocotiledóneas. [This botanical study is published as a supplement to the *Boletín de agricultura*. It is practical as a handbook of useful plants and as a textbook of botanical value. One section gives the classification of the plants with their scientific and common names. The second and last volume (in course of preparation) is to discuss the dicotyledons and contain a complete alphabetic index for the two volumes.]

Tercer congreso de mejoras públicas, reunido en Medellín del 15 al 22 de agosto de 1934. Bogotá, Imprenta nacional, 1935. 230 p., 24 cm. [The first Colombian public-works society was founded in Medellín in 1899. Since then these societies have spread throughout the Republic. The first and second congresses were held in Bogotá in 1917 and 1920, respectively. The present volume contains the proceedings and papers presented to the third congress. The topics discussed included roads, pure water, city planning, low-cost housing, public buildings, education of abnormal and backward children, and treatment of beggars.]

La crisis económica de Costa Rica; su origen, proceso y factores que la han agravado, medidas recomendables para procurar el reajuste económico [por] Alfredo González. San José de Costa Rica, Imprenta Trejos hermanos, 1936. 125, [2] p. 20 cm. [Sr. Alfredo González Flores was President of Costa Rica from 1914 to 1917. The present work is the result of a long period of observations. In it he states that the prime cause of the economic crisis in Costa Rica, which began in 1929, is the monetary problem and he recommends measures which might be taken toward stabilization of the currency and exchange control, promoting in his opinion the economic betterment of the nation.]

Summary of ten lectures on Ecuadorian art, by José Gabriel Navarro. Panamá [The Star & Herald co., 1935] cover-title, 1 p. l., v, 45 p. illus., pl. (port.) 31 cm. ([Publications of the] Centro de estudios pedagógicos e hispanoamericanos de Panamá. [Number 1, 1935]) [These lectures were delivered in Spanish before the Centro de Estudios during June and July 1935. The "Summary" presented in this pamphlet is accompanied by a general statement of the aims and courses of the Centro de Estudios Pedagógicos e Hispanoamericanos de Panamá. Dr. Navarro, a famous authority on Ecuadorian art, has been a professor and director of the School of Fine Arts in Quito. He has also been a professor in other universities of America and Spain, and served his native land in the post of Minister of Foreign Affairs. He has received several awards for his studies on historical and art topics.]

Biografías de vicentinos ilustres [publicación de la] Academia salvadoreña de la historia [en] homenaje al tercer centenario de la fundación de la ciudad de San Vicente. San Salvador, Imprenta nacional, 1935. 214 p., 1 l. plates, ports. 24 cm. [This collection of biographies, written for the most part by members of the Academia salvadoreña de la historia, contains biographical data of the last two centuries of people important in the history of San Vicente and usually important in the history of the country also.]

Diccionario histórico-enciclopédico de la República de El Salvador . . . [por] Miguel Ángel García. [1. ed.] San Salvador, Imprenta nacional, 1935. Tomo V: 3 p. l., 528 p. 26 cm. [The fifth volume of the dictionary is the only one received thus far by the Library. It promises to be a very complete, detailed work.]

The present volume contains two divisions, on General don Gerardo Barrios and on General don Justo Rufino Barrios, both famous in Central American history.]

Nociones de historia de Centro América (especial de El Salvador), escritas por el Doctor Manuel Vidal. . . . San Salvador [Talleres gráficos Cisneros] 1935. 257 p. 24 cm. [Professor Vidal wrote this book especially as a text-book for Salvadorean pupils. It contains a brief introductory section on history in general, a history of Central America and a detailed history of El Salvador and its place in Central American history.]

El hermano Pedro (en la vida y en las letras) [por] David Vela. . . . Guatemala, Unión Tipográfica, 1935. 2 p. l., [3]-230 p., 2 l. 7 plates, incl. 3 ports. 24 cm. [Pedro de San José Bethencourt lived from 1626 to 1667 and founded the order of hospitaler Bethlehemites. He is venerated in Guatemala and all America for his work in schools and hospitals in the new colonies. It is interesting to note that the life of this friar should inspire at the same time two such excellent biographies as this one by Sr. Vela and the one by Máximo Soto Hall, written in Buenos Aires and listed below. The latter half of Sr. Vela's work is devoted to a bibliography on Hermano Pedro, with critical summaries of each entry.]

El San Francisco de Asís americano, Pedro de San José Bethencourt [por] Máximo Soto-Hall. Buenos Aires, Librería de A. García Santos, 1935. 3 p. l., 262, [1] p. plates, ports. 23 cm.

Amazocoatl o libro del chocolate, por José García Payón. Toluca, Mex., Tip. Escuela de artes, 1936. 3 p. l., [3]-116, vi p. plates. 17 cm. [Sr. García Payón tells of the first use of cacao for beverage purposes, of its introduction into Europe by the earliest American colonists, of the establishment of the custom of drinking chocolate throughout the world. The numerous illustrations, many of them taken from old prints, add to the interest of the work.]

Historia de la medicina en México, por Fernando Ocaranza. México [Laboratorios Midy] 1934. 2 p. l., 3-213, [1] p. plates, ports. 21 cm. [Sr. Ocaranza's history of medicine in Mexico is divided into three parts: first, before the Conquest; second, during the colonial period; and third, in independent Mexico. The part about the medical practices of the ancient Indians is especially interesting.]

Canción del mar; poemas de Adolfo Ornelas Hernández. Los embellece el prólogo que escribió Juana de Ibarbourou. Ilustraciones del maestro Ricardo Barcenás. México, Imprenta mundial, 1935. 82 p., 2 l. illus., pl. (port.) 23½ cm. [A collection of poems by a gifted young Mexican writer.]

Boletín latino-americano de música [publicación del] Instituto de estudios superiores del Uruguay, Sección de investigaciones musicales. . . . Lima, Imprenta editorial Lumen, 1936. Año II, tomo II: 479 p. illus., plates, ports. 28½ cm. Contents: I. Estudios latino-americanos; II. Estudios estado-unidenses; III. Estudios europeos; IV. Estudios asiáticos; V. Pedagogía musical—educación estética; VI. Informe de la Sección de investigaciones musicales; VII. Notas y comentarios. [Sr. Francisco Curt Lange is director of this interesting annual, which is proving itself of untold value as a mode of uniting the foremost musical minds in America today.]

The literature of native administration; an analysis of books and articles dealing with the education, health, and other activities of native peoples, compiled by W. Carson Ryan Jr. . . . Washington, D. C., United States Indian Service, Department of the Interior [1935?] 1 p. l., 46 p. 27 cm.

A bibliography of articles and essays on the literatures of Spain and Spanish-America, by Raymond L. Grismer. . . . Minneapolis, Perine book company, c. 1935. ii numb. l., iii-xx, 423 p. 27½ cm.

The following magazines are new or have been received in the library for the first time:

Boletín de la municipalidad de La Plata. La Plata, 1935. Año 25, nº 278, enero a junio de 1935. 79 p. 27 x 36 cm. Semi-annual. Address, La Plata, Argentina.

Nueva era; órgano de la sección boliviana de la Liga internacional de la nueva educación. La Paz, 1936. Año 1, nº 1, abril 1936. 18 p. 20 x 29 cm. Monthly. Editor: J. S. Vaca Guzmán. Address: Calama 819, La Paz, Bolivia.

Annaes da associação dos criadores de cavallos crioulos. Pelotas, 1936. Anno 2, nº 2, janeiro 1936. 58 p. 19 x 27 cm. Monthly. Address: Rua 15 de Novembro 556, Pelotas, Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil.

Sul America; revista trimestral editada pela "Sul America", companhia nacional de seguros de vida. Rio de Janeiro, 1936. Anno 27, nº 66, abril 1936. 56 p. 18½ x 27 cm. illus. Monthly. Editor: Lindolfo Collor. Address: Caixa postal 971, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

El Bodegón; revista de literatura y buen humor. Cartagena, 1936. Año 14, nº 311, marzo 21 de 1936. 12 p. 24 x 35 cm. Weekly. Editor: Jacob del Valle R. Address: Cartagena, Colombia.

Aparato respiratorio y tuberculosis; revista auspiciada por la clínica oficial de fisiología de la Facultad de medicina de la Universidad de Chile. Santiago, 1936. Año 1, nº 2, enero-febrero 1936. [80] p. illus. 18 x 26 cm. Bi-monthly. Address: Santiago, Chile.

Magazine de pesca y caza. Santiago, 1936. Año 1, nº 2, febrero 1936. 44 p. 18 x 24 cm. illus. Monthly. Address: Gálvez 88, Santiago, Chile.

Rutas; órgano oficial del Automóvil club de Chile y de la Asociación de automovilistas de Valparaíso. Santiago, 1936. Año 5, nº 49, febrero 1936. 50 p. 18 x 25½ cm. illus. Monthly. Address, Delicias 634, Santiago, Chile.

Urbanismo y arquitectura. Santiago, 1936. Año 1, nº 1, enero 1936. 30 p. 26 x 37 cm. illus. Monthly. Address, A. Barroso 529, Santiago, Chile.

Rin Rin; revista infantil del Ministerio de educación. Santiago, 1936. Año 1, nº 1, enero 1936. 19 p. 24½ x 35 cm. illus. Address: Santiago, Chile.

Boletín del Ministerio de educación pública. Quito, 1936. Año 1, nº 1, febrero 15 de 1936. 20 p. 22 x 31 cm. Monthly. Address: Quito, Ecuador.

Así es; el México de hoy y de mañana. México, 1936. Tomo 1, nº 1, abril 1936. [22] p. 31 x 42 cm. illus. Monthly. Address: Secretaría de prensa y propaganda, México, D. F., México.

El Congreso; la voz del pueblo ante las cámaras. México, 1936. Año 3, nº 32-33, enero y febrero 1936. [72] p. 23 x 33 cm. Bi-monthly. Editor: Antonio Nava. Address: Allende 1 Altos, México, D. F., México.

Guía general de comunicaciones y hoteles de la República Mexicana.—Contiene: 10 secciones con todos los datos relativos a aerovías, autobuses, carreteras, correos, ferrocarriles, hoteles, teléfonos, telégrafos, vapores, y una sección en inglés . . . México, 1936. Tomo 1, nº 1, marzo 1936. 420 p. 11 x 17 cm. Monthly. Editor: Roberto Henkel. Address: V. Carranza 69, despacho nº 307; Apartado 7257, México, D. F., México. [This new guide to Mexico contains news of the whole Republic of Mexico for tourists. It is available through the Travel Division of the Pan American Union.]

Occidente; revista mensual dedicada a los Estados de Jalisco, Michoacán, Sinaloa, Colima y Nayarit. México, 1936, nº 8, abril 1936. 30 p. 20 x 29½ cm. Monthly. Editor: J. Sauza Gonzáles. Address: Echeveste 8, México, D. F., México.

PAN AMERICAN UNION NOTES

Dusa; revista peruana. Lima, 1936. Año 1, n° 1, abril 1936. 64 p. 21½ x 30½ cm. Monthly. Editor: Jorge C. Aprile. Address: Jesús Nazareno 170, Lima, Peru.

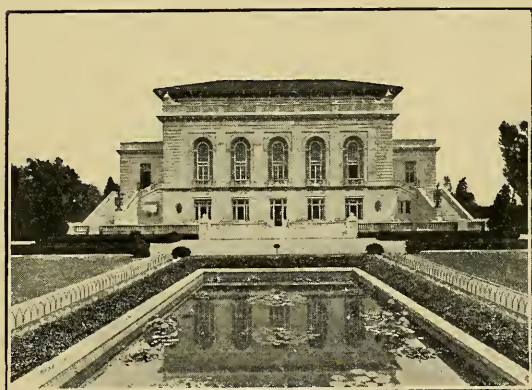
Ateneo puertorriqueño. San Juan, 1935. Vol. 2, n° 3, 1935. [70] p. 15 x 22½ cm. Quarterly. Address: Apartado de correos 1180, San Juan, Puerto Rico.

Revista cafetera; órgano de la asociación nacional de cafeteros de Venezuela. Caracas, 1936. Año 1, n° 1, febrero 1936. 48 p. 16 x 23½ cm. Monthly. Address, Caracas, Venezuela.

Venezuela jurídica. Caracas, 1936. Tomo 1, n° 1, enero 15 de 1936. 43 p. 16 x 23½ cm. Semi-monthly. Editor: Alonso Calatrava. Address: Pasaje Benzo 24 (altos), Caracas, Venezuela.

Boletín del Ministerio de sanidad y asistencia social. Caracas, 1936. Año 1, n° 1, marzo 1936. 79 p. 16 x 23 cm. Monthly. Address: Caracas, Venezuela.

Revista interamericana de sociología. Caracas, 1936. Tomo 1, n° 1, enero-marzo 1936. 76 p. 16 x 23 cm. Quarterly. Editor: Dr. José Rafael Mendoza. Address: Camejo a Pajaritos, 5 (altos), Caracas, Venezuela.



PAN AMERICAN PROGRESS

TRADE AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND GUATEMALA

The trade agreement signed by representatives of Guatemala and the United States in Guatemala City on April 24, 1936, went into effect on June 15, 1936. This agreement is the twelfth signed by the United States under the authority of the Trade Agreements Act of 1934 ¹ and the seventh concluded with a Latin American Republic, the other six being with Cuba, Brazil, Haiti, Colombia, Honduras, and Nicaragua.

Under the terms of the agreement the United States and Guatemala grant each other tariff advantages on selected products in which they are particularly interested through a reduction of existing duties or assurances against the future imposition of or increase in duties. In return for assurances that coffee, bananas, cabinet woods in the log, and raw deerskins will continue to be admitted duty free into the United States during the life of the agreement and for a reduction in the duties paid on honey, pineapples, and guava and mango products, Guatemala grants to the United States reductions ranging from 25 to 50 percent of present duties on certain distinctive American export products and promises not to increase the duties on numerous others. The Guatemalan commodities on which the United States grants tariff reductions are limited in number because of the fact that 99 percent of Guatemalan exports to the United States enter free of duty. In addition to the above tariff commitments the agreement contains a reciprocal general assurance of unconditional most-favored-nation treatment of the commerce of one country by the other as well as specific safeguards, similar to those embodied in earlier agreements, against the impairment of the reciprocal tariff benefits through import quotas, exchange control discriminations, or differential internal taxes.

Subject to earlier termination under certain circumstances, the agreement will remain in force for an initial period of 3 years, and if not then ended by advance notice of 6 months, it will remain in force thereafter subject to termination at 6 months' notice.

The United States has usually occupied the most important position in Guatemala's foreign trade, buying about one-third of Guatemalan exports and supplying about one-half of its imports. According to

¹ For a discussion of the Trade Agreements Act of 1934 see the BULLETIN of the Pan American Union, November 1934, pp. 782-786.

United States statistics, in the 5-year period 1925-29 United States exports to Guatemala averaged annually \$11,000,000, while imports from Guatemala averaged \$11,800,000. Exports dropped off sharply from \$11,436,000 in 1929 to \$2,794,000 in 1932, rising from that low to \$4,014,000 in 1934 and falling slightly to \$3,883,000 in 1935. Imports from Guatemala have also fallen off, but not as sharply. From \$8,470,000 in 1929 they declined to \$3,484,000 in 1933 and have risen steadily until last year they were \$6,144,000. United States imports from Guatemala are principally coffee and bananas, while its principal exports to that Republic are wheat flour, lard, raw cotton, cotton yarn, cotton cloth, upper leather, automobiles, tires and tubes, paraffin, petroleum products, industrial machinery, iron and steel products, radios, paint and varnishes, and medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations.

COMMON BOUNDARY POINT AGREED UPON BY GUATEMALA, EL SALVADOR, AND HONDURAS

On March 27, 1936, representatives of Guatemala, El Salvador, and Honduras signed in Guatemala City an act accepting the peak of Mt. Montecristo as the common boundary point for the three nations.

THE NEW CONSTITUTION OF HONDURAS

On April 15, 1936, a new constitution went into effect in Honduras to replace that of September 10, 1924. The National Constituent Assembly which drafted the document also rewrote, with but minor changes, the five Constitutive Laws, on the press, agrarian matters, elections, *amparo*, and the state of siege, respectively.

The new constitution follows its predecessors in the main. The chief innovations or alterations may be summarized as follows:

The chapter on nationality contains, among others, two important new features. Article 9, "Neither matrimony nor its dissolution affects the nationality of the husband and wife or of their children", introduces a principle enunciated in the Convention on Nationality signed at the Seventh International Conference of American States at Montevideo on December 26, 1933, and ratified by Honduras by Decree no. 122 on March 2, 1935. The length of residence in the country required for foreigners wishing naturalization has been doubled; it is now two years for Spaniards and Latin Americans, and four for all others.

Honduras no longer considers itself a "sacred asylum for every individual who takes refuge within its borders, except for the cases determined by law", but the new constitution does retain the refusal to grant extradition for political offenses.

Citizenship, formerly belonging to "all Hondurans", is now limited to "all male Hondurans", the qualifications remaining the same (article 24). It may be lost "for helping as against the Nation a foreigner or foreign government in any diplomatic claim or before an international tribunal" (article 26), a new provision.

The rights and guarantees granted to all inhabitants, nationals or foreigners, have not been altered. The death penalty, unconditionally abolished in the constitution of 1924, is treated in article 31 of that of 1936 as follows: "Capital punishment remains absolutely abolished in Honduras; but until a penitentiary system is established, it shall be applied in the cases determined by law, solely to parricides, murderers, and traitors when treason is committed in active service and in campaign."

The right to repossess confiscated property, which formerly became invalid by prescription in 50 years, is now (article 77) imprescriptible.

The banishment or deportation of citizens by the Executive power, even during the suspension of constitutional guarantees, was forbidden by article 74 of the former constitution, as was their imprisonment more than 120 kilometers (about 75 miles) from their place of residence, their detention for more than 10 days without formal arrest, or their incarceration with common criminals. All this has been omitted from the new constitution, which has broadened the President's powers to suspend guarantees while Congress is not in session. Formerly he could not do so, during such period, for more than 30 days without convoking Congress in the same decree, but by article 84 of the new constitution he "may not decree suspension for more than 60 days save by a new declaration." In any case, he must give Congress an account of the measures taken while guarantees were suspended.

The section dealing with the legislative power contains many changes. Congress will meet on December 5 instead of on January 1, deputies must be native Hondurans (article 89), and all references to minority representation have been omitted. Deputies will be elected for a term of 6, instead of 4, years (article 96). There will be one deputy to every 25,000, instead of 15,000 inhabitants, although there shall be at least one from each Department (article 100). This will reduce the number from 59 to approximately 38. Congress no longer has the right to pass votes of censure against cabinet members, but it is empowered to issue the call for elections of supreme authorities, manage public revenues, and pass laws for the control of foreign exchange and the stabilization of the monetary system. The Permanent Commission of five deputies, established in the 1924 constitution to act during congressional recesses, has been entirely done away with in that of 1936.

The Executive power is centered in the President of the Republic, but the order of succession has been slightly altered. The minimum age limit has been kept at 30 years, but there is no longer a maximum (article 115). The term of office has been lengthened from 4 to 6 years (article 117), and begins on January 1 instead of on February 1. A special provision (article 202), provides that the present President and Vice President, Dr. Tiburcio Carías Andino and General Abraham Williams Calderón, shall hold office until January 1, 1943. To the list of those ineligible for the office are included Cabinet members who had held office during the 6 months prior to the election.

The most important changes in the powers granted to the President (article 121) are the omission of his obligation to have 22 kilometers of railway constructed annually, and the inclusion of two rights (to grant letters of marque and letters of reprisal), and to appoint technical commissions in matters of importance to the State.

The chapter on national property, of the section concerning the national Treasury, contains four new articles, 150, 152, 153, and 157, which are articles 2 and 4 of the former Agrarian Law transferred to the constitution. These provide that the State shall at any time have the right to regulate, in the public interest, private ownership of land and water, whether belonging to nationals or foreigners, subject to the payment of indemnity; that it has direct and imprescriptible ownership of subsoil wealth and dominion over all territorial waters; and that it has supervision over the cultural treasure of the nation, including artistic and historical monuments and sites.

The budget for one year may now be carried over to the next, and the manner of estimating revenues has been made specific: they must not exceed the average receipts for the past 5 years plus at least 5 percent, unless new taxes are levied (articles 158 and 159).

The chapter formerly entitled "Social Cooperation and Labor" has been changed to "Labor and the Family", and the differences between the two are largely incidental upon this change of title. Compulsory savings accounts and the Institute of Social Reforms, established in articles 174 and 175 of the old constitution, are not mentioned in the new. On the other hand, articles 192 to 198, inclusive, of the 1936 constitution introduce the following new features: Women and minors under 16 are forbidden employment in unhealthful or hazardous occupations, in industrial plants at night, or in others after 6 p. m.; contract labor for minors under 12 years is forbidden, and the maximum working day for those from 12 to 16 is 6 hours; salaries shall be paid exclusively in Honduran legal tender; industrial enterprises must establish hospitals to care for accidents or illnesses of their employees; it is the duty of the State to make provision for public health; the family, as the basis of society, shall be under State protection; and the State shall provide and encourage agricultural, industrial, and vocational training.

General articles include the provision (203) that the National Constituent Assembly which drafted the constitution should automatically become the regular Legislative Congress, and that its members should hold office until December 4, 1942.—B. N.

AMENDMENTS TO THE GUATEMALAN LAW CONCERNING ALIENS

The various enactments adopted by the Government of Guatemala to fix the status, rights, and duties of foreigners within its jurisdiction, ever since the original *Ley de Extranjería* was passed in the year 1894, have been merged into a single text pursuant to a decree promulgated on January 30, 1936,¹ which at the same time introduces the necessary changes to make its provisions conform with the latest amendments to the National Constitution.² When drafting the 114 articles of the new law, the authorities were particularly careful to use "a clear and precise language, so as to preclude possibility of evasion or grounds for doubt in the interpretation of any of its clauses". For example, the law defines foreigners as: "(a) Persons born outside Guatemalan territory of non-Guatemalan parents; (b) legitimate children born outside Guatemala, of an alien father and Guatemalan mother, *if the latter is not native-born*; (c) Guatemalans who have lost their nationality; (d) those born outside Guatemala of parents who have lost their Guatemalan nationality; (e) the Guatemalan woman who expressly sets forth, in her marriage papers, that she renounces her nationality and assumes that of her husband; and (f) the children of diplomatic agents, even though born in Guatemalan territory". In clause (b) the phrase in italics was added, while under the original provisions of clause (e) a Guatemalan woman who married a foreigner, and lived abroad, automatically assumed the nationality of her husband.

Concerning the juridical status of the foreigner domiciled in Guatemala, the law is explicit in assuring him the full protection of his right to liberty; equality before the law; security as to his person, honor, and property, "in accordance with the provisions of the national constitution and subject to the reservations therein established". It recognizes no distinction between foreigner and Guatemalan with regard to the acquisition and enjoyment of civil rights, excepting those of a political nature inherent to citizenship; provides that the laws of the land are applicable to all residents, irrespective of nationality, and that "the civil status acquired abroad by a foreigner, in

¹ *Ley de Extranjería*, Decree No. 1781, *Diario de Centro América*, Guatemala, January 30, 1936.

² *Constitución de la República de Guatemala*, decreed by the National Constituent Assembly December 11, 1879, and amended November 5, 1887; August 30, 1897; December 20, 1927, and July 11, 1935. *Imprenta Nacional*, Guatemala, October 1935.

accordance with foreign laws, shall be recognized in Guatemala in so far as such laws are not contrary to those of the Nation". The inviolability of property rights prescribed by the constitution is reiterated in the *Ley de Extranjería*; but pursuant to article 28 of the fundamental law, as amended, "only native-born Guatemalans may own real property and have vested rights thereon, within a zone 15 kilometers wide along the frontiers", although aliens who on the date the law was promulgated already owned real property in the forbidden zone "shall continue in the enjoyment of their respective rights, but may not transfer them under any circumstances except to native-born citizens of Guatemala as described in article 5 of the constitution". An alien may, with certain limitations, acquire idle or waste lands (*baldíos*).

Foreigners who have passed their eighteenth birthday are compelled to register with the Department of Foreign Relations within two months after their arrival, if they intend to establish their domicile in Guatemala. Failure to do so will render them liable to a fine, or even to expulsion from the country. Transient visitors or tourists are excepted from registration regulations, but they must carry with them an identification card issued by the proper authorities.

The law extends recognition as native-born citizens to all persons born in the other countries of Central America, provided that they fulfill all legal requirements and express, before competent authorities, their desire to become Guatemalans. This applies only to nationals of countries which grant reciprocity to Guatemala, and is effective only to the extent that such reciprocity is given. Other aliens may be naturalized after two years' residence if they submit proof that they have "observed good conduct and have private means, a profession, a trade, or some other honorable way of making a living". This proof may be by documents or witnesses. Naturalization may be "express, tacit, or presumed". Tacit naturalization takes place when an alien accepts a public office or employment reserved for Guatemalans, and the papers granted in this case are deemed to be "retroactive in their effect to the date on which the act which brought about the change in nationality was performed", as distinguished from papers of "express" naturalization, which are effective from the date whereon they are issued.

The new legislation deprives any alien who leaves the country and remains abroad for more than two years of all the rights acquired by naturalization, unless he secures from the Department of Foreign Relations an extension for an additional period of not more than two years, whereupon he must return to Guatemala and reside there for not less than five years. This amendment was designed—as explained in an official publication—to "prevent the maneuvers of people who

come here to obtain Guatemalan nationality, either in order to return to their country of origin and evade the payment of certain taxes, or to secure a passport and use it, not always with the best of intentions". The list of classes of undesirable aliens barred, temporarily or permanently, from the country is as comprehensive in its scope as it is clear in its definitions.

Other chapters of the *Ley de Extranjería* contain regulations relative to marriage, separation, and divorce; expulsion of foreigners; appeals to diplomatic intervention; legal status of foreigners in civil and criminal matters; and special provisions concerning the children of German citizens born during the life of the Treaty of Peace, Amity, Commerce, and Navigation signed between Guatemala and Germany in 1887, and effective until March 15, 1916.—F. J. H.

EL SALVADOR AMENDS ITS LAW FOR THE PROTECTION OF COMMERCIAL EMPLOYEES

The Salvadorean law of May 31, 1927,¹ for the protection of commercial employees, has been once more the subject of amendment in order to further safeguard their interests, with particular reference to compensation for discharge and for nonfulfillment of obligations assumed by either employer or employee under contracts. The law establishes an 8-hour day for men and a 7-hour day for women and minors; a weekly day of rest; annual vacation periods with pay; and leave in the event of sickness which, if contracted in the discharge of duty, is subject to compensation.

Decree no. 142, of November 26, 1935,² provides that, in cases where no time limit has been set for the employment, but the work is of the type customarily performed on a monthly basis, if the employee is discharged without due notice, the employer shall pay him the equivalent of 1 month's salary, whether payment was previously made by the month or by the week. If the period of employment be less than 1 month, the discharged employee shall be paid double the wages due him for the days he has worked. If remuneration be according to the work accomplished, permitting a daily computation of wages earned, and the employee is discharged after having worked at least a week but no more than 1 month, he shall be paid an indemnity of 1 month's wages, provided he has earned the same amount every day. However, if he has earned in some days more, or less, than in others, and has worked during 1 month or more, the indemnity shall be equal to the amount earned during the last (or only) full month of employment; while if he has worked a week or longer, but

¹ Published in *Diario Oficial*, El Salvador, June 17, 1927; amended by decrees of Nov. 4, 1927 and Mar. 22, 1929.

² Published in *Diario Oficial*, El Salvador, Dec. 6, 1935.

less than 1 month, the indemnity shall be equal to the aggregate amount earned. In cases where the employee is discharged after working less than 1 week, he shall be paid an indemnity equivalent to double the wages earned. The amendment also contains provisions relative to work contracted for "by the job" (*por obra*). If the worker be dismissed without cause before the work is completed, the indemnity shall be fixed by a board of three experts: one appointed by the local board of conciliation,³ one by the employer, and a neutral member designated by the two thus appointed.

Notice of dismissal or discharge must be given to an employee 1 month prior to the date on which it shall become effective, if the salary is paid or the work contracted for on a monthly basis. If a shorter period is stipulated, it shall be the measure of the advance notice required. In case of disagreement as to whether employment has been on a monthly basis or not, the dispute shall be submitted to the conciliation board, "which shall render its decision according to the nature of the work and general custom."—F. J. H.

IMPROVEMENT IN HEALTH CONDITIONS IN THE ECUADOREAN COASTAL REGION

The Government of Ecuador has issued the regulations of the special health department created for the benefit of the rural population in the tropical coastal region (*Departamento de Asistencia Médica Gratuita y Defensa Biológica del Campesino del Litoral*).¹ The aims of the department, the regulations state, are: (1) to provide free medical attention for farmers of the coastal region, especially in the treatment of malaria and ankylostomiasis; (2) to conduct health publicity campaigns; (3) to establish dispensaries where farmers can obtain medicines at cost; (4) to combat charlatans and quacks; (5) to regulate the manufacture, sale, and advertisement of patent medicines; (6) to enforce Decree No. 74 of November 1, 1935 which provides that landowners must maintain a supply of antivenin on their estates; (7) to require landowners to improve the condition of their laborers with respect to housing, food, and hours of work; (8) to organize an antivenereal campaign.

The department is in charge of a medical director with headquarters at Guayaquil; the bacteriological and pharmaceutical laboratories and a drug warehouse are also to be located in that city. The regulations provide for the establishment of a provincial office in Portoviejo, capital of the Province of Manabí, and local offices in the towns of Chone and Jipijapa with dispensaries, traveling physicians, pharmacists, and nurses. A similar local organization is provided for the Provinces of Los Ríos, El Oro, and Esmeraldas.

³ Created by decree of June 15, 1927. See *Leyes del Trabajo*, El Salvador, Imprenta Nacional, 1930.

¹ *Registro Oficial*, Quito, March 27, 1936

CREDIT AND FINANCIAL AID FOR THE VENEZUELAN FARMER

Following up its initial efforts on behalf of the farming and stock-raising industries of Venezuela, the administration of President López Contreras has broadened its relief measures, increasing the funds appropriated to meet pressing financial and credit problems, and extending the benefits of the recovery program to commodities not included previously in its scope. It is the Government's aim, furthermore, as pointed out in a radio speech delivered recently by Dr. Alberto Adriani, the Minister of Agriculture,¹ to pave the way for a return to the farms of those workers who have left them to seek their daily livelihood in the cities or in the public-works camps.

Pursuant to two executive decrees promulgated on March 21, 1936,² important amendments were introduced in the basic legislation for agricultural rehabilitation³ and 5,000,000 bolívars were added to the original relief appropriation, mainly to ease credit difficulties which hamper the farmer in "the cultivation and harvest of the coming crops." It was officially explained that the additional funds appropriated, which were to be used exclusively for short-term loans along experimental lines, would probably be increased later on if they prove to be inadequate.

In connection with the original relief measure the Ministry of Agriculture secured the cooperation of the Bank of Venezuela, which will grant loans to coffee and cacao growers, with the crops as security. The bank will advance up to 80 percent of the value of the crop, including the export bounty granted by law, and will charge interest at the rate of 4 percent per annum. The crop liens are redeemable within 6 months, as regards the coffee, and within 3 months in the case of cacao. In both cases, the product must be selected and suitable for export. Only recently, the Government extended the scope of the credit provisions to include cotton, the loans in this case being payable with a period of six months.⁴ In order to expedite these transactions, the Ministry of Agriculture assumes responsibility for payment of storage and insurance charges on the crops given as security, and will reimburse the Bank of Venezuela for any loss it may sustain as a result of a drop in prices.

The amendments introduced include substantial increases in the export bounty granted to producers of some of the commodities affected; the period during which the decree of January 27, 1936, will be in force has been extended until June 30, 1937, and the Ministry

¹ Now Minister of Finance.

² *Gaceta Oficial*, Venezuela, Mar. 21, 1936.

³ *Id.* Feb. 27, 1936.

⁴ *Gaceta Oficial*, Venezuela, Apr. 8, 1936.

of Agriculture is authorized to widen the scope of the decree so as to aid other fields of national agriculture, as well as to increase export bounties. The latter have been revised in the case of brown and refined sugar, being increased from 6 to 10 bolívares for every 100 kilograms net; while the bounty on the export of cattle, which was found to be about 16.14 bolívares per steer, applying the 25 percent *ad valorem* bounty stipulated in the decree, was raised to a fixed sum of 20 bolívares per steer of 350 kilos or more. The same bounty applies in the case of cattle raised for slaughter, provided the steer, though weighing less than 350 kilos (770 lbs.), could eventually reach the required minimum weight. Cotton growers are slated to receive a 25 percent *ad valorem* bounty, based on the price of the article at the port of shipment.

It is expected that these additional measures taken by the Government will go a long way toward relieving the critical situation, which lately has been growing worse, in the farming and live-stock industries of Venezuela. They are only part of an emergency program. The national administration is undertaking also a long-range program calculated to place these industries on a permanent, sound basis. This constructive plan includes effective steps for the conservation and development of natural resources, which, as the Ministry of Agriculture explained, would "require a good knowledge of our lands and an inventory of our agricultural wealth". A competent organization will be established to carry out this work. Furthermore, the Government is encouraging the increased use of scientific methods in the basic industries of the country; it proposes to establish animal and plant sanitary services, to stop the "ruthless deforestation which has been going on for years," to set up "a rational farm-credit system", and to foster the organization of cooperative societies for the production and sale of goods. The Ministry of Agriculture also promises to study means for the use of national lands and for the subdivision and distribution of large land holdings, now lying idle, in order to increase the number of small-farm owners.—F. J. H.

MARINE LABOR SUPERVISION IN CUBA

The Bureau of Marine Labor was created by Decree-Law no. 661 as a dependency of the Department of Labor. The new organization will have charge of applying to workers in marine industries those labor laws which already apply to labor on land; in so doing, the special conditions of marine labor are to be taken into account. The bureau will also be expected to present to the proper authorities for enactment bills concerning the relations between capital and labor in marine industries.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF ARGENTINA SUBMITS ITS FIRST ANNUAL REPORT

Established in May, 1935, as a result of sweeping changes in the financial structure of the country, the Central Bank of Argentina¹ recently made public its first report to the Government, covering the period which ended December 31. In the report, or *memoria*, the bank gives a detailed account of its activities, including the subscription of capital, selection of the first board of directors, inventory of the Conversion Office, initial operations, subsequent transfers made to the Central Bank pursuant to the new banking laws, etc.

Upon receiving all the cash assets of the Conversion Office, the bank revalued them within the amount permitted by the organization law. The difference of 667,411,610.62 pesos between the value assigned to the gold obtained from the Conversion Office and the above-mentioned revaluation was credited to the national Government, together with the profits from nickel and copper subsidiary currency—37,649,155.80 pesos—making a total of 701,060,766.42 pesos.

After referring to the distribution made of the resources of the *Instituto Movilizador*, established for the liquidation of frozen bank assets, the report explains the effect of the new financial laws on the Bank of the Nation (Banco de la Nación Argentina). It recalls that this bank received 351,849,318.89 pesos for amortization of the direct debt of the Government, as part payment of pledged treasury notes, and for the sale of credits against banks to the *Instituto Movilizador*. Then there was the transfer by the Central Bank of 122,556,-688.62 pesos, covering the currency which the Bank of the Nation had purchased for the account of the national Government, and 254,708,820 pesos for cancellation of the balance of treasury notes pledged by the banks. In accordance with the organization law, which provided the procedure and machinery to set the new banking structure in operation, the Central Bank made the last mentioned payment in order to obtain the notes as a step toward changing them into consolidated National Treasury bonds. In brief, the resources received by the Bank of the Nation as a result of the operations referred to were the following:

	<i>Paper pesos</i>
From the revaluation of gold and small currency received on various accounts.....	351, 849, 318. 89
Received from the Central Bank for the purchase of sundry notes.....	377, 265, 508. 62
Total.....	729, 114, 827. 51

¹ See "Banking and Monetary Reforms in Argentina", by H. Gerald Smith, in the June 1935 issue of the BULLETIN.

The Bank of the Nation, in turn, used the resources thus obtained, partially as follows: It transferred to the Central Bank official deposits to the amount of 136,316,625.88 pesos, and 69,913,771.63 pesos in clearing-house deposits, or a total of 206,230,397.51 pesos which, according to the law, had to be placed in the central institution; paper amounting to 216,404,765.02 pesos was discounted in the Conversion Office, which funds were administered by the Rediscount Committee from May 31, 1935, until the establishment of the *Instituto Movilizador*; 72,655,320.43 pesos deposited by the banks of the interior in the minimum cash accounts opened by the Central Bank in the Bank of the Nation were segregated; participation certificates of consolidated Treasury bonds were acquired to the amount of 76,370,000 pesos, as well as 12,050,000 pesos in Treasury bills and 2,000,000 pesos worth of State oilfields certificates. In general, the Bank of the Nation had obviously improved its position by the end of 1935, recovering substantially "from the effects of a violent depression", to quote from the report.

The balance sheet of the Central Bank, dated December 31, 1935, is given below, together with figures corresponding to July 31 of the same year:

Assets	July 31	Dec. 31
	<i>Paper pesos</i>	<i>Paper pesos</i>
Gold at home.....	1, 224, 417, 645. 96	1, 224, 417, 645. 96
Gold abroad and foreign exchange.....	118, 767, 996. 26	129, 273, 901. 59
Subsidiary currency.....	16, 763, 053. 13	15, 653, 147. 86
Member banks, stock subscription account.....	7, 504, 000. 00	5, 008, 000. 00
Government guarantee bond.....	118, 883, 755. 44	118, 883, 755. 44
Consolidated Treasury bonds.....	150, 000, 000. 00	221, 350, 000. 00
National bonds (Art. 34, law no. 12155).....	-----	14, 124, 260. 00
Real property.....	-----	1, 295, 000. 00
Operations pending.....	-----	65, 459. 82
Miscellaneous.....	6, 101, 237. 44	-----
Total.....	1, 642, 437, 691. 23	1, 730, 071, 170. 67
Liabilities	July 31	Dec. 31
	<i>Paper pesos</i>	<i>Paper pesos</i>
Capital subscribed.....	20, 000, 000. 00	20, 000, 000. 00
Paper notes.....	939, 347, 350. 00	981, 754, 560. 00
Member banks, current accounts.....	219, 912, 707. 65	482, 398, 958. 44
Official current accounts.....	158, 934, 682. 08	219, 186, 140. 45
Various current accounts.....	114, 007, 151. 63	5, 702, 799. 49
Capital resources for the <i>Instituto Movilizador</i>	10, 000, 000. 00	-----
Reserve fund for same.....	163, 595, 234. 98	-----
Government resources for payment of bank floating debt.....	2, 338, 944. 56	-----
Difference in quotation of consolidated bonds.....	14, 249, 062. 75	16, 257, 150. 00
Miscellaneous.....	52, 557. 58	-----
Amortization, real estate account.....	-----	239, 500. 00
Operations pending.....	-----	841, 272. 73
Balance of net profit and loss.....	-----	3, 689, 789. 56
Total.....	1, 642, 437, 691. 23	1, 730, 071, 170. 67

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The Central Bank also submitted the following statement of profits and losses covering the period from May 31 to December 31, 1935:

Debit:		Credit;	
Interest and commis-		Receipts:	
sions.....	3,089,046.93	Interest.....	8,047,271.95
General expenses.....	1,222,400.13	Commissions.....	415,349.21
Amortization.....	414,500.00	Miscellaneous.....	2,858.32
Miscellaneous.....	49,742.86		8,465,479.48
	4,775,689.92		
Net profit.....	3,689,789.56		
	8,465,479.48		8,465,479.48

The application of the banking reforms instituted by the Government and the operation of the Central Bank itself have, by the actual results recorded so far, evoked favorable comment on the part of the press, both at home and abroad. *La Nación*, of Buenos Aires, has particular praise for the steps taken toward currency regulation by means of the consolidated Treasury bonds, sold to or purchased from the banks, a measure "which serves not only to give circulation the flexibility it requires, in accordance with prevailing business conditions, but also to exert a sound influence on the value of the peso." Of the Central Bank, *The Economist*, a London financial weekly, says that it "has made an auspicious start, and has already done much to place Argentine banking and finance upon a sounder and more liquid basis."—F. J. H.

COMMERCIAL AVIATION IN THE AMERICAS

Developments in the field of commercial aviation in Latin America during the last few months, as reported in recent issues of *Aeronautical World News*¹, include the improvement and construction of airports in Argentina and Peru and the establishment of new services in Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Guatemala, Mexico, Peru, and Uruguay.

In Argentina the Quilmes airport, about 12 miles southeast of Buenos Aires, on La Plata River, is to be improved by the leveling of additional land, the erection of buildings, including a station and repair shops, and the establishment of lighting equipment and radio facilities. The Condor Syndicate, which operates from Quilmes, is expected to contribute some \$67,000 to the improvements. The Civil Aviation Association, which is aided by the Argentine Government, will move its operations to Quilmes from the Moron airport.

Legislation providing for the raising of funds and the construction of airports was promulgated recently in Peru. The President of Peru will appoint an aviation committee in each province to assume the responsibility for the establishment of airports and the collection of

¹ Published by Aeronautics Trade Section, U. S. Department of Commerce.

funds for the purchase of planes, parts and other aviation property. The national Government is to make a contribution of \$500 to each committee to initiate the fund available for its work.

The Lloyd Aereo Boliviano has established new services between Cochabamba and Oruro and La Paz in Bolivia and is expected to develop additional services over other routes throughout the country. A weekly service has already been started by this company between La Paz and Corumbá, Brazil, where connection is made with the service of the Condor Syndicate Ltd. to Rio de Janeiro and Natal. The Deutsche Lufthansa, the Zeppelin company, operates the service from Rio de Janeiro or Natal to Africa and Europe. The trip by air from La Paz to Europe will require 6½ days and from Europe to La Paz 5½ days.

A contract between the State of São Paulo, Brazil, and São Paulo Airways, Inc. provides that this company is to maintain an air transport service of two round trips daily between the cities of São Paulo and Rio de Janeiro. The airline distance between these two points is 217 miles and it is planned to make the flight in an hour and a half, leaving São Paulo and Rio de Janeiro at 8 A. M. and 4 P. M., arriving at the respective destinations at 9:30 A. M. and 5:30 P. M. The hour and a half by air compares with the 12 hours necessary to make the trip by the fastest passenger train. The new airline will be particularly advantageous for business men, who can make the round trip in the same day, transacting their business between planes. The Santos-Rio de Janeiro service is inconvenient for travelers going to or from São Paulo because of the two hour train trip between that city and Santos. It is expected that service will be extended into the States of Minas Geraes and Goyaz. The contract provides that the State government will pay to the company an annual subsidy of \$42,500 and purchase capital stock to the extent of \$85,000. The municipality of São Paulo has also invested \$46,000 in the capital stock of the company.

The Chilean National Airline (Línea Aérea Nacional, usually referred to as LAN), financed by Chilean capital and under Chilean management, was the object of warm praise by the Santiago press when on March 5, 1936, it completed seven years of successful operation. *El Mercurio* reported that the number of passengers flown by the line increased from 762 in 1929 to 6,195 in 1933, 7,386 in 1934 and 9,941 in 1935 and that there had been a corresponding increase in the freight and mail carried. It was announced that the line had made arrangements with the Fawcett Aviation Company and Air France to make connections twice a week with the services which these companies maintain to Peru and Europe; that the line will extend to Castro the service which it maintains between Santiago and Puerto

Montt, and that it had purchased six new French "Potez" planes. Before the purchase of the French planes the company owned two Ford and three Curtiss Condor planes and five LAN planes built in the company shops.

Aeronautical World News reports that "the year 1935 witnessed great improvement in the facilities offered by the aviation lines serving Chile." After mentioning the inauguration of the service between Santiago and Puerto Montt by the Chilean National Airline and a 4½-day Santiago-Germany airmail service by the Condor Syndicate, which carries passengers from Santiago as far as Brazil, it says: "Air France, which in 1935 offered a 4-day monthly air mail service between Santiago and Paris, announced on January 1, 1936, that the service would be provided weekly. Panagra (Pan American-Grace Airways) reduced the time required for the trip from Miami to Santiago from 6 to 5 days and, in addition to the four services per week which it maintains between Santiago and Buenos Aires and the two between Santiago and Cristóbal, established a weekly service from Tacna, Peru, to La Paz, Bolivia, on May 31, 1935."

A contract between the Central American Air Transportation Co. (Transportes Aéreos Centro-Americanos) of Tegucigalpa, Honduras, and the Government of Guatemala provides that the Taca is to establish mixed air services in Guatemala to take the place of those formerly provided by the National Aviation Company, which has retired.

A weekly passenger, mail, and express service between Mexico City and Tapachulas, Chiapas, near the border of Guatemala, was inaugurated early in 1936.

The Peruvian Government Air Service has inaugurated a new route connecting Maldonado, an isolated mining center, with the San Ramón-Iquitos route over which service has been maintained for several years. The Peruvian Aviation Company is reported to have started service between Lima and Huancayo. Other air services in or over Peru include a bi-weekly service north from Lima along the coast to Chiclayo, a tri-weekly service south from Lima to Arequipa, where connection is made with the service to La Paz via Tacna, an international bi-weekly service through Lima which mainly follows the coast, a daily (excluding Sundays) service north from Lima along the coast, thence south to Ica and intermediate points, and a bi-weekly service to Tacna.

The Government of Uruguay has authorized two of its citizens to establish a commercial air service between Montevideo and Salto, an airline distance of approximately 260 miles. This will be the first service to operate exclusively in Uruguay and the first line to serve the interior of the country. It will probably be extended later to include other Uruguayan cities, particularly Artigas and Paysandú.

ARBITRAL AWARDS TO MEXICAN WORKERS

According to a statement issued by the American Chamber of Commerce of Mexico, more than 2,000,000 pesos were awarded to Mexican workers in claims settled by conciliation by the Federal Department of Labor. Seventeen Federal Conciliation Boards and 15 Federal Labor Inspection Offices throughout the Republic took part in arbitrations, and a summary of their awards is as follows:

	<i>Pesos</i>
Claims acted upon and granted with compensation.....	45, 942. 45
Claims ended by agreement.....	321, 104. 71
Judgments (of Federal Board of Conciliation and Arbitration) executed.....	586, 656. 66
Occupational risks, no suits brought.....	810, 825. 83
By conciliatory efforts of inspectors, without resort to the Board..	287, 037. 01
Total.....	2, 051, 602. 66

ARGENTINE HIGHWAY PLANS

The Argentine 15-year roadbuilding program, described in the BULLETIN for February 1933, is being carried out according to plan. In December 1935 a survey of traffic conditions was made to determine the types of road needed in the different parts of the country. It was found that there were 1,060 miles of roads on which over 300 vehicles passed daily, 8,700 miles carrying from 50 to 300, and 19,260 miles carrying less than 50. Therefore of the 541,500,000 paper pesos which are to be spent for national highways, 127,600,000 will be allotted for the construction of 12,400 miles of dirt roads, 156,000,000 for 8,700 miles of improved roads, and 225,000,000 for 3,100 miles of paved roads.

Argentina is interested in highway connections not only to important regions of the interior, but also to neighboring countries. Sometimes the two coincide, as is true of the Argentine section of the Pan American Highway, largely completed, which passes through the Provinces of Buenos Aires, Córdoba, San Luis, and Mendoza on its way to Chile, and the highway to the Bolivian frontier, which will link Buenos Aires to Rosario, Córdoba, Tucumán, and Salta, and should be open to traffic in 1937. The paved road from Buenos Aires to San Justo, in the Province of Santa Fe, will eventually unite the Argentine and Paraguayan capitals. The fourth of Argentina's contiguous neighbors accessible by highway is Brazil, and commissions appointed by the two Governments are working on plans for an international bridge across the Uruguay River.

THE FEDERICO SANTA MARÍA TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY OF CHILE

The board of directors of the Federico Santa María Technical University (formerly the Santa María Foundation), Valparaíso, Chile, published its seventh annual report, for the year 1935, in March 1936. In addition to the School for Apprentices, the Higher Preparatory School, night classes, and courses of practical apprenticeship in industry, which were held in 1934, the Elementary Technical School was opened in 1935. The establishment of this last unit marked the completion of the first cycle of the Vocational School; that is, to quote the report, "the courses planned to train skilled workmen in different fields. The students of this Elementary Technical school who show sufficient aptitude will be promoted, together with the students promoted from the Higher Preparatory School, to the advanced studies which will begin in 1936 in the Higher Technical School, and they will complete their studies in the School for Foremen or in the College for Engineers. Therefore about 15 students will go this year from the Elementary to the Higher Technical School, and the others will receive their diplomas and start out to earn their living. These master workmen will be the first students graduated from our university, and we wish and expect for them all good fortune."

The enrollment at the end of the 1935 school year was as follows:

School for Apprentices.....	91
Higher Preparatory School.....	36
Elementary Technical School.....	42
Night courses (average attendance)	100
In industry.....	83
Total.....	352

CONSTRUCTION IN BOGOTÁ DURING 1935

During 1935, 813 buildings, valued at 7,657,990 pesos, were constructed in Bogotá, according to *Colombia* for May 1936. Of these 807 were residences, 2 factories, 2 theaters, 1 was a hospital, and 1 a workshop. The number of buildings erected per month, and their value, were as follows:

Month	Number	Value	Month	Number	Value
		<i>Pesos</i>			<i>Pesos</i>
January.....	36	334, 900	July.....	147	592, 500
February.....	48	453, 800	August.....	66	453, 600
March.....	48	453, 800	September.....	84	718, 800
April.....	39	1, 163, 100	October.....	53	349, 200
May.....	66	1, 474, 400	November.....	94	658, 000
June.....	56	290, 690	December.....	76	724, 800

MEXICAN LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

The Library of the Pan American Union has just been informed of the creation of the new Library of Congress in Mexico City. With a nucleus comprised of the libraries of the Chamber of Deputies, of the Senate, and of the Chief Accounting Office of the Treasury, the Congress authorized a public library to serve as an example for other libraries in the Republic. A spacious building, centrally located near the legislative chambers, has been granted by the President, an enthusiastic collaborator in the betterment of library facilities, for the installation of the Library of Congress.

Congress also created a National Library Board to develop libraries even in the small villages. The establishment of the Library of Congress and of the Board has come as an outgrowth of the educational work being undertaken by the Administration in accordance with its Six-Year Plan, begun in 1934. The work being done in the educational field includes the creation of new libraries and the development and modernization of those already in existence.

BRIEF NOTES

LIBRARY OF HISPANO-AMERICAN LITERATURE TO OPEN IN QUITO.—The "Grupo América", a literary society under whose auspices the Hispano-American Book Exhibition was held in Quito last August, has been granted the sum of 2,000 sucres to enable it to open to the public the library of books by Hispano-American authors which it has collected.

TIME LIMIT FOR RESUMPTION OF CITIZENSHIP EXTENDED IN MEXICO.—The *Diario Oficial* of Mexico, in its issue of April 2, 1936, carried a decree extending to January 20, 1938, the period during which Mexican women married to foreigners may resume their Mexican citizenship in compliance with the formalities prescribed by the Nationality and Naturalization Law of January 20, 1934. Mexican-born children of foreign parents who failed to declare, during the year before they became of age, their intention of becoming citizens are given the same extension of time in which to do so.

SALVADOREAN MORATORIUM LAW CLARIFIED.—In applying the Moratorium Law of September 4, 1935, described in the BULLETIN for December of that year, difficulties arose because of contradictory interpretations of the language used in several articles. On February 27, 1936, therefore, a decree clarifying the disputed points was signed by President Martínez.

PROTECTION OF FORESTS IN VENEZUELA.—The Minister of Agriculture, at the request of the President of Venezuela, sent in March a letter to all State presidents and governors of Territories and the Federal District, requesting their cooperation in suppressing the illegal exploitation of timber and the special vigilance of their forestry service in keeping forest fires to a minimum.

MEXICO CITY-TAMPICO HIGHWAY OPEN.—Although a few finishing touches remain to be given to the highway uniting Mexico City and Tampico, the road is open and bus service has been begun. The 14-hour trip, from approximately 6 a. m. to 8 p. m., takes the traveler through luxuriant tropical forests whose counterparts in other regions of the country are not readily accessible.

CUBAN PUBLIC HEALTH EXPERTS.—The Bureau of Sanitation of the Department of Sanitation and Welfare, in cooperation with the Finlay Institute, was authorized by decree-law no. 705 of March 30, 1936, to organize the Public Health Corps of Experts, which will exercise supervision over the following: Shipping and port sanitary measures; communicable diseases; drugs; water, sewer, and garbage inspection; food and drink inspection; and housing. Physical and mental hygiene, statistics, professional practice, and international sanitary relations will also be dealt with by this corps.



BULLETIN OF THE

Pan American Union

PERIODICAL ROOM
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THE CAPITOL, MONTEVIDEO, URUGUAY

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U N I O N O F A M E R I C A N R E P U B L I C S

BULLETIN OF THE

Pan American Union



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THE PAN AMERICAN UNION Washington, D. C.

L. S. ROWE, *Director General*

THE PAN AMERICAN UNION, originally known as the International Bureau of the American Republics, was established in the year 1890 in accordance with resolutions passed at the First International Conference of American States, held at Washington in 1889-90, and presided over by James G. Blaine, then United States Secretary of State. Its work was greatly expanded by resolutions of the Second Conference at Mexico in 1901; the Third, at Rio de Janeiro in 1906; the Fourth, at Buenos Aires in 1910; the Fifth, at Santiago, Chile, in 1923; the Sixth, at Habana, Cuba, in 1928; and the Seventh, at Montevideo, Uruguay, in 1933. It is an international organization created and maintained by the twenty-one American republics: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, the United States, Uruguay and Venezuela. Its purpose is to promote friendly intercourse, peace, and commerce between the Republics of the American Continent. It is supported by annual contributions from all the countries, in amounts proportional to population. Its affairs are administered by a Director General and Assistant Director, elected by and responsible to a Governing Board composed of the Secretary of State of the United States and the representatives in Washington of the other American governments.

The administrative divisions of the Pan American Union are organized so as to carry out the purposes for which it was created. Special divisions have been created on foreign trade, statistics, finance, agricultural cooperation, and travel, all of which maintain close relations with official and unofficial bodies in the countries, members of the Union. Particular attention is devoted to the development of closer intellectual and cultural relations among the nations of the American Continent, and an administrative division exists for this purpose. The Columbus Memorial Library contains 90,000 volumes and many maps. The BULLETIN of the Pan American Union, published monthly in English, Spanish and Portuguese, is the official organ of the institution.

The Pan American Union serves as the permanent organ of the International Conferences of American States, usually referred to as the Pan American Conferences. In addition to preparing the programs and regulations, the Union gives effect to the conclusions of the Conferences by conducting special inquiries and investigations and by convening or arranging for special or technical conferences in the intervals between the International Conferences.

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LEÓN CORTÉS CASTRO, PRESIDENT OF COSTA RICA.

He was inaugurated May 8, 1936, for the ensuing four years.

LÉON CORTÉS CASTRO
PRESIDENT OF COSTA RICA

“IT is my creed as Chief Executive that to keep the spirit of foreign affairs such that the bonds of the international community are increasingly strengthened will not only lead to a closer friendship with other nations, but also have constructive results on our economy. The recent depression showed plainly how the financial questions of one State can affect internal economic activities in other countries, and give rise to difficulties which could only be settled by a policy of generous reciprocity and frank understanding between Governments,” said President Léon Cortés Castro of Costa Rica in his inaugural address on May 8, 1936.

President Cortés, who will hold office until May 8, 1940, was born on December 8, 1882, in Alajuela. He received his early education in his native city, but then went to San José, where he attended the Liceo de Costa Rica and the Law School. As a young man he showed an interest in national education, and held the positions of teacher in the primary and secondary schools, school visitor, and school inspector. Later he was appointed director of the National Archives, and he also served at one time as judge in the criminal courts of Cartago.

Since entering public life, President Cortés has held the positions of civil and military governor of the Province of Alajuela; municipal president of the Central Canton of that province; deputy in Congress, of which he was several times secretary; Minister to Guatemala; Minister of Public Education; twice Minister of Promotion; Administrator of the Electric Railway to the Pacific; president of Congress; and Vice President of the Republic.

ECUADOREAN-PERUVIAN BOUNDARY NEGOTIATIONS¹

ON July 9, 1936, President Roosevelt issued the following statement:

"On February 6, 1934, I consented to serve as arbitrator in the boundary dispute between the Republic of Ecuador and the Republic of Peru in accordance with the terms of the Ponce-Castro Oyanguren Protocol concluded between those two countries in 1924, which provided that if the two Governments were unable to fix a definitive line through direct negotiation, the zone upon which they could not agree should be submitted to the arbitral decision of the President of the United States. I have been particularly glad to receive, today, the visit of the Ambassador of Peru and of the Minister of Ecuador, who have officially advised me that the nature of the arbitration has now been agreed upon by the two Governments through a further protocol signed on July sixth, last, which also provides that the delegations of the respective countries will commence their final negotiations in Washington on September thirtieth, next.

"This decision of these two great Republics to hasten the peaceful adjudication of this long continuing controversy will be regarded as a motive for encouragement and gratitude by all lovers of peace on the American continent. It will do much to insure the success of the deliberations of the twenty-one American Republics at the approaching Inter-American Peace Conference."

It has been announced that the delegations to Washington will be composed as follows: Ecuador, Drs. Homero Viteri Lafronte, Alejandro Ponce Borja, and José Vicente Trujillo; Peru, Drs. Francisco Tudela, Arturo García Salazar, and Víctor Andrés Belaúnde.

¹ See BULLETIN of the Pan American Union for April 1934.



SOUTH AMERICA, THE GOOD NEIGHBOR

By JOHN L. MERRILL

President, Pan American Society

THE hospitality and distinction with which the mission of the Pan American Society of New York was received throughout our recent journey to South America was a most gracious tribute to the efforts of the Society during the past quarter of a century to promote better friendships and clearer understandings between the citizens of the American Republics. It was, furthermore, an undoubted indication of the receptive mind with which South America contemplates Pan Americanism as a practical and practicable fact.

We conferred the Gold Insignia of our Society, bearing the coats-of-arms of the 21 Republics, upon five Presidents, as a modest tribute to their contributions toward the cause of peace and improved relations in the family of American nations. We attended some 50 public functions of one kind or another, and were graciously invited to address more than 30 gatherings. We were extended the maximum of official and private courtesies. Every imaginable facility for our comfort and edification was placed at our disposal. We were welcomed by civic bodies, commercial entities and organizations, cultural societies, institutions of higher learning and recreational establishments whose elaborate and well ordered programs for sociological advancement were most amazing.

Our official itinerary comprised the Republics of Brazil, Uruguay, Argentina, Chile and Peru; but on the return voyage, we paused in transit at Guayaquil, Ecuador; Buenaventura, Colombia; and Panama City. We were received most graciously and with marked distinctions by the Presidents of the first five countries mentioned, and by the President of Panama. The capitals of Ecuador and Colombia being far from the coast, limitations of time would not permit our paying our respects in person to the chief executives of those two nations, much to our regret; but we received their cordial greetings from their specially designated official representatives, and we transmitted our salutations both through these emissaries and by telegraph to the respective Presidents.



JOHN L. MERRILL.

President of the Pan American Society of the United States. He recently circled South America to present the Society's insignia to the Presidents of Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Peru, and Uruguay.

Upon our arrival at the frontier of each country, we were welcomed by representatives of the Foreign Office and of the United States diplomatic mission. The courtesies of the port were extended to us, and we were assured in every way that as envoys of the Pan American Society we were in our own home.

In Brazil, I spoke over a national and international radio broadcast hookup at the invitation of the Ministry of Justice. From Montevideo, I talked by telephone with friends and associates in Buenos Aires as though the broad Río de la Plata did not glide down to the sea between the sister Republics of Uruguay and Argentina. At Buenos Aires, during a dinner given in the Jockey Club by the officers and governors of the Argentine Chamber of Commerce, I was able to address not only that group but, by means of the international telephone lines, to speak simultaneously with the Chambers of Commerce of Rio de Janeiro and Santiago de Chile assembled at dinners being given in those two distant capitals. From Santiago, I spoke with my office in New York; and from Lima, I talked not only with New York, but also with friends in the various South American capitals recently visited.

The foregoing experiences are cited as illustrative of one of the various ways in which the American Republics are being brought closer together in matters of everyday intercourse. Neighborliness is being fostered by more rapid and extensive means of international communication of all sorts.

Space does not permit of even bare mention of all the evidence of South America's present grandeur and future glory that our eyes beheld. In Rio de Janeiro, we saw a veritable exposition of modern architecture in the vast array of recently erected big buildings, both commercial and residential. We motored up to the summer capital of Petropolis over one of the most magnificent mountain highways to be encountered anywhere in the world. From São Paulo to Santos, we were transported over a mountain railroad that is one of the seven wonders of the engineering world, and one of marvellous scenic attractions.

At Montevideo, we revisited with keenest delight the world-famed beaches, and noted with something of consternation the various improvements that have been added to the natural facilities which the Uruguayan resorts offer to the vacationist. We were equally impressed by the demonstration of civic progress in the capital, including the port works.

The new Buenos Aires, as typified by its two broad diagonals, its recently widened downtown streets, its subway systems in operation and in construction, its central plaza where the Avenida Roca Sáenz Peña cuts across the calle Corrientes, its skyscrapers, its New Port,

IN RIO DE JANEIRO.

This view of Rio's first skyscraper, which houses the popular daily paper, "A Noite," is from the portico of the Brazilian Touring Club.



its Fruit Market, its Athletic and Fencing Club, its transoceanic radio stations and its flourishing and rapidly growing industrial districts, is eloquently symbolic of the present achievement and the future faith of the energetic and confident Argentine people.

In our journey from Buenos Aires to Santiago via the southern lakes, we were privileged to enjoy a continuous revelation of nature's generous contribution of scenic beauty to Argentina and Chile, and of man's creditable accomplishment to make this natural playground for the world's vacationists more accessible and comfortable. The already splendid railroad accommodations are being modernized still further, broad and well constructed highways are being built, and the series of charming resort hotels is being supplemented by the erection of a grand new year-around hostelry that will have among its numerous offerings a casino, a heated swimming pool and ski jumps and other facilities for the devotees of winter sports.

At the same time, we could see on all sides to what extent the agricultural possibilities and those for animal husbandry had been and still are being developed, in both southern Argentina and the

lower part of Chile. In the latter country, an important industry has sprung from the exploitation of the tremendous forests that clothe the slopes. The many neat little farms and well-ordered villages of southern Chile made a successful bid for admiration. We sampled the new crop of Valdivia apples with satisfaction. And if we arrived in Santiago just too late for the lobster season, we were compensated by being still in time for the grapes and the melons.

Santiago has passed through an evolution, emerging from her colonial aspect of some years back as a beautiful modern city, with tall buildings of especially sturdy construction against the effects of a possible earthquake, well-paved streets, more parks, plazas and boulevards, a bigger and more gorgeous residential section, a most inviting shopping district and an airport of which any city might be



A BUENOS AIRES
STREET.

The city's evidences of growth are "eloquently symbolic of the achievement and faith of the Argentine people."

proud. Valparaíso, long since completely rebuilt after the destructive effects of her great earthquake, has continued to develop both commercially and esthetically. The drive to lovely Viña del Mar and the magnificent Hotel O'Higgins is one of many charming experiences never to be forgotten.

One's first impression on revisiting Peru after an absence of several years could not be more favorable, since it comes from first sight of the gigantic new port works of Callao, placing her in the first rank of modern shipping centers of the world with respect to the amplitude and efficiency of her physical plant for taking care of the inward and outward movement of the nation's foreign commerce. The new shoreline boulevard that is nearing completion provides a second broad and practicable artery connecting the port with the capital.

Lima is still the ancient seat of Spanish culture and grandeur in South America, the former capital of the viceroys, home of the grandees, cradle of learning and religion in Spanish America, guardian of the arts and the sciences, heir to the mysteries and legends of the Incas. But without losing any of her traditional charm or venerable dignity, Lima has responded to the possibilities of modern progress most admirably. Her new parks and boulevards, her improved streets, her unsurpassed Country Club, her delightful airport her elegant Club Nacional and her glorified residential district, are characteristics of the new Lima that dovetail harmoniously with the old. One day of our short visit to Peru was devoted to an interesting automobile trip up into the Andes to witness the work in progress and nearing completion on a mammoth hydroelectric project, a striking feature of which is a tunnel that is being bored through a mountain at an elevation of 8,000 feet to bring a river through from the other side, and thus provide the force to drive the giant turbines.

We had only one day and a night at Guayaquil, but it was surely a busy day. On our arrival, we were honored by a visit on board from a commission representing the municipality and the *fuerzas vivas* of the Ecuadorean port, to bid us welcome and invite us for a tour of inspection of the city. We had already received by wireless an invitation from the Governor to attend a reception in his palace in the afternoon. It was marked by its brilliant attendance, its open-hearted and sympathetic hospitality, and the graciously kind remarks of His Excellency the Governor. In the evening, open house was held aboard the ship until nearly daylight.

Our visit to Buenaventura was nocturnal, and punctuated by an electrical storm. Between showers, the ship was busily loading coffee all night through. However, not only had President López sent a most friendly telegram to bid us welcome and express his regret that circumstances precluded our visiting Bogotá at this



A MODERN FAÇADE, MONTEVIDEO.

Recent commercial and residential construction in the Uruguayan capital has shown a marked trend to the new architecture.

time, but he had also sent the collector of the port to represent him officially, and deliver in person the greetings and felicitations of the Chief Executive.

At Balboa, we were awaited by a representative of the Foreign Office with an invitation to visit the President in his palace. On learning that the ship would pass directly into the Canal, and discharge her cargo at Cristóbal, His Excellency most accommodatingly advanced the hour of the reception, and enabled the writer to enjoy the privilege of a most delightful interview with the head of the nation. In passing through the Canal, the thought occurred to me that this gigantic achievement had resulted in mutual benefit to each and all of the 21 American Republics, as well as to the entire world.

Our party reached Rio de Janeiro on March 20. What more perfect introduction to South America could one imagine than to sail into that indescribably beautiful harbor near the sunset hour of a typical summer's day! The more often one is permitted to visit Rio de Janeiro, the more delightfully interesting does that experience become. Amid the old familiar scenes there are always many new things to captivate the eye and arouse the emotions. As President Vargas was at Petropolis, it was not until the 23rd that we had the honor of placing about his neck the ribbon bearing the colors of all



THE NEW SANTIAGO, CHILE.

From its colonial aspect of not long ago, Santiago has undergone a decided change, becoming a thoroughly modern metropolis.

the flags of the American nations, from which hung the gold insignia bearing the coats-of-arms of those 21 countries. Our entire time in Brazil was fully occupied with invitations from various ministers, diplomats, organizations and business leaders. While at Petropolis, we placed a wreath in the name of the Pan American Society upon the grave of the late United States Ambassador, Hon. Edwin V. Morgan, who gave so many useful years of his life to the service of his country in Brazil, and now sleeps in the land that he had learned to love second only to his own. We took a night train to São Paulo, that great capital of the coffee empire, to accept the joint invitation of the Rotary Club and the American Chamber of Commerce to address a luncheon, and the following evening embarked at Santos aboard the Munson liner *Pan America*.

Reaching Buenos Aires in the late afternoon of April 1, after a day spent on an unofficial visit to Montevideo, we were received at the Casa Rosada next day by President Augustín P. Justo, to whom we delivered the gold insignia that had been conferred by the Council of the Pan American Society. Two days later, the President honored us most signally with a luncheon in his palace, attended by his ministers and aides, as well as several members of the diplomatic corps. Among

the many events arranged in our honor in the Argentine capital was a luncheon in the Jockey Club, offered by Mr. Spruille Braden, United States Ambassador at Large, and attended by the members of the Chaco Peace Conference.

We made a second visit to Uruguay, this time officially, on April 6, to deliver the gold insignia to President Gabriel Terra, who received us with the utmost cordiality and expressed his warm adherence to the principles of Pan Americanism. We were entertained at luncheon in the United States legation by the Minister, Hon. Julius Lay, for many years an enthusiastic member of the Pan American Society. Owing to the holidays preceding Easter, no other functions were held in Montevideo.

We reached Santiago on April 15, making the final lap of our journey most comfortably in one of the thoroughly up-to-date Pullman cars of the Chilean National Railways which had kindly been placed at our disposal when we arrived at Osorno. Although convalescing from an indisposition, President Arturo Alessandri received us at the Moneda, where we bestowed upon him the gold insignia and enjoyed a delightful informal chat. Outstanding among the many numbers of a very full program in Chile was a demonstration given in our honor by the Cavalry School in recognition of the cooperation of the Pan American Society with the Chilean equitation team upon the occasion of its recent triumphal visit to the United States and Canada. At



STATE DINING ROOM OF THE GOVERNMENT PALACE, LIMA.

The splendid palace, with its wealth of historic associations, was the scene of the presentation of the Pan American Society's insignia to President Benavides.

Valparaiso it was my privilege to be asked to address the luncheon of the Rotary Club, an enthusiastically active group of leaders in the commercial, industrial and professional life of Chile's foremost seaport. Before leaving Santiago, we placed a wreath on the statue of that grand old warrior, General Bernardo O'Higgins.

Lima was reached on April 29. The gold insignia was presented to President Oscar Benavides in the historic and gorgeous executive palace, scene of the tragic death of Francisco Pizarro. Subsequently, the President distinguished us with a reception at the palace, on the eve of our departure from Peru. The city council in special session presented us with a silver replica of the key to the old walled city of Lima, a rare honor. Here, as in the other countries, we were the guests of Ministers, the United States Ambassador and various civic bodies. We placed a wreath of the Pan American Society in the Pantheon of Heroes. We were given a reception at the University of San Marcos, oldest institution of higher learning in the Western Hemisphere. In Peru, as in the other countries, the absolute lack of time compelled us reluctantly to decline invitations that were by no means less appreciated than those we accepted.

Now, the only logical conclusion is that all these courtesies, honors and attentions of an official, semi-official and purely private nature were tributes to the Pan American Society, as one of the institutions that undertakes to carry out in a common sense and constructive way the theories of Pan Americanism. They were honest and effective demonstrations of the appreciation felt for the endeavor to bring the citizens of these American nations into closer and more frequent contact with each other.

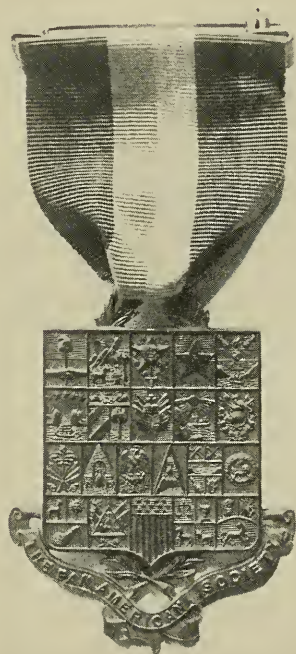
The get-together spirit is abroad in South America. If individuals are moved by it, so must be inevitably the Governments that represent them. Call it Pan Americanism, or Good Neighbor Policy, or what you will, it is the North Star of the inhabitants of the New World today with respect to each other. It is the hopeful background against which the Buenos Aires Peace Conference will be enacted.

Not only does it augur well for the future relations between the nations as such, but it spreads a glow of optimism around the inter-American trade relations of tomorrow. To be sure, the spirit of give and take is just as essential to the development of good neighborliness in commerce as it is in diplomacy. It is foolish to aspire only to sell to the other fellow, but never to buy from him. We cannot be exclusively exporters. Nor can any one.

Although no country can be expected to purchase in normal times from another commodities that it already produces in excess of its domestic requirements, the possibilities for opening and expanding markets for an infinite variety of other items remain virtually unex-

plored. The results to be expected from any attempt at such exploration will depend largely upon the neighborliness of the undertaking. The better the spirit of cordial cooperation on the part of Governments and the more penetrating the friendships between their respective citizenry, the more certain and rapid will be the arrival at a mutually acceptable solution of this or any other problem that may arise between them, upon a lasting basis, and without prejudice to home interests.

And that is what is meant by a Good Neighbor Policy.



INSIGNIA OF THE PAN AMERICAN SOCIETY.

This gold insignia, bearing the coats of arms of the 21 American Republics, was conferred upon Presidents Justo of Argentina, Vargas of Brazil, Alessandri of Chile, Benavides of Peru, and Terra of Uruguay.

MANUFACTURING PROGRESS IN ARGENTINA

By ALEXANDER V. DYE

*Director, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, United States Department of Commerce,
in collaboration with*

GEORGE WYTHER,

Division of Regional Information, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

MANUFACTURING developments in Argentina are of special interest, in view of that country's position of economic leadership among the South American nations.

Argentina may be said to have first turned its attention to manufacturing in a serious way during the course of the World War. Although there had been considerable development even before the war, especially in the processing of foodstuffs and in the manufacture of articles of common use, such as furniture, shoes, building materials, soap, toilet preparations, and beer, the war emphasized the need for diversification, and the danger and disadvantage of depending to such a large degree upon other countries for the necessities and conveniences of life. Some of the new industries suffered from the aggressive competition of the postwar years, but another period of rapid advance in manufacturing began about 1931. The catastrophic decline in the prices of Argentina's principal exports, such as grains and meats, forced the country to curtail its importations. However, there was no decline in the volume of agricultural and pastoral production, and rather than go without the goods to which it had become accustomed, the country set to work to produce them at home. The new plants received adequate protection against foreign competitors, not only indirectly from the depreciation of the gold value of the Argentine peso, but also directly in the form of tariff increases and the manipulation of exchange control in such a manner as to favor imports of raw materials but discourage imports of finished products.

In a sense, the industrialization of Argentina and other Latin American countries is also the counterpart of the trend toward agrarian self-sufficiency in Europe (and of the policies of imperial and colonial preference), which has restricted the outlet for their raw produce, and forced them to diversify production.

The last industrial census was taken in 1914 ¹ but two private surveys covering the year 1933 have been made on the basis of trade

¹ The Argentine Government sent out questionnaires for a new census on October 31, 1935, but the returns had not been published at the time this article was prepared.



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GRAIN ELEVATORS AT THE PORT OF INGENIERO WHITE.

In the category of simpler manufacturing processes, the milling of grain is one of the important Argentine industries, 1,415,012 tons of flour having been produced in 1934, of which only 88,552 were exported.

estimates and such official data as are available. One of these studies, made by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America in the Argentine Republic, showed some 390,000 persons engaged in manufacturing, and indicated that the value of manufactured production was 2,687,000,000 pesos (roughly \$860,000,000 at the "official" rate of exchange).

Dr. Alejandro E. Bunge, the well-known Argentine economist, has recently published a new study² which places the value added by industrial elaboration in 1933 at 2,062,000,000 pesos (say, \$660,000,000). The most significant fact revealed by Dr. Bunge's calculations is that while in 1927 the value added by manufactures was only 28 percent of the total value of the national production, by 1933 this proportion had increased to 47 percent. In other words, the values created by manufacturing have almost come to equal those derived from the extractive industries—agriculture, livestock, mining, forestry, and fishing.

For 30 years Argentina has been the leading export nation of South America, its foreign trade at times amounting to half of the total foreign commerce of the continent, and its economy has been exceptionally dependent upon world markets. Up to a few years ago,

² "Present Economic Situation of the Argentine", in *Revista de Economía Argentina*, año xviii, nos. 208-210, October-December, 1935, pp. 285-309.



OIL FIELDS AT COMODORO RIVADAVIA

Of its total consumption of petroleum products Argentina now produces more than two-thirds.

exports and imports represented roughly 40 percent of the total commercial turnover of the country, but with the decline in the value of foreign trade and the phenomenal progress of industrialization, it is now estimated that the overseas movement is less than 20 percent of the nation's business, while more than 80 percent is represented by internal trade.

As Argentina is still in the early stages of industrialization, the principal manufactures are of the type which involve relatively simple processes, such as the preparation of foodstuffs, dairy and animal by-products, wine, sugar, and flour. The leather trades, utilizing a small proportion of the country's enormous production of hides, also were among the earliest to become firmly established. Argentina was the first of the Latin American countries to build up an important shoe-manufacturing industry, using machine methods. A small woolen industry also got an early start, but the River Plate region lagged far behind Brazil and Mexico in creating a cotton industry.

However, Argentine industry is rapidly approaching a more mature stage. Within the last few years many new branches of manufacturing have been established, of which some involve complicated processes and the latest machine technique. There is also evident a tendency to carry local manufacture through from the simplest processing of the raw material to the finished product. The cotton textile industry,

which is largely the creation of recent years, furnishes a striking illustration of this trend.

As was the case in most countries in the early stages of industrialization, the weaving of cloth was the first process to go over to machine methods. However, spinning has now followed, so that imports of low-count yarns have practically ceased. The total number of spindles is now estimated at over 400,000. About a year ago, before I left Argentina, the best estimate I could get was about 300,000 spindles, but friends in the industry have recently informed me that total installations have increased greatly since our last survey. It is estimated that Argentina now supplies about one-third of its requirements in cotton cloth, 60 percent of the linen, and about 80 percent of the consumption of woolen goods. As Argentina grows sufficient cotton for the needs of its domestic industry, with some surplus for export, and as it is one of the principal wool producing countries of the world, its textile mills and clothing establishments are now able to work up native raw materials into piece goods, cloth, industrial products, or articles of clothing ready for the wearer.

The silk weaving industry has also had an extraordinary development during the past decade, and now produces a good quality of crepes, satins, printed silks, and upholstery fabrics. There are also many knitting establishments, producing a complete line of hosiery,



Courtesy of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, United States Department of Commerce.

AN AUTOMOBILE ASSEMBLY AND TESTING PLANT, BUENOS AIRES.

Five Argentine distributors and three American manufacturers now operate plants for assembling cars in Argentina.

underwear, sweaters, women's knit dresses, and bathing costumes. The rayon industry was formerly confined to the knitting and weaving of imported yarns, but in 1935 a French-owned rayon plant producing acetate cellulose began operations, and an Anglo-American concern started construction of a viscose plant.

It is estimated that about 40,000 persons are now employed in the textile industry.



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A NEW BUILDING IN
ROSARIO.

Argentina is making substantial progress in the manufacture of structural steel, Portland cement, brick, tiles and other building materials.

Argentine industry is largely the creation of foreign capital and foreign enterprise, but to an increasing extent the Argentines themselves are becoming interested. Owing to exchange control measures, profits which formerly went abroad for expenditure in Europe are being put into new plants; and many of the younger generation of Argentines are looking forward to an industrial or business career. There is a strong tendency for all manufacturing enterprises, including even branch factories of foreign concerns, to take on a national char-

acter with the passing of time and the development of national consciousness. Meanwhile, Argentina continues to draw on many countries, but particularly the United States and Great Britain, for capital, for machinery, and for management and technical assistance. I might illustrate this by citing the instance of the largest firm in Buenos Aires manufacturing *alpargatas*, that is, Spanish-type canvas shoes with rope soles, which are much used throughout South America. The size of this factory is indicated by the fact that it produces 7,000 dozen pairs of *alpargatas* daily, and in addition 3,500 pairs daily of rubber-soled canvas shoes, or "tennis" shoes, which are replacing the *alpargatas* in popular favor. This firm also manufactures about 800,000 meters monthly of canvas and duck cloth, and some 500,000 meters of cotton piece goods. Their cotton factory is a complete mill, in that it includes the spinning, weaving, dyeing, and finishing processes.

Last year a complete textile mill was moved from New England to Argentina, and is reported to be doing very well.

A considerable number of American and European firms have sent representatives to Buenos Aires within recent years to investigate the advisability of establishing branch factories, in order to hold the important Argentine market. Some of these firms have also had in mind the possibility of supplying other Latin American markets from an Argentine factory, in case Argentina is accorded preferential customs and exchange treatment by neighboring States, just as many American manufacturers operate branch plants in Canada to obtain the benefit of Empire preference.

Other examples of the tendency toward increasing complexity of the Argentine industrial structure will be found in the automotive, radio, and agricultural machinery industries. These industries had their beginning in the mere assembly of imported parts, but to an increasing degree the parts are also being made in Argentina. About four out of every five cars and three out of every four trucks sold in Argentina are assembled in the country. Assembling is done by the three branch plants of American car manufacturers, and to some degree by five Argentine distributors of low and medium-priced cars. Most of the truck and bus bodies are built locally, and domestic manufacturers now supply the bulk of the demand for many kinds of parts and accessories, such as axle shafts, iron and aluminum pistons, ring starting gears, springs, battery terminals, Bendix springs, body hardware, hub caps, bumpers, ornaments, chains, and jacks.

Radios have been assembled on a considerable scale in Argentina since 1931. At present all of the cabinets, practically all of the transformers, 80 percent of the loudspeakers, half of the condensers, and smaller proportions of the other parts are made in the country.

Two American manufacturers and also two important European concerns have branch factories, and other well-known brands are assembled by local distributors. There are also a large number of smaller set assemblers. In 1933, when it was difficult to obtain tubes in the United States owing to Argentine foreign exchange control, 10 of the largest importers and assemblers formed a company to assemble tubes.

Electric refrigerators and many other types of electrical household and industrial equipment and appliances are now manufactured or assembled in the country. There are two foreign branch plants producing incandescent lamps.

Four tire factories, branches of American and European companies, now supply about 85 percent of the domestic requirements. In addition to casings and tubes, the Argentine rubber manufacturing industry produces heels and soles, hose and tubing, packing, belting, battery boxes, rubber-soled canvas shoes, insulated wire, gloves, corsets and girdles, bathing caps, balloons and toys, floorings and mats, and various pharmaceutical articles. Imports of rubber manufactures declined from 9,110 metric tons in 1930 to 3,212 tons in 1935, while imports of crude rubber jumped from 777 tons to 5,535 tons.

Argentina does not produce coal in commercial quantities, and although there are said to be considerable deposits of iron ore, the ore is of poor quality and is not advantageously located. These limitations have prevented the development of a primary iron and steel industry, but a considerable secondary industry, using scrap and imported pig, or imported sheets, bars, and plates, has arisen. Among the principal articles produced are structural steel, agricultural implements, cast-iron pipe, sanitary ware, boilers, office furniture, metal beds and hospital furniture, chains, screws, nuts, bolts, nails, pumps, windmills, tanks, stoves, springs, fencing, and tools. Combines are manufactured, or assembled, in Argentina; also engines, tramway cars and railway rolling stock. Practically all of the tin containers used in Argentina by the meat-packing, canning, and petroleum industries are made locally, as are also the crown-tops for the beer and soft-drink industries. The demand for tinplate has averaged about 87 million pounds annually for the last 10 years.

All kinds of brass castings are turned out by the local foundries. Copper wire and cable are being manufactured from imported electrolytic copper.

In spite of the growing metal manufactures of the country, and to a certain extent on account of the expansion of the secondary steel industry, Argentina in 1935 ranked as one of the largest import markets for iron and steel products.

Heretofore the juxtaposition of coal and iron has been considered indispensable to any large degree of industrialization, as heavy

industry has been the cornerstone of the industrial structure of Great Britain, Belgium, Germany, and the United States. However, a new type of industrialism, confined largely to the lighter industries, and based upon new technology and upon the utilization of fuel oil or electric power, has arisen since the World War. Argentina still relies largely upon imported coal for the generation of power, but fuel oil is finding an ever increasing field of usefulness in manufacturing. The Government has encouraged the development of native petroleum resources, production of crude amounting to 14,294,000 barrels in 1935. However, as domestic consumption has increased even more rapidly, imports of crude oil, for refining locally, also rose



STORAGE TANKS OF A CALCIUM SULPHID PLANT.

Recent years have witnessed a noteworthy expansion of various branches of the chemical industry.

in 1935. Generation of electric power is showing a steadily rising trend, while imports of coal have remained approximately stationary in recent years. In 1934, the value of petroleum products consumed in Argentina amounted to 245,000,000 pesos (of which some 168,000,000 pesos worth was produced in the country), as compared to the consumption of coal valued at 65,000,000 pesos.

In the new industrialism, chemistry is one of the main pillars, along with fuel oil and the dynamo, just as coal and iron were the foundations of the older Industrial Revolution. The degree of expansion of the Argentine chemical industry within recent years may therefore be taken as a rough measure of the progress of industrialization as a whole. The most significant recent event in this field was



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Courtesy of International Telephone & Telegraph Corporation.

SUGAR REFINING IN ARGENTINA.

Argentina's sugar production is sufficient for all domestic requirements. Upper: The first sugar mill. Built in 1825 at the beginning of the industry, it is preserved in a Tucumán park for its historical interest. Lower: A modern refinery at Tucumán.

the merging in 1935 of strong British and American interests in the formation of an Argentine stock company which is designed to form the basis of an industry capable of supplying all of the chemical needs of the country. Anglo-American interests have also been investigating the possibility of producing alkalis in Argentina or Brazil. At present, soda ash and caustic soda rank high among the principal items of importation.

The manufacture of sheep and cattle dips, fumigants, and insecticides has attained some importance. A Government plant, established in 1917, produces aluminum sulphate for water clarification. Leading brands of household insecticides are prepared by the petroleum-producing companies.

Production of industrial alcohol in 1934 amounted to 4,612,677 gallons from the sugar industry, 697,533 from cereals, and 775,879 from the wine industry. Revenue collections for 1935 indicate a considerable increase in production during that year.

There are a number of paint manufacturing concerns, although most of the raw materials except linseed oil must be imported. Production of zinc oxide on a small scale was begun in 1935. A foreign-owned plant to produce nitrocellulose lacquers is expected to open shortly.

It is estimated that 90 percent of the news ink and over half of the colored inks consumed in the country are manufactured locally. Production has increased steadily with the expansion of the printing trades.

The domestic manufacture of cosmetics and other toilet articles has increased to such an extent that Argentina is now largely independent of imports. Many American and European brands are prepared locally, either by branch factories or through working arrangements with local laboratories. Soap has long been an important article of local manufacture.

There has recently been considerable expansion of the pharmaceutical industry, particularly of biologics and non-proprietary preparations. A number of foreign proprietary articles are packaged locally.

Other important chemical manufactures are matches and phenol resin articles.

Argentina produces about three-fourths of the world's supply of quebracho extract, which is extensively used in the tanning industry. The average annual production from 1923 to 1932, inclusive, was around 400,000,000 pounds, with an average annual value of \$15,000,000. Following several years of over-production and low prices, a marketing agreement embracing all important producers in Argentina and Paraguay was formed in November, 1934 under governmental auspices, and sales quotas have since been allotted by a

control committee. Seconding the committee's efforts to discourage exports of quebracho logs while encouraging exports in the form of extract, the Argentine Ministry of Agriculture on August 29, 1935 issued a decree prohibiting the export of so-called second-quality logs.

In Argentina, as in the United States until recently, slaughtering and meat packing constitute the largest branch of manufactures. Disregarding the smaller establishments which cater exclusively to the domestic market, the large *frigoríficos* (that is, refrigerating and packing plants), employ some 30,000 persons, and ship abroad annually products valued at around \$100,000,000. Chilled beef and mutton account for the larger part of this total, but preserved meats and meat extracts are also substantial items. In 1933, Argentina supplied all but about 15 percent of the world's exports of chilled beef, most of the balance being furnished by the neighboring countries, Brazil and Uruguay; but the British dominions have made some headway in developing exports of chilled beef since the Ottawa Conference. Great Britain is the sole important market for chilled beef, and in addition takes substantial quantities of frozen and preserved meats.

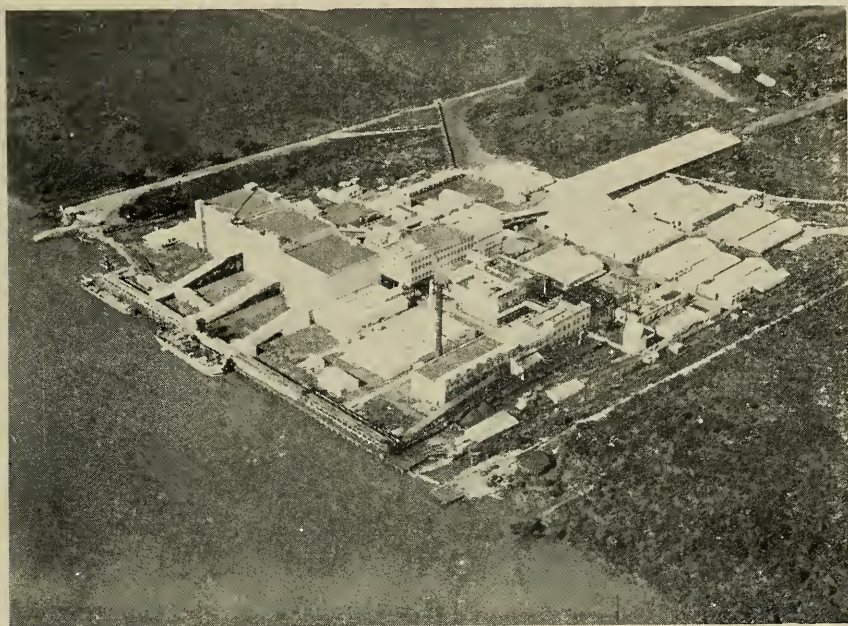
In addition to hides, the following by-products of the slaughtering and packing industry should be mentioned: fertilizer, tallow, stearin, dried blood, neat's-foot oil, bones, shanks, bone black, bone ash, glycerin, and glue.



Courtesy of Luis M. del Carril.

A WINE CELLAR IN MENDOZA.

Modern equipment is employed in the filtering process in the great wineries. A by-product is industrial alcohol, of which more than three-quarters of a million gallons are produced annually.



Courtesy of the International Telephone & Telegraph Corporation

A MEAT PACKING PLANT ON THE PARANÁ RIVER.

Slaughtering and meat packing rank at the head of Argentina's manufactures. The annual exports are valued around \$100,000,000.

Exports of hog lard have never been significant, but shipments jumped from 2,865 tons in 1934 to 7,920 tons in 1935. However, exports of tallow and other beef fats amounted to 63,000 tons in 1935, and the value of tallow exports exceeded that of lard five times over.

The meat trade furnishes an outstanding example of dependence on foreign markets, although in this instance, as in others, a larger proportion of the total production is passing to domestic consumption. On the one hand, Argentina is faced with the increasing tendency toward self-sufficiency or colonial preference on the part of the European nations; and on the other hand, the growth of population and the increase of purchasing power arising from industrialization is affording a better outlet at home. In 1934, the official statistics show that out of the total slaughterings, 70 percent of the cattle and swine and 45 percent of the sheep were destined for domestic consumption.

Of dairy products, the output of casein, amounting to 20,823 metric tons in 1934, was entirely exported except for a few hundred tons. Butter exports fluctuate considerably, but the trend has been downward since 1923-24. Cheese is produced primarily for domestic consumption. At present, the prospects of the dairy industry are tied up with expansion of the home market.

Exports of wheat flour have also shown a downward trend in recent years, although wheat shipments have been heavy. Practically every country now has a milling industry of its own. In 1934, Argentina produced 1,415,012 tons of flour, of which only 88,552 tons were exported.

The wine and sugar industries supply domestic requirements, but have not succeeded in developing exports in quantity. Both industries have suffered severely from over-production, but have recently been undergoing a process of rationalization under governmental auspices.

Space does not permit the mention of all of the numerous kinds of food products prepared in Argentina, but some of the principal lines may be listed, together with an estimate of the number of persons employed: brewing, 5,000; non-alcoholic beverages, 1,500; biscuits and crackers, 2,200; flour pastes, 1,300; fruit, vegetable and fish canning, 2,000; chocolate and confectionery, 1,500; and tomato extract, 300. The vegetable oil industry is of growing importance, and American interests have recently erected two cottonseed oil mills. Both the cultivation of tobacco and the manufacture of domestic and imported leaf into finished products are on the up grade.

Other important branches of manufacturing, which can only be touched upon here, are paper making, which has increased 50 percent in the last four years; Portland cement, gypsum, brick, tiles and other building materials; glass, earthenware, and refractory products; porcelain sanitary ware; furniture, boxes and cooperage; bags made up from imported burlap, and jute and hemp yarn; hats, shoes, ready-made clothing, and hundreds of different kinds of haberdashery and wearing apparel. The list has become so long that the mere cataloging would take up many pages.

THE HARVARD GARDEN IN CUBA

By THOMAS BARBOUR, Ph. D., Sc. D.

*Professor of Zoology and Director of the Harvard University Museum and Custodian of the
Atkins Institute of the Arnold Arboretum in Cuba*

MR. Edwin F. Atkins left Boston as a young man to take charge of his father's business interests in Cienfuegos, now nearly 70 years ago. He acquired land from time to time and by the period of the Spanish American War had one of the most modern and progressively managed sugar estates on the Island, an estate on which, to this day, the workers are not a floating population but a group of neighbors and loyal assistants depending on the management for advice and help, generation after generation.

Just after the war Mr. Atkins felt that it was not improbable that a better cane could be found for growing under Cuban conditions than the universally cultivated Cristalina. He sought the advice of Professor George L. Goodale, of Harvard University, who, in turn, immediately enlisted the sympathy of his then young assistant, now Professor Oakes Ames. Wilcox, Prindle, Cameron, and Bohnhoff made journeys far and wide and Doctor Goodale began a long correspondence. The upshot was a remarkable series of canes brought together at Soledad during 1899, 1900 and 1901. Goodale and Ames went to Cuba and, with Mr. Atkins, laid out plats of land for the growing collection and determined on a program to produce hybrid seedlings on a large scale. It happened that a most skillful and accomplished plantsman was at that time in Ames' employ and Ames suggested that he go to Cuba to try his hand at artificial crossing of different cane varieties. But little of this work had been done and Robert M. Grey had to perfect his own technic, which he did with conspicuous success; and he has remained in Cuba to this day.

Now, Goodale and Ames soon saw the possibility of doing many other things during the season when cane was not in flower, and it was not long before Mr. Atkins, with their advice, was importing useful tropical plants from every corner of the world to be tried out and possibly improved under Cuban conditions. In this way the "Harvard Garden at Soledad" came into being. For many years Mr. Atkins supported it entirely himself. Later he, from time to time, contributed generously toward a fund to be used in supporting the garden after his death. The collection grew, as did the number of visitors, and botanists and zoologists began to come to study at Soledad in ever increasing numbers. Finally in 1924 "Harvard House" was



Photograph by J. H. Welsh.

HARVARD HOUSE AT SOLEDAD, CUBA.

The Harvard Garden is the outgrowth of Edwin F. Atkins' active interest in improved sugar cane culture around the turn of the past century. The "House" was established in 1924 to provide laboratory and living accommodations for visiting scientists from Harvard University.

built, providing laboratory and living accommodations for visiting scientists from Harvard University. For 12 years Harvard House has been in active use, and many young doctors about to take up the teaching of biology in colleges throughout the country have had the advantage of seeing an enormous number of the most diverse tropical plants in a lovely and healthful environment.

Knowing that the garden was sure to grow faster as the years passed, Mr. Atkins set aside, for a term of years, an area which was leased for a nominal rental to the university. In May 1926 he died and the whole establishment at Soledad was joined, for administrative purposes, to the arboretum, becoming the Atkins Institution of the Arnold Arboretum. Two years ago, the lease having expired, a new one, renewable from time to time over a long period of years, was arranged between Mr. William Claffin, Mr. Atkins' son-in-law, and the university. The new lease provides for expansion until the garden will be about 300 acres in area.

While, naturally, more men from Harvard than from any other institution have worked at Soledad, it has nevertheless been the writer's pleasure to be host at Harvard House to Professor Carlos de la Torre, the eminent zoologist of the University of Habana. He has likewise sent students on various occasions. The naturalists attached to the Estación Agronómica at Santiago de las Vegas, specifically

Doctors Bonazzi, Roig, Bruner, Acuña and Scaramuzza, all enjoy its hospitality at their convenience. Our relations with the Cuban Government have been very happy from the beginning. Our free distributions of seed to interested parties throughout the island, as well as to Government agricultural schools and stations, have been continuous and we have, in turn received innumerable interesting plants and seeds from these sources. It is of no little interest that after the hurricane, which I shall mention later on, it was possible to replace some of our lost species from young plants growing at Santiago, from seed sent from Soledad which had not yet all been distributed. Hermano León, the great teacher of botany attached to the Instituto de la Salle in Havana, has been one of our most discriminating benefactors.

Our relations with Costa Rica have been of the pleasantest sort. Dr. Rafael Iglesias, former director of the Agricultural School at San Pedro de Montes de Oca, visited us and made a large collection of useful and ornamental trees and shrubs which he introduced into the highlands about San José and in return sent us many Costa Rican species of great interest.

Mr. C. H. Lankester of Las Concavas, Costa Rica, whose orchid collection is known wherever these lovely plants are studied, has sent us magnificent collections.



Photograph by J. H. Welsh.

LOTUS AGAINST A BACKGROUND OF BAMBOO SPECIES.

Through exchanges of seeds and plants the Harvard Garden is enabled to study the adaptability of a wide variety of plant life to the Cuban climate.

From M. J. Rivero, of Cali, Colombia, a real lover of plants, we have received a large number of most interesting species from his locality.

By means of seed exchanges we are in communication with botanical gardens and amateur plant lovers in all parts of the world. Through this source alone from three to five hundred species a year are added to the garden. All of these, of course, do not thrive under Cuban conditions but a great number are introductions of potential interest or usefulness.

For a number of years the Sugar Club of Cuba maintained a well equipped laboratory at Ingenio Baraguá in Central Cuba. This station not only was equipped with the apparatus necessary for chemical and physiological studies but made and preserved important collections of the insect fauna of the sugar fields and areas adjacent thereto. Under the efficient direction of Mr. Charles Thrall expert help was secured and an excellent soil survey was made covering the whole island, and a considerable library was accumulated. When the depression came and the price of sugar dropped to a new low level the maintenance of this station became impossible and an agreement was entered into between the trustees of the Sugar Club and the Corporation of Harvard University and all of the equipment of the Baraguá Laboratory was sent to Soledad and stored there for three years. The understanding was that should the Sugar Club secure new funds, their experiment station would be reopened. In May, 1935, the club turned over the insect collection, the herbarium and the soil collection to the university, asking that the rest of the equipment be stored, with the hope that funds might still be forthcoming at a later date. In January 1936 the club ceased to exist and all property was turned over to the university.

In 1929 the Harvard collection of sugar cane was sent to Baraguá and a number of the best Harvard varieties, especially H. 12029, H. 9072 and one or two others, were propagated at Baraguá and distributed to a large number of sugar estates over the island. Moreover, hybrids were produced between a number of these Harvard seedlings and some of the new P. O. J. canes recently produced in Java. Since at that time the club's station was directing its efforts exclusively to work on sugar cane it seemed as if needless duplication would occur were Harvard to continue producing new seedlings. Now although the Baraguá laboratory has ceased to exist, the cane collection is still maintained and Mr. Thrall constantly observes the growth and production of a large number of these varieties. We plan in the future to move this cane collection back to Soledad, which can easily be done, provided it cannot permanently be maintained where it is at present. The collection of soil samples is accessibly stored, well labelled and documented and easily to be correlated with the

magnificent soil map of the island of Cuba prepared under the Sugar Club auspices. This collection is freely accessible to any qualified person who wishes to consult it.

This is not the place to try and appraise the scientific work which has been done at Soledad. Suffice it to say that many varieties of garden vegetables of the temperate zone have been developed which grow well under Cuban climatic conditions, while many species of

A GIANT CEIBA
TREE.

This tree (*Ceiba pentandra*), indigenous to the West Indies, produces silk cotton, more generally known as kapok. A part of the palm collection is shown at the left.



Photograph by J. H. Weish.

fruits, nuts and ornamentals have been introduced into Cuba from most of the botanical gardens of the world. Aside from this an enormous collection of plants of purely botanical interest has been assembled for the instruction of botanists who might otherwise never have an opportunity to see these striking and beautiful forms except as dried specimens in an herbarium. When in 1933 Messrs. Grey and Hubbard published their "List of Plants Growing in the Botanical Gardens of the Atkins Institution of the Arnold Arboretum" the

publication of the bare list of names and synonyms ran to no less than 213 quarto pages. This book is still obtainable from the Harvard University Press in Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Mrs. Atkins, whose interest in the garden has continued during the entire period of its existence, provided the equipment to store conveniently a Cuban herbarium comprising material secured not only in the garden but from the whole Soledad region, including the Trinidad Mountains. Professor John G. Jack, of the Arnold Arboretum, made many collecting trips over a good part of the Province of Santa Clara and with the aid of numerous students a first-class local herbarium is kept at Harvard House, conveniently arranged for consultation. This material has been of great benefit to the many entomologists who have been interested in determining the food plants fed upon by the species which they were studying.

Dr. David Fairchild, of the United States Department of Agriculture, and Dr. Wilson Popenoe, of the United Fruit Company, have been frequent visitors whose advice has been of the greatest possible assistance.



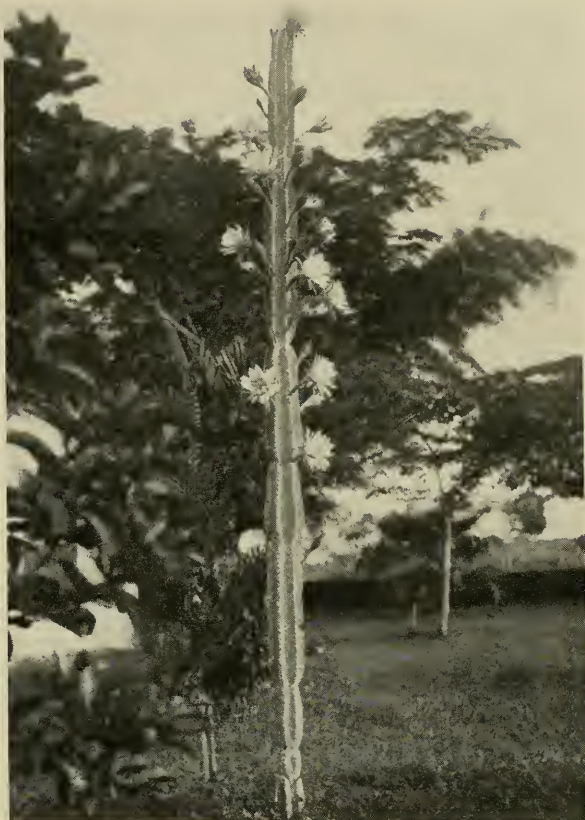
Photograph by Edward Pitman.

A HIMALAYAN ORCHID.

One of the earlier plant introductions in the Harvard Garden is this *Dendrobium nobile*, now nearly 30 years old.

CIRIO OR COLUMN
CACTUS IN BLOOM.

The *Cereus hexagonus*, shown in full bloom in August, is one of the unusual plants included in the Garden's collection of ornamentals.



Photograph by J. H. Welsh.

Cienfuegos is now a station on the direct air line from Miami to northern South America and this means of accession has been utilized by Professor E. D. Merrill, now administrator of the Botanical Collections of Harvard University, and Colonel and Mrs. Robert H. Montgomery, whose great collection of palms is located near Miami. This airway has opened a new means of access available for those whose time is very limited. It is possible to leave Miami in the morning and have luncheon at Harvard House the same day.

During the years when Mr. Allison V. Armour maintained his research yacht *Utowana* he visited Cienfuegos Bay almost every year, leaving there large collections of plants not only from all parts of the Caribbean Basin, but from the Mediterranean, the Western Islands and West Africa, collected by his scientific guests, Dr. David Fairchild and numerous assistants, as well as myself. For the facilities thus afforded, the university in particular, and ourselves as well, owe to him many opportunities for observation and collecting which we can never expect to repeat. His yacht, especially equipped for

transporting plants, was thus singularly useful and Mr. Armour was a princely host.

Last September the garden was visited, for the first time, by a hurricane of the first magnitude, and great damage was done. Owing, however to the skill with which duplicate trees had been planted in different situations, very few species were actually lost. Although the stately magnificence of tropical luxuriance once to have been seen in the older parts of the garden has been, in part at least, destroyed for the time being, thanks to the kindly climate and the abundant water which we have obtained by building dam after dam along the streams in the garden, recovery has been rapid and it is probably fair to say that in a year or two there will be little evidence of destruction by the elements. I have been privileged to visit the garden about 25 times since 1909 and since Dr. Goodale's death and Professor Ames' occupation with a great variety of other duties it has been my own good fortune to be permitted a generously free hand in the development of the establishment. It is impossible to extend a general invitation to the public to visit this garden as guests of the university, although we have been privileged to have many in the past and from many parts of the world. Now, however, excellent hotel accommodations are to be found in Cienfuegos and the new road being built will bring the garden within about an hour's motor ride of the center of that city.

Mr. Grey has retired after 30 years of distinguished service. Mr. David Sturrock, the present superintendent, and his assistant, Mr. F. G. Walsingham, are always pleased to show the garden to visitors. Those desirous of making use of the scientific facilities of the laboratory or garden should address the office of the director of the Harvard University Museum, Cambridge, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

A PERUVIAN ART COLLECTION IN WASHINGTON

By PAUL A. McNEIL, M.A.

Librarian, Ibero-American Library, The Catholic University of America

THE Freyer collection of Hispanic-Peruvian art and furniture, now on exhibition at The Catholic University of America, Washington, D. C., is an introduction to one phase of South American culture. Art critics have been quick to grasp the significance of this unusual collection as a messenger of good will. To show the general consensus of opinion, I shall cite freely from appreciative critiques which have appeared in cities where it has been exhibited.

By special permission of the President of Peru, this unique collection of Peruvian colonial furniture, silver, paintings, and other art objects was brought to the United States by Mrs. Frank B. Freyer. She went to Peru with her husband, Captain Freyer, U. S. N., who was a member of the Naval Commission appointed in 1920 to reorganize the Peruvian Navy. During her residence in the Republic, Mrs. Freyer took an active interest in humanitarian societies, and for her activities in this connection she was decorated with the Order of the Sun by the Peruvian Government. The colonial art of the country especially aroused her enthusiasm, and she therefore acquired, in Lima and Cuzco, the specimens comprising her collection. Since her return to the United States, these treasures have been exhibited from the Pacific coast to the Atlantic, thus making it possible for thousands of people to see and enjoy them.

In order to appreciate this exhibit fully, one should know something of the background of Peruvian history. The colonial atmosphere was briefly sketched by Josiah P. Marvel in an article about this collection in the *Grace Log* for May-June 1931. He wrote: "When, in 1532, Pizarro and his followers conquered the great Inca empire, which had existed from 1100 A. D., the colonists brought with them their furniture to embellish their homes and churches. Peru became a vice-regal Spanish court. The Castilian rulers were proud and cultured men who inaugurated an order of pageantry and pomp in Peru. The churches, particularly, were magnificently decorated, since the priests felt that Christian places of worship must not be allowed to suffer by comparison with the wonderfully rich Inca temples to the Sun. The Emperor Charles the Fifth and his successors sent sumptuous gifts to the churches, and these, together with the fine domestic possessions of the Spanish colonists, served as examples from which to work, for the Indian craftsmen."



Courtesy of The Catholic University of America.

PERUVIAN ART IN WASHINGTON.

Upper: A corner of the exhibit at The Catholic University of America.. This group includes in addition to several of the fine paintings five notable pieces of furniture in the collection—a handomely carved table and box, a leather-covered chest and chair, and a four-back settee with brocade upholstered seat. Lower: A sixteenth century golden bed. The finest piece of furniture in the collection is the gilded bed which combines in its Churrigueresque carvings Moorish, Spanish and Incan influences. The Spanish style of stool was modified by the Incan artists.



Courtesy of The Catholic University of America.

ADORATION OF THE MAGI.

This picture of the three Magi presenting their gifts of gold, frankincense, and myrrh to the Christ Child shows a quaint touch in the introduction of llamas instead of camels.

REPOSE IN EGYPT.

A strong Flemish influence is observable in the background of this sixteenth century painting.



Courtesy of The Catholic University of America.

A Spanish artist and critic, Señor J. Moya del Pino, wrote after seeing the exhibit in San Francisco: "In the paintings of this collection two general influences are seen: Gothic Renaissance and the Baroque or Churrigueresco (Spanish rococo)."

The individual artists of the paintings in Mrs. Freyer's collection are not known. But it is known that among the religious orders there were many members who could paint. Then, too, the wealthy Spanish nobility brought with them artists, from whom the natives were quick to learn. The Indians proved especially well qualified to do woodcarving, an art in which the many products of their own making still emphasize their ability. All the elements of South American culture can be traced in colonial art, from the Hispano-Moresque to the Indian, blended together to make something new and original.

How art was influenced by a new environment is very well shown by the painting "The Gifts of the Magi", in which the Mother of Christ is robed in the garments of an Inca princess. The guards are dressed like Indian boys, and instead of the camels that are usually present in this scene, the Peruvian artist used llamas, which are native to the country.

Miss Ada Rainey, art critic of the *Washington Post*, wrote in that paper: "One of the most notable of the paintings is that of 'Our Lady of Victory of Malaga.' The gold in her gown gives her a distinctly Oriental touch, an almost barbaric splendor which gleams in many of the Peruvian paintings. This gold work, almost an encrustation, . . . has not tarnished in all the passing centuries, as it is of the pure gold found in Peru."

The furniture, according to Señor Moya, showed the same influences evident in the painting, although there are some examples entirely non-Spanish in decoration. He especially praises the "magnificent bed, worthy of a viceroy", which he declares to be the most valuable piece of furniture in the collection, a unique specimen because of its beautiful proportions and originality of carving. The baldachin is definitely Spanish, and the rest is Peruvian, showing Spanish or, more precisely, Majorcan, traits.

In his appreciation of the furniture, Walter Rendell Storey, writing in the magazine section of the *New York Times* for January 4, 1931, also speaks highly of the bed: "There is a massive bed carved and gilded, magnificent enough for a viceroy. The head and foot boards incorporate the native pineapple as a decorative motif. From the reddish gilt canopy board hangs crimson damask. An abundance of carving and gold is also seen on two damask-covered stools, placed at either side of the high bed. The Inca workmen knew a secret long since lost—the process of reducing gold to a liquid for



Courtesy of The Catholic University of America.

THE ASSUMPTION OF THE VIRGIN.

The cherubs framing the portrait hold symbols of the Virgin's attributes. In the upper corners of the background are pictured the Ladder of Jacob and the Gate of Heaven, while in the lower appear the Palm of Egypt and a tree representing the Balm of Gilead.



Courtesy of The Catholic University of America.

QUEEN OF THE ANGELS.

This late seventeenth century painting represents the Virgin crowned; hence the halo of angels instead of the usual stars. The upper section typifies Heaven, with the Blessed Trinity and the celestial choir. Angels at the left hold the Gate of Heaven, lilies of purity and the Blessed Sacrament, and the Tower of David; those at the right bear Jacob's Ladder, lilies and the Rose of Sharon, and the Fountain of Love. The Saint at the left is Francis de Assisi with the symbols of the Passion of Christ, and at the right Duns Scotus, the first defender of the doctrine of the Virginity of Mary.



Courtesy of the Catholic University of America.

"OUR LADY OF VICTORY OF MALAGA."

In this canvas, one of the outstanding of the collection, which represents the altar of "Our Lady of Victory" at Malaga, Spain, lavish use has been made of gold in the Virgin's crown and robe.

the purpose of gilding furniture. In the days before Pizarro conquered Peru, only the palaces of the royal family of the Incas and the temples of their sun god could have such furniture. The ruby glaze of this ancient gilding, seen also on the old frames of the paintings, produces an effect similar to ancient Hispano-Moresque pottery ware."

Another critic who has described the collection is Mary Mayo Crenshaw. She wrote in *Antiques* for October 1928: "Free use was made of the Spanish cordovan leather for chair backs, seats, chest coverings, and the like. Sometimes this leather was merely tooled, but it was often colored, as in the *frailero*. In the Freyer collection, leather covers the many-sized chests and boxes which so delight the Spanish heart, chests varying from the *caja de novia*, or bride's chest, down to little table boxes of every size and description.

"One of these is a *vargueño* cabinet as interpreted by an Inca Indian. Another, a leather-covered box of the seventeenth century, contains within the cover a painting, apparently executed a hundred

years later, whose lovely colors glow with a Fragonard suggestion. Here is a table box charmingly inlaid with native woods after the *intarsia* manner of the Italians, while another shows bone inlay in the *certosina* style. All styles were grist to their mill—these color-loving, primitive artists.”

In the *Antiquarian* for February 1931, another piece of furniture was described as follows: “The four-back settee is almost identical with contemporaneous adaptations of Chippendale produced in Spain, and especially in Majorca; yet again the details of carving bespeak the Inca influence.”

After viewing this collection, we can appreciate the words of Philip Ainsworth Means, ex-director of the National Museum of Archaeology of Lima and one of the leading authorities on Peruvian history. He writes: “In March 1934 Cuzco—and with it all Peru—commemorated the second founding of the city; the founding of the Spanish and Christian city. There is a tendency at times to consider the arrival of the Spanish conquerors as the final setting of the Inca sun. It has a deeper significance. It represents at once an



ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST.

This seventeenth century painting by an unknown artist shows a marked Italian influence.

Courtesy of The Catholic University of America.



ST. AUGUSTINE.

This canvas from Cuzco dates from the early seventeenth century.



A CHEST OF DRAWERS

Of simple lines, this chest depends upon fine inlays of native woods for its ornamentation.

Courtesy of The Catholic University of America.

SPANISH TYPE TABLE

Elaborate carving distinguishes this table, which follows closely the Spanish style.



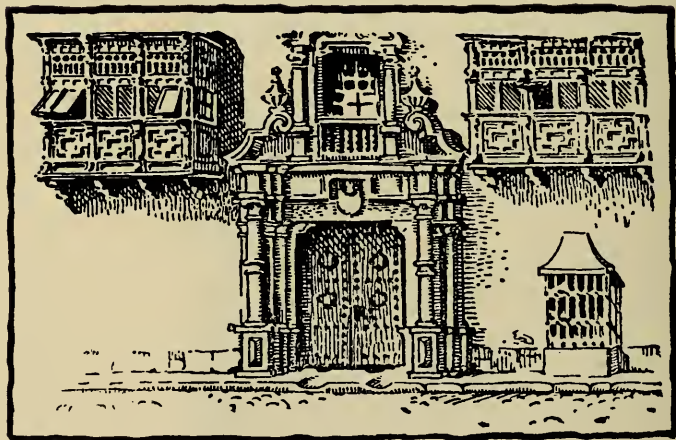
THE VIRGIN.

In this early Spanish-Peruvian painting, the Virgin is attired in the dress of an Inca princess.

Courtesy The Catholic University of America.

end and a beginning. The purely pagan and aboriginal Peru began to fade away. The Christian and Spanish Peru began to dawn. In other words, history may in some instances be compared to a river. In this case we see the confluence of the native stream uniting with the Spanish one to form the bi-racial and bi-cultural civilization of contemporary Peru."

Ever since its arrival in the United States, this large collection of art objects has served as an instrument of good will. Besides the critics who have received it so enthusiastically, several thousand students and art lovers have seen and enjoyed it. Before it went on display at The Catholic University of America in 1932, it had been shown in the Legion of Honor Auditorium, San Francisco, 1926; Los Angeles, 1927; Mrs. Freyer's home in Washington, 1928; Toledo Museum of Art, 1930; and the Brooklyn Museum, 1931.



THE NEW NUEVO LAREDO-MEXICO CITY HIGHWAY

By JOSÉ TERCERO¹

Chief, Travel Division, Pan American Union

JULY 1, 1936, will go down in the annals of the Americas as a memorable date. On the morning of that day the great highway extending 766 miles from the border of the United States to the Mexican capital was formally inaugurated with a brief and cordial ceremony at the International Bridge across the Rio Grande between Laredo, Texas and Nuevo Laredo, Tamaulipas.

Time and space allow but a brief description of some of the main features of this important artery. One could dwell at length on its far reaching significance for the relations between the United States and Mexico and on its wider international import as the first link of the great Inter-American Highway System. Likewise, many pages could be filled with a minute description of the engineering achievements that this road represents, and with a chronological and technical history of its construction. Since this, however, would not fall within the scope of this article, the following lines are confined to giving an account of the road, as seen with the eyes of a casual traveler.

The road traverses four distinct and sharply different zones and presents in ever changing pattern a variety of panoramas which never become monotonous. There are first the extensive, arid plains of the north, where grow innumerable species of cacti, *huisaches*, *mezquites* and stunted thorny bushes. The ground is constantly ascending towards the mountains farther south, but the climb is so gradual that the terrain seems completely flat for a good many miles. The highway after leaving Nuevo Laredo follows the desert in a straight line, without deviating an inch for some 67 miles, in what is at present the longest road tangent in the world. Soon a bluish haze breaks the line of the horizon, and rapidly begins to take shape until the profile of the first ranges becomes clearly discernible. From here on, the mountains are never out of sight and constitute a fascinating feature of all landscapes. The road meets the foothills and in a series of gentle grades and well banked, though sharp curves, climbs over Mamulique Pass, attaining a height of 2,280 feet, and affording superb

¹ Mr. Tercero was the representative of the Pan American Union at the inauguration of the highway.—
EDITOR.



THE NUEVO LAREDO-MEXICO CITY HIGHWAY.

Against a distant background of multicolored mountains, the highway traverses Mamulique Pass in a series of sharp curves.

views of the grayish plains below and of the multicolored, bare mountainsides. A series of odd looking, horizontal mesas is left behind, and Monterrey, the chief industrial center of Mexico, 146 miles from the border, appears in the distance, its many smoke stacks and churches towers completely overwhelmed by gigantic mountains of fantastic profiles, that rise almost perpendicularly from the floor of the valley.

Leaving Monterrey, which stands at 1,769 feet above sea level, the road follows a broad canyon formed by the famous Saddle Mountain on the left, and on the right by three parallel ranges of the majestic Sierra Anáhuac, and enters the second zone, wholly different in every respect from the first. A steady loss of altitude carries the highway through a succession of fertile sub-tropical valleys, always hemmed in or framed by the ever present sierras. The scanty, forlorn vegetation of the northern desert has now given way to sugar cane, cotton and corn plantations, to clusters of trees shading the cultivated fields, to vegetable gardens and fruit orchards, to a profusion of flowers gracing even the tiniest of native houses in all the small villages seen from the road. Occasionally a knot of mountains stands in the way, and the road climbs through heavily wooded, narrow canyons, and dips again, reaching lower and lower altitudes. Extensive orange and lemon groves are left behind, innumerable streams are crossed, and the appearance of mango, aguacate (avocado) and banana trees, as well

as a noticeable rise in temperature, clearly indicate that the tropics are at hand. The road is now a wide, well defined dull colored ribbon laid over the gorgeously luscious jungle. At times the road turns into an avenue of tall, graceful palms; at others the thick vegetation forms a canyon of riotous colors, flocks of green, yellow and red parrots noisily cross and recross overhead, while thousands of wild orchids display their exotic beauty on both sides of the road, for miles at a stretch.

The mountains, higher than before but now covered with vegetation, begin to close in. After reaching the lowest altitude, 90 feet above the sea which lies only a few miles to the East, the road must now climb the savage barrier.

And climb it does, entering, scaling and leaving behind the third zone, the great Sierra Madre Oriental, in what the experts have called one of the most amazing engineering feats in all the history of mountain road construction. This zone, even for the least informed of laymen, is without doubt the most fantastic and dramatically beautiful section of the entire highway. The Mexican engineers and road workers have here attained a superlative degree of technical perfection, and although a height of almost 9,000 feet will have to be attained before completing the crossing of the sierras, the entire ascent can be made in high gear. For miles at a stretch not a single



Photograph by Violeta.

A HOTEL IN MONTERREY.

At Monterrey, a distance of 176 miles south of the United States border, ample accommodations are afforded by several new and attractive hotels.



Photograph by the author.

A BRIEF STOP AT LINARES.

At each pause in the motor journey the members of the party at the inauguration of the highway were greeted with cordial demonstrations on the part of the Mexican people.

tangent is encountered, and the road winds its way up, and up, in an interminable succession of broad, well-built, safe and graceful curves. Every turn brings indescribable vistas and panoramas, up, around and below. The vegetation gradually changes as the ascent continues, and at many places the road faces across savage chasms a perpendicular display of the flora of the torrid, the temperate and the frigid zones, as a gigantic back-drop painted by cyclopean hands on the walls of the barrier, from the dark depths of the abyss to the mountain tops, at times literally lost in the clouds. The warm moisture from the hot bottom of scores of canyons and ravines turns to fog as it reaches higher levels, and the panoramas take on a weird, unbelievable aspect, as the road continues on its way up, sometimes under, sometimes in, and sometimes above masses of clouds, which constantly move, and shift and change shape by the action of the wind currents blowing through gorges and defiles.

The barrier has been conquered, and the highway rather suddenly enters the fourth and last zone: the vast central plateau, broken at a thousand places by knots of barren mountains which wall in innumerable mesetas and valleys. Onward to its destination goes the road, practically level now, crossing fields of corn and extensive maguey plantations, passing numerous little towns with massive stone churches, haciendas and ancient bridges, landmarks of the colonial period built two and three hundred years ago, and skirting mining settlements. The road passes within a few miles of the world famous archaeological center of Teotihuacán, where the pyramids of the



Photograph by the author.

AT VALLES.

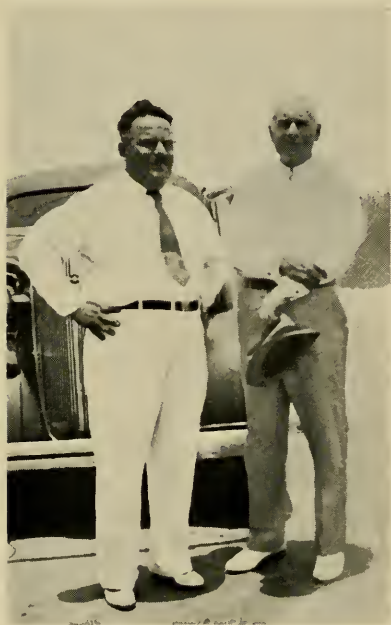
While the caravan made a brief stop to refuel, the people of Valles paid tribute to the flags of the United States and Mexico in a simple and touching ceremony.

Sun and the Moon and the temple of Quetzalcoatl still bear witness to the amazing civilization of the ancient Toltecs, and enters the great Valley of Mexico, almost completely encircled by high, wooded ranges and guarded by two giant snow-capped sentinels. Soon the road enters Mexico City and follows one of the oldest streets in the New World to reach the heart of the metropolis. The immense center doorway of the National Palace, facing the vast Plaza de Armas, marks the official terminus of the highway, a little over 766 miles from the United States border.

Mexico has expended, up to June 1936, over sixty-one and three-quarter million pesos in the construction of the road, which began in September 1925. The right-of-way is about 40 feet wide, almost throughout the length of the road, with a paved roadway of over 21½ feet. There are 2,975 small bridges and culverts and 168 large bridges, the longest of which, over the Purificación River, has a span of 891 feet. The road reaches a high altitude of 8,217 feet and a low of 90 feet above sea level.

The completion of this great highway, of which Mexico may well and justly be proud, is a symbol of the vision and determination with which the Mexican people are carrying on their plan of harmonious development and progress. Important as it is in its international aspect, the Nuevo Laredo-Mexico City Highway, however, is vastly more important from a national standpoint, since it has opened to the Mexicans an immense portion of their territory

with enormous economic and social possibilities. Moreover, this road is only a part of the excellently planned national highway system which is rapidly being constructed and which, upon its completion in a not too distant future, will constitute a primary factor in the attainment of a better life for the great masses of the country and in the strengthening of national cohesion and national unity.



Photograph by the author.

TWO OUTSTANDING HIGHWAY ENGINEERS.

Señor Carlos Bazán, Director General of the National Highway Board of Mexico, and Thomas H. MacDonald, Chief, U. S. Bureau of Public Roads. The latter, an official delegate at the inauguration of the highway, paid significant tribute to the Mexican engineers.

It was the honor of the writer to represent the Pan American Union in the inauguration of this road, and to accompany a group of delegates of the governmental, automobile, engineering, journalistic, commercial, and industrial circles of the United States and the Republic of Guatemala invited by the Mexican Government to be the guests of Mexico for the inauguration of the new highway. A delegation of distinguished representatives of similar circles in Mexico, headed by His Excellency the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Gen. Eduardo Hay, met the invited delegates at the border and escorted them to Mexico City on a tour of inspection of the road. Upon the invitation of the Government of Mexico, the following represented the United States: Hon. John Nance Garner, Vice President of the United States; Hon. Josephus Daniels, Ambassador to Mexico; Hon. Tom Connally, Senator from Texas; Hon. William Gibbs McAdoo, Senator from California;

Hon. Carl A. Hatch, Senator from New Mexico; Hon. Dennis Chavez, Senator from New Mexico; Hon. Wilburn Cartwright, Representative from Oklahoma; Hon. R. Ewing Thomason, Representative from Texas; Hon. George Burnham, Representative from California; Hon. John J. Dempsey, Representative from New Mexico; Edward L. Reed, Department of State; and William P. Blocker, American consul, Santiago, Cuba.² The official delegates of Guatemala were Dr. Manuel Echeverría

² The American delegation had in all over 40 members, including several high officials of the United States Government and several distinguished delegates of private organizations.

Vidaurre, Ambassador to Mexico, and Señor A. Bickford, Assistant Highways Director.

The ceremonies at the International Bridge and at various points along the road, as well as at the entrance to the City of Mexico, were devoid of cumbersome formalities. A spirit of genuine cordiality was the dominant note of all official and unofficial functions and entertainments arranged by the hosts. The delegates were deeply impressed by the warmth and sincerity of the welcome accorded to them throughout their stay in Mexico and were overwhelmed by repeated demonstrations of the traditional hospitality of the Mexican people.



Photograph by the author.

AT IXTAJAMAL.

High in the Sierras, a group of Indians welcomed the delegates with picturesque ceremonial dances.

No efforts were spared by the organizers to make the stay of the delegates pleasant and comfortable in every respect. To enable the delegates to inspect the highway at their leisure and to give the authorities of the four Mexican States traversed by the road an opportunity to entertain the visitors, the journey from the border to the capital was arranged in four stages, with three overnight stops en route. A motorecade of over sixty automobiles, two ambulances fully equipped and in charge of a corps of doctors and nurses, and several baggage trucks, was awaiting the delegates at the Mexican end of the International Bridge. A platoon of Mexico's famous motorcycle highway patrol escorted the caravan throughout the trip. A special mail, telegraph, and radio-telegraph service kept the delegates in constant communication with the principal centers of

Mexico and the United States, delivering and forwarding correspondence, telegraphic messages, press news and dispatches.

After the delegates had partaken of light refreshments prepared by the Nuevo Laredo authorities and by distinguished representatives of social and commercial circles of this border town, the motorcade started at 11 a. m. on the first lap of its journey to Mexico City. At the outskirts of Monterrey, the capital of the State of Nuevo León and the chief industrial center of the Mexican Republic, the caravan was welcomed by the State and city authorities and escorted to its hotels. A tour of inspection of the city, organized in the afternoon, was followed by a banquet tendered by the governor of the State of Nuevo León and the commander of the Federal Forces of this district, as well as by the city authorities. The banquet was served at Chipinque, a delightful mountain resort overlooking Monterrey, en route to which the delegates received their first impression of the skill and ability of the Mexican engineers who have built a marvellously scenic 9-mile mountain road from Monterrey to Chipinque.

The second day, July 2, the caravan left Monterrey at 9:00 a. m. and started southward,³ reentering the State of Tamaulipas and

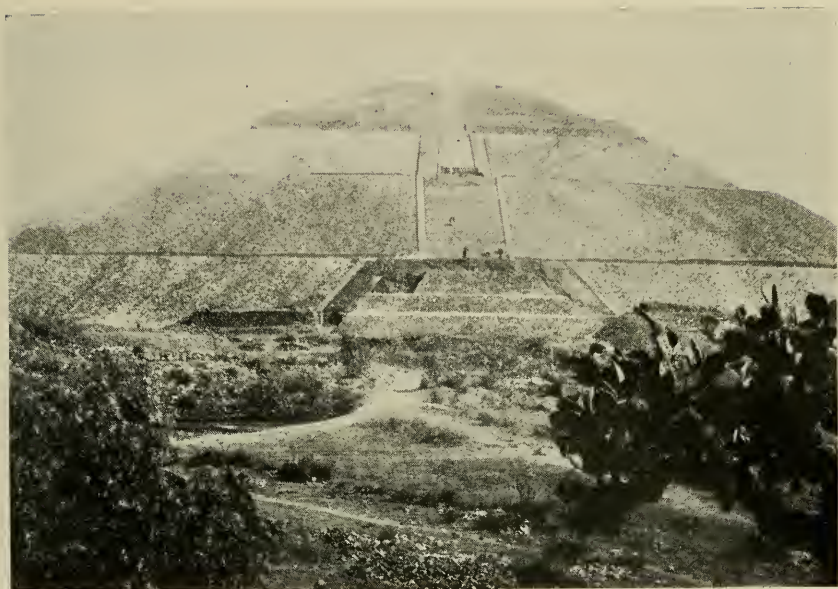
³ Vice-President Garner was unable to continue to Mexico City, and returned to the United States on July 2.



Courtesy of Furlong Service.

THE ROAD ON THE PLATEAU.

Organ cactus and large shade trees grow along the road edge in this section, near Zimapán.



Courtesy of the National Railways of Mexico.

PYRAMID OF THE SUN, SAN JUAN TEOTIHUACÁN.

The international highway passes within a few miles of the archaeological site of Teotihuacán with its two pyramids and citadel—mute evidence of the Toltec culture of 1,000 to 500 years B. C.

stopping at the capital, Ciudad Victoria, to be the guests of the State authorities at a delightful open-air luncheon served in a beautiful park in the suburbs of the city. The delegates were entertained by Mexican musicians attired in the colorful garb of the Tamaulipecos. After an easy and comfortable ride, the party arrived late in the afternoon at Villa Juárez, where the authorities of this new and thriving little city, which is growing rapidly around the modern sugar mill of El Mante, arranged a public celebration with music, fireworks and dance in the tree-shaded plaza. The inhabitants of Villa Juárez participated en masse, and showered the delegates with continued demonstrations of cordiality and friendliness. Some of the delegates had the distinction of being the first guests of a clean little hotel, the completion of which was rushed for this occasion.

The climb to the crest of the Sierra Madre mountains, the most spectacular portion of the highway, was begun the next day, July 3, shortly after the party left Villa Juárez. Midway up, at a spot commanding a superb view, the national road authorities entertained the delegation at luncheon in the field headquarters at Chapulhaucán; the ascent was completed in the afternoon and the party reached the quaint, picturesque mining town of Zimapán where the city officials entertained the delegates at a succulent supper served



THE NATIONAL PALACE, MEXICO CITY.

The center doorway of the Government Palace, on the site of Montezuma's residence, marks the official terminus of the new highway.

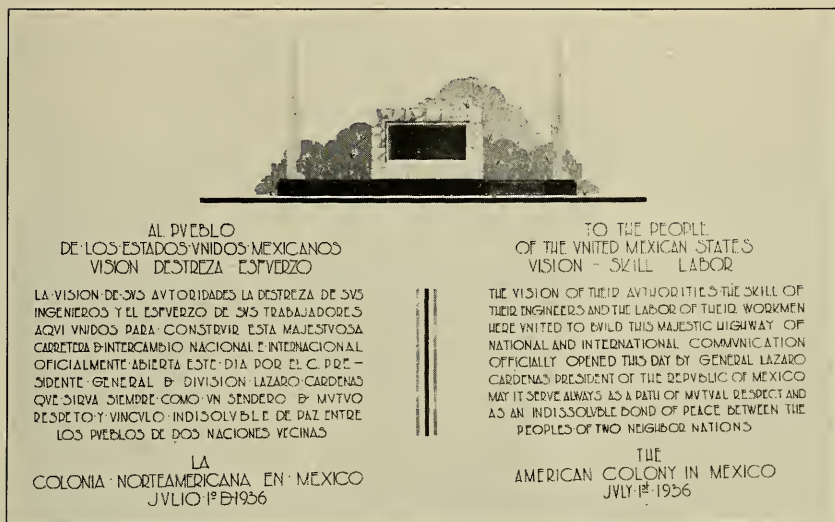
under a huge *ahuehuete*⁴ whose branches shade an area at least 60 feet in diameter. After the supper, a concert was given in the beautiful plaza facing an ancient colonial church and a dance was held under the arcade of the old Municipal Palace.

The following day, July 4, after a hearty breakfast and a cordial send-off, the caravan proceeded on its way, making a brief stop at the highest point of the highway to participate in the unveiling of a monument erected by the American colony in Mexico as a token of friendship to the Mexican people and as a tribute to "the vision of their authorities, the skill of their engineers and the labor of their workmen". Ambassador Daniels made an eloquent address of presentation.

The welcome of the Government and inhabitants of the State of Hidalgo was offered the delegates at a luncheon tendered in the old mining center of Pachuca, after which the motorcade continued on its way to Mexico City, arriving at the town of Atzacualco in the outskirts of the metropolis, where the delegates were received by the authorities of the Federal District. A huge triumphal arch had been erected at this spot, representing a colonial gateway adorned with the coat of arms of Mexico City as the Indian, colonial, and independent metropolis. The chief of the Federal District presented the delegates with a golden key to the city, the massive nail-studded doors were swung open and the caravan entered the Federal District amid the cheers and applause of the gathered multitude.

⁴ A species of gigantic cypress, peculiar to Mexico.

A series of functions and entertainments took place during the three-day stay of the delegation in the Mexican capital. There was a grand ball at the American Club in Mexico City, on the night of July 4; a colorful *jaripeo* at the National Stadium, the morning of July 5th, in which the Mexican *charros* did honor to their reputation as skilled horsemen and gallant gentlemen riders; a typical Mexican *merienda* (or light supper) was served in the early evening on the terrace of the Castle of Chapultepec in the heart of Mexico's world-famed park; and to close a memorable day, the delegates were guests of honor at a "Mexican night" on the Lake of Chapultepec. A



Courtesy of William P. Flower.

MONUMENT PRESENTED BY THE AMERICAN COLONY IN MEXICO.

"In the form of an open book this monument is placed to remind passing travelers that the history of progress is the history of transportation and communication, and on its pages will be inscribed a record of the present friendship, of the future deeper and broader mutual understanding between Mexicans and Americans," said Ambassador Daniels in presenting this monument.

series of huge barges like floating stages representing the principal Indian sections of the Republic and lavishly decorated with flowers, plants and streamers typifying the flora, fauna and typical costumes of each section, floated past the stands erected on the shores of the beautiful lake, each carrying a group of musicians, singers, and dancers brought specially for the occasion from all corners of the Republic. The delegates admired the colorful costumes, listened to the charming music and saw the symbolic dances of the principal sections of Mexico, in a truly magnificent show of the folklore and native artistry of the Mexican people. A fantastic display of fire-works kept ablaze the waters of the lake.

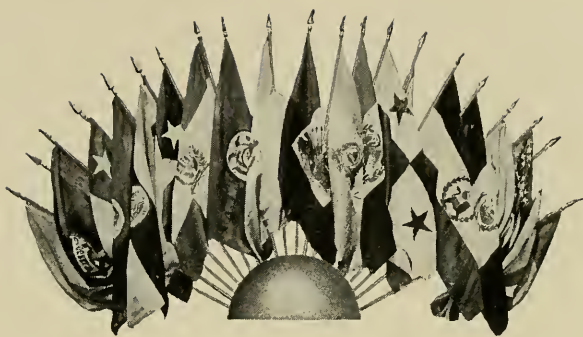
On July 6 President Cárdenas received the delegates in a most informal and cordial interview at the National Palace. From there the delegation went to the National Stadium for a sports festival and a program of group dances arranged by the authorities of the Federal District. After this the delegates were guests of the Ambassador of the United States, Hon. Josephus Daniels, at a luncheon at the American Embassy.

On July 7, the Permanent Committee of the Mexican Congress held a special session in honor of the United States Senators and Representatives members of the party. Thereafter a banquet was tendered by the Mexican Congress at the magnificent Palace of Fine Arts. In the evening a simple and cordial ceremony of farewell took place at the Colonia station, where the party entrained for the return to the United States.

The magnificent dream of having all the continental Republics of the New World united by a vast system of highways is fast becoming a reality. Long sections of the second link, between the capital of Mexico and the Guatemalan border, are already open to traffic and the Mexican Government plans to complete this link within the next three years. Meanwhile, road construction in the Central and South American countries is proceeding at a fast pace, many of the Republics being already inter-connected by excellent highways which will form part of the great inter-American system.

In this, as in other fields of Pan American endeavor, Mexico is characteristically playing its part, brilliantly and with high honors.





PAN AMERICAN UNION NOTES

COLUMBUS MEMORIAL LIBRARY

El Nuevo Reyno de Granada.—A famous, now rare book came to light during revision in the Pan American Union Library. This was the *Historia general de las conquistas del Nuevo Reyno de Granada*, by Lucas Fernández Piedrahita, published in 1688. To historians, this work is known as one of the “highest importance for the early history of New Granada.” It contains “an account of the natives and their customs, laws, and kingdoms for many years previous to the conquest.” To bibliographers, the book is known as a source for the earliest history of northern South America. Unfortunately only the first part, which brought the history up to the year 1562, was ever published. The illustrations on the three title-pages contain pictures of the conquerors, famous Indians, and battles.

Recent acquisitions.—Reports of the Ministries of Foreign Relations often contain valuable source material, including data and reports which might be found in no other place. Such reports were received last month from Guatemala and Honduras. The Guatemalan report, presented in 1935, covers the year 1934. The greater part of this lengthy tome is devoted to the First Central American Conference, held in Guatemala City during March and April, 1934. The complete stenographic minutes of the 18 sessions, including the closing session and opinions on the work of the conference, take up 342 pages of the report. The report of the Minister of Foreign Relations in Tegucigalpa covers the fiscal year 1934–35. Almost one-half of the volume is devoted to an outline of the relations of the Republic with each country of the world. The second section, entitled *Informaciones diversas*, contains, among other things, a list of treaties in force to which Honduras is a party, a list of the Ministers of Foreign Relations since 1824, and a list of decisions of the Ministry during the year 1934–35.

Again bibliographies come to the fore among the books received since the last publication of these notes. Of these, six worthy of particular mention are the following: the *Índice general de la Biblioteca del Congreso*, published by the Archives Bureau of the National Congress of Colombia (a list of all the books and pamphlets at present in the Library of Congress); *Bibliografía de la Universidad de La Habana*, by Dr. Juan Miguel Dihigo y Mestre (a bibliography of all the works published either as reports of the University, theses presented to the university, or other works related to the work of the university, arranged under various topics such as literature, the sciences, medicine, law, etc., and then arranged chronologically since the founding of the University 200 years ago); *Notes bio-bibliographiques: médecins et naturalistes de l'ancienne colonie française de Saint-Domingue*, a publication of the Library of the Haitian Public Health Service (a chronological history of the best-known names in seventeenth- and eighteenth-century medical sciences in Haiti); *Hispano-American literature in the United States, 1935: a bibliography of translations and criticisms*, by Sturgis E. Leavitt (a supplement to the two lists previously published by Prof. Leavitt in 1932 and 1935); *A suggestive bibliography for teachers of Spanish*, by Cony Sturgis (a list of books, mostly in English, about Spain and Spanish America); *The Spanish world in English fiction*, by Cony Sturgis (an interesting list of general and historical fiction "having Spain, Spanish America, or the Spanish people as a background").

Some other new books of interest received are listed below:

Escritos y discursos [de] Roque Sáenz Peña, compilados por el Doctor Ricardo Olivera. . . . t. I-II. Buenos Aires, Casa Jacobo Peuser Ltda., editores, 1935. 2 v. 27½ cm. Contents: T. I, La actuación internacional; T. II, La presidencia. [Tomo III of these writings was received last fall and listed in the BULLETIN for November 1935. Tomo I contains the addresses and writings of the late Argentine President at several international conferences at which he represented his country, some of the documents which are the result of his action as diplomatic representative in several countries, and other writings and discourses of an international character. The second volume, "La Presidencia", is a collection of the writings of Dr. Sáenz Peña while President, from 1910 to 1913. It is to be noted that these two volumes were first printed in 1914 and 1915, respectively.]

Carlos María Ocantos y su obra [por] Theodore Andersson. Traducción de Francisco Aguilera. Madrid, Sociedad general española de librería [1935?]. 210 p. front., plates, ports., fold. facsim. 21 cm. [Dr. Andersson's work is, in addition to being an excellent critical study of the works of the famous Argentine novelist, a contribution to the study of nationalism in Spanish-American literature, as evidenced by the works of other writers of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries (to which the author devotes the first chapter of the work) and the "novelas argentinas" of Ocantos, which are filled with Americanisms of vocabulary, of description, and of social life. An 8-page bibliography gives the works of Ocantos and books and periodical references which the author consulted. This fine translation, commissioned by the publishers of Ocantos' books, was made by Francisco Aguilera, now Editorial and Research Assistant in the Division of Intellectual Cooperation of the Pan American Union, while he was a colleague of Dr. Andersson in the Department of Romance Languages, Yale University.]

Las islas Malvinas, por Paul Groussac. ed. castellana ordenada por el Congreso de la nación argentina. . . . Buenos Aires [Talleres gráficos argentinos, L. J. Rosso] 1936. 200 p., 1 l. pl. (fold. map). 23 cm. (Publicación de la Comisión protectora de bibliotecas populares.) [The first edition of this work, the original French edition, was published as the second part of volume VI of the *Anales de la Biblioteca nacional de Buenos Aires*, in 1910. This series of excellent historical works was published under the editorship of Sr. Groussac, who was from 1885 until the time of his death in 1929 director of the National Library. The author was about to translate his work into Spanish when he died. Since this edition was authorized by Congress, it may be considered an official statement of the Argentine case for ownership of the islands called by the Argentines Islas Malvinas and by the British Falkland Islands. Groussac's book tells of the trips of discovery to the islands and discusses the important question of their occupation and ownership since their discovery. His statements support the claim of Argentine ownership by documents, some of which were available to him in the unpublished original manuscripts as part of the collection of the National Library.]

Monographia brasileira de peixes fluviaes, por Agenor Couto de Magalhães. . . . São Paulo, "Graphicars" Romiti, Lanzara & Zanin, 1931. 260, [2] p. plates (part col.) 27 cm. [Sr. Magalhães is chief of the section of hunting and fishing of the São Paulo State Bureau of animal industry. The first four sections serve as introductory material, describing geographic factors of Brazil pertaining to the culture of fish and the economic and commercial importance of the industry, and devoting one chapter to fish anatomy; the fifth part, comprising about two-thirds of the work, classifies and describes the many families of Brazilian fish. It is well illustrated.]

La enfermedad de Centro-América [por] Salvador Mendieta. . . . Barcelona, Tip. Maucci [pref. 1934] 3 v. illus. (ports.) 19 cm. Contents: T. I, Descripción del sujeto y síntomas de la enfermedad; T. II, Diagnóstico y orígenes de la dolencia; T. III, Terapéutica. [Sr. Mendieta, a Nicaraguan, is an ardent champion of the union of Central America. The first volume of this series was published in 1912, but this new edition contains additional chapters to that volume, bringing it up to date. The two works, *La enfermedad de Centro-América* and *Alrededor del problema unionista de Centro-América*, complement each other and give a picture of Central American life, history, and political conditions.]

Alrededor del problema unionista de Centro-América [por] Salvador Mendieta. . . . Barcelona, Tip. Maucci. [pref. 1934] 2 v. illus. (ports.) 19 cm; Contents: T. I, El unionismo en la política transaccionista de Nicaragua. T. II, Mundialidad del problema. [This work studies Nicaraguan social and political questions in their relation to the problem of Central American federation and its world importance.]

Guía geográfica postal. . . . [Publicación del] Ministerio de correos y telégrafos. Bogotá, Imprenta nacional, 1936. 160 p. 24½ cm. [This publication is the work of Sr. Alfredo Gilède. It was accepted by the Postal Department for official publication because of its complete information on postal service throughout the country. The volume will also meet with the approval of commercial and business enterprises, both national and foreign, because it contains the most complete list to date of all Colombian cities and towns (down to the smallest post-offices), showing the Departments in which they are located.]

Índice general de la Biblioteca del Congreso. . . . [Publicación del] Departamento administrativo de archivo y biblioteca del Congreso nacional, anexo a las cámaras. Bogotá, Imprenta nacional, 1936. 203 p. 24½ cm.

Historia general de las conquistas del nuevo Reyno de Granada. . . . Por el Doctor D. Lucas Fernández Piedrahita. . . . Amberes, J. B. Verdussen [1688] 9 p. l., 61 p., 1 l., 63-599, [7] p. 28 cm.

Bibliografía de la Universidad de La Habana, por el Dr. Juan Miguel Dihigo y Mestre. . . . Habana, Imprenta, librería y papelería "La Propagandista", 1936. 315 p., 1 l. pl. 27 cm.

President Trujillo, his work and the Dominican Republic, by Lawrence de Basault. An account of the career of Generalísimo Rafael Leonidas Trujillo Molina, President of the Dominican Republic, and the accomplishments and development of the Dominican Republic under his leadership from 1930 to 1936. [Washington, D. C.] The Washington publishing company, 1936. 344 p. incl. front., plates, ports. 24 cm. [The story of the accomplishments of the Dominican government during the past five years in political, social, and economic fields.]

Memoria de las labores del ejecutivo en el ramo de relaciones exteriores durante el año administrativo de 1934, presentada a la Asamblea legislativa en sus sesiones ordinarias de 1935. Guatemala [Tipografía nacional] 1936. 561 p. illus., pl. (fold. diagr.), tab. 26½ cm.

Notes bio-bibliographiques; médecins et naturalistes de l'ancienne colonie française de Saint-Domingue. [Publication de la] Bibliothèque du Service d'hygiène, Direction générale. Port-au-Prince, Haiti, 1933. 2 p. l., 89 numb. l. 23½ cm.

Memoria presentada al Congreso nacional por el Secretario de estado en el despacho de relaciones exteriores, Dr. Antonio Bermúdez M., 1934-35. Tegucigalpa, Talleres tipográficos nacionales, 1935. 236 p., 1 l., ii, ii p. tables. (1 fold.) 27 cm.

Breves consideraciones sobre el español que se habla en México, por el Dr. Francisco Castillo Nájera. . . . New York, Instituto de las Españas en los Estados Unidos, 1936. 41 p. front. (port.) 19½ cm. [This address was delivered before the Washington section of the Instituto on October 12, 1935. Dr. Castillo Nájera, the present Ambassador of Mexico in Washington, is well known both in medical circles and in diplomacy. This interesting address mentions the historical reasons for the mixture of Mexican idiomatic expressions with the Spanish, and continues by giving examples, with explanations, of additions to and changes in the original Spanish language which are incorporated in the Spanish of Mexico.]

Archivo del General Juan A. Lavalleja (1826-27), publicado por el Archivo general de la nación de la República oriental del Uruguay. . . . Montevideo, Imp. "El siglo ilustrado", 1935. xxxvii, 480 p., 2 l. pl. (port.), 2 fold. tables. 24 cm. [The first 350 documents, for the period February 1825 to March 1826, relating to Lavalleja's part in the Uruguayan revolution of 1825, when he was one of the famous "Treinta y Tres" who started the movement for independence, were printed in the "Revista histórica", the publication of the then Archivo y museo histórico, in volumes X, XI and XII, for the years 1922, 1923, and 1924. Many names known in early Uruguayan history, such as Trápani, Planes, Alvear, and Rivera, occur in those first letters to and from General Lavalleja. The present volume contains subsequent documents, numbered 351 to 675, for the period March 1826 to August 1827. In all, the collection contains 2,162 documents, which were collected and bound in 14 volumes for the National Archives of Uruguay, after having been acquired from the large Lamas collection of historical manuscripts. The rest of the Lavalleja material will be published in later volumes.]

A suggestive bibliography for teachers of Spanish, by Cony Sturgis. . . . [Stanford University, Calif., 1930] cover-title, p. 35-54. 24 cm. (Reprint from *Hispania*, vol. XIII, no. 1, February 1930.)

The Spanish world in English fiction, a bibliography, by Cony Sturgis. . . . Boston, The F. W. Faxon company, 1927. 80 p. 23½ cm. (Useful reference series, no. 34.)

Hispano-American literature in the United States, 1935: a bibliography of translations and criticism, by Sturgis E. Leavitt. . . . [Stanford University, Calif., 1936] cover-title, p. 201-210. 24 cm. (Reprint from *Hispania*, vol. XIX, no. 2, May 1936.)

New magazines or those received for the first time are listed below:

Cultura; órgano de la biblioteca popular "Bernardino Rivadavia", Cañada de Gómez (República Argentina). Año 7, n° 57, marzo-abril, 1936. [20] p. 18 x 27 cm. Bi-monthly. Editor: Vicente Leoni. Address: Cañada de Gómez, Argentina.

Hechos e ideas; revista radical. Buenos Aires. Año 1, n° 10, abril, 1936. [96] p. 18 x 24 cm. Monthly. Editor: Enrique Eduardo García. Address: Rivadavia 755, 1^{er} piso, Buenos Aires, Argentina.

La industria cervecera; órgano de fomento y difusión de la fabricación de cervezas e industrias afines. Buenos Aires. Año 6, n° 62, marzo, 1936. 40 p. illus. 23 x 31 cm. Monthly. Address: 25 de Mayo 375, Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Nuevos rumbos; órgano de la Escuela normal, Instituto nacional de ciencias de la educación. Sucre. Año 1, n° 1, abril, 1936. 60 p. 17½ x 23½ cm. Monthly. Editor: Vicente Donoso Torres. Address: Casilla 137, Sucre, Bolivia.

União ovina; revista dedicada á criação de ovelhas e ao commercio de seus productos. Porto Alegre. Anno 1, n° 1-2, janeiro-fevereiro, 1936. 48 p. 23½ x 31 cm. Bi-monthly. Editors: J. Antunes de Mattos e J. H. Correa de Castro. Address: Casa Rural, 1º andar, Sala n° 3, Porto Alegre, Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil.

Estudios. Santiago. Año 4, n° 41, abril, 1936. 72 p. 15 x 23 cm. Monthly. Address: Casilla 3746, Santiago, Chile.

Horizontes; revista literaria social. Sancti-Spiritus. Año 2, n° 2, marzo 31, 1936. 14 p. 23½ x 31 cm. Monthly. Address: San Vidal 53, Sancti-Spiritus, Santa Clara, Cuba.

La nueva escuela; la revista para el maestro de ahora. Habana. Tomo 1, n° 2, mayo, 1936. 103 p. 17 x 26 cm. Monthly. Editors: Dr. Roberto Verdaguer y R. González Ricardo. Address: Fco. V. Aguilera (Maloja) 12, bajos, Habana, Cuba.

Revista de agricultura. Habana. Vol. 1, n° 1, mayo, 1936. 75 p. 15 x 23 cm. Monthly. Address: Gobierno Provincial, Habana, Cuba.

Ecuador. Quito. Año 1, n° 1, abril, 1936. [88] p. illus. 22 x 30½ cm. Monthly. Address: Ministerio de gobierno, Quito, Ecuador.

Equinoccial; única revista de lujo en el Ecuador. Quito. Año 1, n° 1, abril, 1936. 164 p. illus. 22 x 31 cm. Monthly. Editor: Enrique Coloma Silva. Address: García Moreno 26, Quito, Ecuador.

Universidad de Panamá. Panamá. Año 1, n° 1, abril, 1936. 107 p. 16 x 23 cm. Monthly. Address: Universidad Nacional, Apartado 873, Panama, Panama.

El Contador; órgano del Instituto técnico de contadores de Perú. Lima. Año 5, n° 50, marzo, 1936. 26 p. 17 x 25 cm. Monthly. Address: Apartado n° 1144, Lima, Peru.

Letras; órgano de la Facultad de filosofía, historia y letras. Lima. 1º cuatri mestre, 1936. 173 p. 18 x 25½ cm. 3 times a year. Address: Universidad Mayor de San Marcos, Lima, Peru.

The following magazines have suspended publication:

Senderos, the organ of the National Library in Bogotá, was suspended with the issue of October-December, 1935; *Agricultura*, published in Mexico City, was suspended with the issue of September, 1934; and *El Rancho*, from the same city, with the issue of June, 1935.

PAN AMERICAN PROGRESS

INTER-AMERICAN TREATIES

ECUADOR-UNITED STATES.—A *modus vivendi* between the United States and Ecuador providing for unconditional most-favored-nation treatment with respect to custom duties and charges, transit, warehousing and other facilities was signed at Washington, D. C., on June 12, 1936, and became operative immediately. The agreement took the form of an exchange of notes between the Secretary of State of the United States, the Hon. Cordell Hull, and the Minister of Ecuador to the United States, His Excellency Captain Colón Eloy Alfaro, and will continue in force until superseded by a more comprehensive commercial agreement or a definitive treaty of commerce and navigation or until denounced by the Government of either country upon 30 days' written notice.

COMMERCIAL AGREEMENT BETWEEN CHILE AND ECUADOR.—A commercial agreement granting reciprocal tariff reductions and exemptions, quota assurances, most-favored-nation customs treatment, and national treatment with respect to internal taxes on lists of selected products was signed at Quito on April 7, 1936, by representatives of Chile and Ecuador and became effective on May 7 last. By the terms of the agreement fresh fruits from either country will enter the other free of duty. In addition Chile accords duty-free entry to Ecuadorean tagua, agave fiber, kapok, and fine woods for cabinet making, while Ecuador exempts from payment of all import duties Chilean nitrate, iodine, coal, certain kinds of lumber, bricks, milk products, insecticides, and disinfectants. Likewise Chile grants a tariff reduction of 50 percent on eight other Ecuadorean products and Ecuador reduces by 30 percent the import duties on a long list of Chilean commodities, including agricultural implements, canned foodstuffs, oats, barley, malt, seeds, glassware, wines, dried fruits, and wrapping paper. Any concession granted by Chile to third countries with respect to the importation of sugar will also be granted to Ecuador to the extent of 5,000 tons annually. Both countries also agree to grant each other the most advantageous conditions with respect to licenses, exchange control, quotas, prohibitions, and restrictions.

A permanent mixed commission will administer the application of the agreement and will seek to promote better trade relations between the two countries. The agreement will be in force for a period of 2 years and will be considered as automatically renewed for further two-year periods unless denounced by one of the parties upon 4 months' advance notice.

NEW BANKING LEGISLATION IN COLOMBIA

Out of a number of proposals submitted to the Colombian Congress during 1935, as solutions to important banking and credit problems confronting the nation, a single comprehensive draft was approved early this year and signed by President López on January 28, 1936.¹ It was popularly known as "the omnibus banking bill", because its provisions covered miscellaneous questions, with particular reference to commercial banks, mortgage credit institutions, security exchanges, foreign currency obligations, agricultural credits, etc. The law, as finally enacted, forbids the Government to guarantee mortgage bonds or *cédulas* issued by banks which are not operated or controlled by the State, "except in the fulfilment of existing contracts, or whenever the use to be made of the bonds, which are to carry the guarantee of the State, or of the proceeds thereof, has been previously agreed to with the Government and placed under the special supervision of the Superintendent of Banks." It liberalizes the banking act of 1923² by offering greater facilities for the establishment of banks and branch banks, especially in respect to initial capital required, and strikes at the centralization of banking business in Bogotá by providing that "the deposits of a branch bank shall be used preferably to meet the loan demands of its respective district." For the purposes of the latter provision, the Superintendent of Banks is authorized to divide the national territory into "banking zones."

Other sections of the law, however, place certain limitations on the banks in the interest of the general stability of the banking system and for the benefit of depositors. For instance, if the banks should fail to agree on the rates of interest they are to pay on the various kinds of deposits, joint authority to fix such rates is vested in the Bank of the Republic and the Superintendent of Banks, and once the rates have been established by either method, any bank which pays a higher rate of interest becomes liable to a fine of from 50 to 1000 pesos. The banks may not limit or restrict the amount of current account balances, although they are authorized to eliminate, by transfer to their profit and loss account, any balance of less than 10 pesos which may remain inactive for a period of one year.

Stock and produce exchanges, as well as stock and bond auctioneers (*martillos de valores*), have been placed under the control of the Superintendent of Banks, and they must contribute to the expenses incurred by such control with a quota in proportion to their respective assets. Loans to aid the development of agriculture and of stock raising may now be made by mortgage banks, but these loans are

¹ Law No. 16 of 1936, *Diario Oficial*, Colombia, Feb. 6, 1936.

² Law No. 45 of 1923, *id.*, Aug. 18, 1923.

limited to 10,000 pesos and a period of five years is allowed for repayment. The banks may demand, however, only quarterly payment of interest, but no amortization, during the first two years. Bank directors may not hold directorships in other credit institutions, save in the Bank of the Republic and in the Central Mortgage Bank.

The new legislation prohibits the issuance of licenses for the establishment of new savings departments by either banking or other private institutions, after authorizing the Government to enter into such contracts or agreements as may be necessary to incorporate in the *Caja Colombiana de Ahorros* (Colombian Savings Bank) the savings banks now operating as private institutions or companies. The *Caja Colombiana de Ahorros*, created in 1931 and administered by the Government, is authorized to establish branch offices or agencies to replace the savings banks or departments affected by the merger.

Other important provisions make for easier rediscount operations by the Bank of the Republic with regard to negotiable instruments held by affiliated banks; allow the payment, as from January 28, 1936, of obligations contracted in foreign currencies and arising from export or import transactions, either in the specified foreign currency or its equivalent in Colombian currency, at the rate of exchange prevailing on the date of payment; and clarify Law 105 of 1927, making applicable to all banks and insurance companies the land tax (*impuesto predial*), as well as all departmental and municipal levies on real estate authorized by law. Credit facilities are provided, through the agency of the *Sociedades Seccionales de Crédito Agrario* (District Farm Credit Companies), to aid the small farmer in cultivating his land and marketing his crops.—F. J. H.

MATERNITY INSURANCE IN ARGENTINA

On October 15, 1934, law no. 11933 providing maternity insurance for employed women was promulgated by President Justo of Argentina. The benefits provided by the law were to become effective one year thereafter, and the Chief Executive was to issue regulations for its observance.

These regulations, issued on April 15, 1936, are the latest of a series of maternity measures for employed women in Argentina. The subject was first treated in law no. 5291 of October 14, 1907, which regulated the work of children and women and provided for 30 days' absence after childbirth without loss of position for women workers in the capital of the Republic. It was repealed by law no. 11317, of September 30, 1924, which extended somewhat greater benefits to the entire Republic. The latter forbade the employment of women six weeks before and six weeks after childbirth, and provided not only

that their positions must be held for them, but also that pregnant women could not be discharged on account of their condition. The law also required the establishment of day nurseries in establishments employing a certain number of women.

On September 26, 1933, Argentina ratified the Convention on Childbirth signed at the First Labor Conference, held in Washington in 1919. In order to make Argentine legislation conform with the terms of the convention, new measures were necessary, and law no. 11933 was the result. It states that "in industrial and commercial establishments, or in their branches regardless of whether they are rural or urban, public or private, or even professional or beneficent in character, the employment of women is forbidden 30 days before childbirth and 45 days after. Women to whom this measure applies shall receive a benefit equivalent to their whole salary or wages up to a limit of 200 paper pesos. They shall also have the right to the services of a physician or a midwife without cost. This subsidy may not be ceded to a third person or attached. During the periods specified in the present law when the woman is not working, her position must be kept for her." The fund upon which the benefits are drawn will be made up of quarterly contributions of one day's pay deducted from the worker's salary, and equal amounts contributed by the employer and by the Government.

According to the regulations, the insurance will be administered by the National Pension and Retirement Fund through a Maternity Fund created as a subordinate part of the organization. To make sure that the insurance benefits reach all who are entitled to them, the Fund is authorized to cooperate with approved mutual aid societies, national and provincial departments of labor, official social security organizations, and responsible organizations of employers or employees. The Maternity Fund is to be started with a contribution of not more than 525,000 paper pesos as the State's share, according to the law, for the current fiscal year.

Women to whom law no. 12111 of October 9, 1934 applies ("Women employed by the State shall be entitled to a six weeks' leave before and after childbirth, shall have their positions kept for them, and shall receive their entire salary or wages during that leave"), and those who by virtue of other national or local legislation are entitled to benefits not inferior to those of law no. 11933, are not affected by the new measure. All others between the ages of 15 and 45 employed in commerce and industry (the latter defined at great length) are obliged to contribute to the Maternity Fund.

To make the contributions as fair as possible, the regulations have established a table of six wage classifications, with less than 1.40 paper pesos per day as the lowest and 3.00 paper pesos or more as the largest. There are also proportionate limits to the benefits receivable:

from 75 paper pesos, the minimum amount considered sufficient to give adequate care to mother and child during the period, to 200 paper pesos.

The free medical services before, during, and after confinement, to which insured women are eligible in addition to the cash payment, are set forth in detail. Hospitals granting them free service will be entitled to government grants; such sums may amount to not more than 30 percent of the Fund's annual revenue, excluding any surplus remaining after all charges have been satisfied and the payment to the reserve fund has been made. In sections of the country where hospitalization is not available, grants of 100 pesos apiece will be made to insured women to cover the cost of home confinement.

In order to claim insurance benefits, a woman must have been actually employed in an industrial or commercial establishment at the time of conception and have paid her contributions for that quarter and subsequently while at work, or, if not employed at the time of conception, have made eight quarterly payments in the three preceding years. Women over 45 who have made one quarterly payment to the Fund before reaching that age are also entitled to insurance benefits. Any woman, however, who during the period of compulsory leave works for hire at her regular employment or elsewhere, forfeits her right to insurance.—B. N.

COMPULSORY SAVINGS FOR SOCIAL SECURITY IN COLOMBIA

Law no. 66 of March 31, 1936, made savings accounts obligatory for wage-earners and salaried employees in Colombia, and created, as a part of the Savings Bank of Colombia, the Savings and Social Security Division (*Sección de Ahorro y Previsión Social*), to be established with funds provided by the Government.

The provisions of the law apply to all Colombians who work in national territory, both those employed by any branch of the Government and those in private industry. The law will go into effect on January 1, 1937, and from that date 3 percent of all wages, salaries, commissions, or other form of remuneration will be deducted at the source and 2 percent of the payroll added thereto for deposit at stated intervals in a bank to be designated by subsequent regulations. The sums credited to any employee or worker are nontransferable and nontaxable.

The Savings and Social Security Division of the Savings Bank of Colombia will be managed by the Board of Directors of the bank and four other men: the Minister of Industry and Labor, one representative of salaried employees, and two workers' representatives.

The board will have full control over the administration of the division, and is empowered to organize branch offices in other parts of the country. The chief functions of the division are: to construct lowcost housing for workers, the dwellings to be distributed by lot and paid for in monthly instalments; to meet immediate financial needs by granting loans against savings accounts; to serve as the agency for carrying out laws dealing with industrial accidents, occupational diseases, and disability, old age, retirement, death, and maternity insurance; and to provide, directly or indirectly, facilities for employees of whom bond is required.

No business statement and no official budget, including those of all branches of the Government and special State undertakings, shall be approved or have any legal status, unless it contains an item sufficient to cover the employer's contribution to the savings fund.

The Savings and Social Security Division may arrange to have incorporated with it any other funds established by law and having a similar aim.—B. N.

CUBAN AND ECUADOREAN SOCIAL WELFARE ORGANIZATIONS

The Governments of Cuba and Ecuador have passed laws establishing official organizations to further social welfare activities in their respective countries.

The National Social Welfare Association (Corporación Nacional de Asistencia Pública) was created by law in Cuba last April to supervise the charitable institutions of the country and distribute among them subventions from the State, legacies and donations from private persons, and the revenue derived from special benefit performances. The association is composed of private and governmental charitable institutions, the latter including the San Lázaro hospital and asylum at Rincón, the national insane asylum at Mazorra, and the home for the aged at Tiscornia. The association is to receive one half of one percent of the gross income of the National Lottery, the proceeds of the annual extraordinary drawing of the lottery, revenue derived from any special taxes created for this purpose, and the proceeds from charity benefit performances.

The National Social Welfare Institute of Ecuador, created by law to establish a system of compulsory social insurance in the country, was inaugurated at Quito on May 1, 1936. Dr. Leonidas García was elected president, Dr. Pablo Arturo Suárez, vice president, and Señor Oswaldo Fiallos, secretary, at a ceremony attended by Provisional President Federico Páez, and members of his cabinet. For an announcement of the creation of the Institute see "Social Insurance in Ecuador" in the January, 1936, issue of the BULLETIN.

LABOR LAWS IN URUGUAY AND ECUADOR

President Gabriel Terra of Uruguay has appointed a special commission to adapt the national laws to the international labor conventions which the Uruguayan Government has ratified. The commission is composed of the director of the National Labor Institute, the president of the Retirement and Pensions Institute of Uruguay, the president of the Children's Council, a delegate of the Ministry of Industries and Labor, and a representative of the Ministry of Public Health.

By a decree of April 24, 1936, the Government of Ecuador described the procedure to be followed in disputes arising from the application of labor laws and in any action at law caused by labor difficulties between employers and employees.

A PERMANENT NARCOTICS COMMISSION
ESTABLISHED IN BRAZIL

In accordance with a decree issued by President Getulio Vargas on April 28, 1936, a permanent narcotics commission (*Comissão Nacional de Fiscalização de Entorpecentes*) has been established under the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to supervise the lawful trade in and repress unlawful traffic in and use of narcotics. The commission is to prepare a bill which shall consolidate all the legislative measures issued on the subject for submission to the legislature and to advise the Ministries of Foreign Affairs and of Education and Public Health in all matters pertaining to the relations between the Brazilian Government and the Opium Committee of the League of Nations and other foreign and international institutions.

PRICE FIXING IN HAITI

A law signed by Président Sténio Vincent on April 11, 1936, provides that: "Any unjustified increase in the price of commodities imported into or produced in Haiti, or any decrease in the price of export products not justified by the quotations prevalent in world markets, taking into consideration the usual expenses and profits, will be considered an offense" punishable by imprisonment for not less than six months or more than a year, or by a fine of not less than \$1,000 or more than \$5,000, or both in case of a second offense. A price commission (*Comité des Prix*), has been established which is empowered, when the President of the Republic so orders, to fix the

minimum purchase price of export commodities in accordance with world prices for similar foreign products so as to assure a just remuneration to the producer and to fix the maximum selling price of commodities imported into or produced in Haiti in such a way as to protect the consumer. The members of the commission are the Secretaries of Commerce and Labor, the head of the National Agricultural Production Service, the director of the National Bank of the Republic of Haiti, and the president of the Haitian Chamber of Commerce.

BRAZILIAN NATIONAL HOLIDAYS

The national holidays of Brazil commemorate: January 1, universal brotherhood; April 21, the martyrs to liberty, symbolized in the figure of Joaquim José da Silva Xavier, or Tiradentes, the leader of the first movement for independence (see below); May 1, the brotherhood of the working classes; May 3, the discovery of Brazil; July 16, the promulgation of the Federal Constitution; September 7, the independence of Brazil; October 12, the discovery of America; November 2, All Souls' Day; November 15, the founding of the Republic; December 25, the spiritual unity of Christian nations.

BRAZIL HONORS THE HEROES OF THE FIRST MOVEMENT FOR INDEPENDENCE

The Brazilian Ministry of Education and Public Health, in conjunction with the Ministries of Foreign Affairs and the Navy, has been authorized by a decree issued by President Getulio Vargas on April 21, 1936, to secure the necessary permission to exhume and bring back to Brazil the remains of the group of patriots who, under the leadership of Joaquim José da Silva Xavier, better known as Tiradentes, conspired in 1789 to free Brazil from the Kingdom of Portugal and establish a republican government. The conspiracy, known in Brazilian history as "A Inconfidencia Mineira", was discovered by the Portuguese authorities who in 1792 sentenced Tiradentes to the gallows and condemned the rest of the conspirators—a group of more than 30 Brazilian and Portuguese officers, writers, priests, magistrates, farmers, merchants, and slaves—to a cruel imprisonment on the African coast. The remains of those who died in exile are to be kept in a national monument in the city of Ouro Preto, Minas Geraes, where the conspirators held their secret conclaves. The proceedings of the trial of the conspirators and all other documents relating to this historic incident are to be published by the Ministry of Education and Public Health.

FOREIGN EDUCATIONAL EXPERTS TO MAKE A SURVEY IN VENEZUELA

The Ministry of Public Instruction of Venezuela has invited a number of foreign experts to make a survey of the present condition of education in that country and offer suggestions for improving it.

A specially selected group of Chilean teachers, some of whom had had experience in other American countries, was chosen with the aid and advice of their Government and educational authorities. They will spend a year in Venezuela, where their duties will be to help train the Venezuelan teachers in primary, secondary, and physical education and to cooperate with the Ministry of Public Instruction in its proposed revision of the educational system. The mission, under the chairmanship of Professor Oscar Vera, will consist of 3 women and 10 men. A farewell luncheon by their colleagues, which was attended also by officials of the Ministry of Education, was tendered the mission in Santiago on April 25.

Other specialists who will visit Venezuela at the invitation of the Government are Señorita Elena Torres, outstanding in rural education in Mexico, and Señor Joaquín García-Monge, known not only as the editor of *Repertorio Americano*, a liberal weekly published in Costa Rica, but also as one of the most inspiring normal school instructors in his native land.

SOUTH AMERICAN UNION OF ENGINEERS' ASSOCIATIONS

The South American Union of Engineers' Associations (*Unión Sudamericana de Asociaciones de Ingenieros*), an international organization composed of the engineering societies of Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Peru, and Uruguay, held its first international assembly at Montevideo, Uruguay, last April with representatives from all the member countries in attendance. As reported in the BULLETIN of the Pan American Union for October, 1935, the Union was organized last year in Buenos Aires at the suggestion of the Argentine Engineers' Association. It hopes to include eventually within its membership all the engineers of South America, about 6,000 in number, and to this effect has invited the engineering societies of Colombia, Ecuador, and Venezuela to become affiliated with it.

The second assembly of the Union will be held at Rio de Janeiro in 1937. By vote of the Montevideo meeting, the Union will also sponsor a South American Congress to be held in Santiago, Chile, in 1938, when the Chilean Institute of Engineers will celebrate its 50th anniversary.

NECROLOGY

CARLOS AMEGHINO.—With the death of Carlos Ameghino on April 13, 1936, Argentina lost an outstanding scientist in the fields of paleontology and geology. Señor Ameghino was born in Luján on June 19, 1865, and educated in that city and in Buenos Aires. In 1886 he was appointed traveling naturalist of the Natural History Museum of La Plata, and during the 50 years that followed he never severed his connection with the institution. In his earliest expedition to southern Argentina he made discoveries which revealed to the world the wealth of paleontological material in Patagonia. The collections of fossils gathered on that and subsequent trips were the basis of the scientific studies made in collaboration with his older brother Florentino, who died in 1911. Although the reputation of Florentino Ameghino overshadowed that of his brother, he had stated that Carlos' knowledge of certain branches was by far the greater. Señor Ameghino and his brother were largely responsible for the interest in Argentine paleontology not only in their native land but throughout the world.

MANUEL GONZÁLEZ ZELEDÓN.—The former Minister Resident of Costa Rica in Washington died at the home of his daughter in San José, Costa Rica, on May 29, 1936. His position in Washington was the last of a series of political and diplomatic posts which he had held since 1889, interrupted by periods of business activity in the United States. Both in Spanish speaking countries and in this country Señor González Zeledón was known as a man of letters, and the charm of his sketches of manners and customs, published under the pseudonym *Magón*, won for them a wide acceptance. His delightful little story, "The Two Musicians", reprinted in the BULLETIN for March 1934, was particularly appreciated. Señor González Zeledón was also representative of his country on the Governing Board of the Pan American Union while he was in Washington, where he had many friends in diplomatic and social circles.

POMPONIO GUZMÁN.—Dr. Pomponio Guzmán died in Bogotá on April 19, 1936. His death brought to a close a life distinguished for service to his country at home and abroad. Among the positions he held were secretary of the Colombian Legation in Washington, Minister of the Treasury and of Foreign Affairs, delegate to the Second Pan American Financial Conference, Washington, 1920, and Minister Plenipotentiary in Special Mission to Washington at the time of the Leticia incident. His activities in the Sociedad de Agricultores and

the Red Cross of Colombia, his interest in education and public welfare, and his membership in the National Economic Council were of outstanding service to the nation.

PEDRO FELIPE ÍÑIGUEZ.—On February 11, 1936, Pedro Felipe Íñiguez died in Viña del Mar, at the age of 62, after a life devoted to his country's service, at home and abroad. His diplomatic posts were in Europe, where he also represented Chile at the League of Nations. In 1915 he was elected to the Chamber of Deputies, and on December 15 of that same year was appointed Minister of Public Works. Almost a year later he accepted the portfolio of Justice and Public Instruction, and while holding that position, he signed the decree authorizing the construction of the National Library, and presented to Congress a bill for the construction of 4,000 new schools.

PEDRO ITRIAGO CHACÍN.—A former Minister of Foreign Affairs of Venezuela, Dr. Pedro Itriago Chacín, died in Las Palmas, Canary Islands, on May 19, 1936. A native of Zaraza, in the State of Guárico, Dr. Itriago Chacín went to Caracas when a young man, and as a law student in the Central University displayed the characteristics which made him an outstanding professor, jurist, and statesman of his country.

Dr. Itriago's classes in history of international law, in which he placed special emphasis on American international law, and in commercial policy had a great influence on the young men who studied under him, and many of his students are now lawyers of note. Shortly after the appearance of his book *Estudios Jurídicos*, the Venezuelan Government established, in 1915, a special training course for those wishing to enter the diplomatic service, and appointed him to give the course in international law.

In recognition of his legal ability, Dr. Itriago Chacín was at one time Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, where his decisions were evidence of his intelligence and probity. In 1921 he was appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs, a position which he held for 15 years. In that capacity he accepted for Venezuela the statue of Henry Clay presented by the United States Government and unveiled in Caracas on December 9, 1930.

The traditions of Venezuelan jurisprudence were maintained and continued by his books on that subject. Besides the volume cited above, works from his pen included *En la Cátedra* and *Esbozos literarios y Jurídicos*.

GERARDO MARTÍNEZ PÉREZ.—The Minister of Industry and Labor in the Colombian Cabinet, Dr. Gerardo Martínez Pérez, was drowned as the result of a holiday accident on April 10, 1936, his 43d birthday. Dr. Martínez Pérez, a native of Ipiales, studied at the University of Nariño and later took his law degree at the Colegio del Rosario in

Bogotá. After serving as circuit judge in Ipiales, Tumaco, and Pasto, and magistrate of the superior court of Pasto, he held government posts in Bogotá, including that of Attorney General of the nation. Before accepting the portfolio of industry and labor, Dr. Martínez Pérez had been governor of Nariño.

JOSÉ FRANCISCO DE LA OSSA.—Judge J. Francisco de la Ossa died in Panama, R. P., on June 7, 1936, in his 80th year. Don Pancho, as the jurist was popularly known, was appointed mayor of the District of Panama while still a young man, and so capable did he prove himself that he was retained in the position regardless of political changes. During the construction of the Panama Canal his cordiality towards the Americans led to many lasting friendships; he was the sole Panamanian to be made a member of the Society of the Incas, open only to those who arrived in the Isthmus in 1904 to begin work on the canal. Judge de la Ossa's first judicial appointment was to the Municipal Court, in 1908; in 1920 he was promoted to the Superior Court, from which he resigned in April 1936 because of ill health.

TERESA DE LA PARRA.—With the death of Ana Teresa Parra Sanojo, known throughout the Spanish speaking world as Teresa de la Parra, American literature has lost one of its most sensitive writers. A member of a prominent Venezuelan family, Señorita de la Parra had lived abroad for many years, and her death, on April 23, 1936, occurred in Madrid. Her first book, *Ifigenia*, which won the prize offered in Paris in 1924 for a work by a Latin American writer, obtained for its author immediate recognition, and her subsequent work, remarkable for its quality rather than its quantity, confirmed that early promise. Readers of the BULLETIN will remember with pleasure the charming extract from *Mamá Blanca* which appeared in the issue for March 1934.

ARMANDO QUEZADA ACHARÁN.—With the death of Armando Quezada Acharán on April 3, 1936, Chile has lost a brilliant educator, writer, statesman, diplomat, and financier. Señor Quezada was professor of political economy in the University of Chile from 1897 to 1912 and rector (president) from 1929 to 1930. He represented Santiago as deputy in the National Congress from 1909 to 1918, and as Senator from 1918 to 1922. In 1916 and 1917 he was Minister of the Treasury, and in 1918-19 Minister of the Interior. In February 1922 he was appointed Chilean Minister to France, and representative to the League of Nations. Shortly after his resignation as rector of the University of Chile, Señor Quezada Acharán moved to Valparaíso to take up his duties as president of the Teaching Council of the Federico Santa María Foundation, a position which he held at the time of his death, at the age of 62.

ELÍAS RODRÍGUEZ.—The recently appointed Venezuelan Minister of Health and of Agriculture and Stockraising, Dr. Elías Rodríguez, died in Caracas on February 10, 1936. Other public offices which Dr. Rodríguez had held included that of Secretary General to the Presidency, during the provisional administration of Dr. V. Márquez Bustillos, and important positions in the field of national and military sanitation. He was a member of national and foreign academies and scientific institutions, and had been decorated by Venezuela and foreign Governments.

CARLOS SOLÓRZANO.—An ex-President of the Republic of Nicaragua, Carlos Solórzano, died in his eightieth year at San José, Costa Rica, on April 30. He was a member of an old and wealthy Nicaraguan family, and had been educated in Nicaragua, the United States (University of Pennsylvania) and Europe. Before his election as President in 1925, his only political activity had been his participation in the cabinet of President Martínez as Minister of Public Works. In 1926, as the result of a coup d'état, Señor Solórzano resigned the Presidency and went abroad to live.



BULLETIN OF THE

Pan American Union

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SEPTEMBER

1936

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BULLETIN OF THE

Pan American Union



SEPTEMBER 1936

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THE PAN AMERICAN UNION Washington, D. C.
L. S. ROWE, *Director General*

THE PAN AMERICAN UNION, originally known as the International Bureau of the American Republics, was established in the year 1890 in accordance with resolutions passed at the First International Conference of American States, held at Washington in 1889-90, and presided over by James G. Blaine, then United States Secretary of State. Its work was greatly expanded by resolutions of the Second Conference at Mexico in 1901; the Third, at Rio de Janeiro in 1906; the Fourth, at Buenos Aires in 1910; the Fifth, at Santiago, Chile, in 1923; the Sixth, at Habana, Cuba, in 1928; and the Seventh, at Montevideo, Uruguay, in 1933. It is an international organization created and maintained by the twenty-one American republics: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, the United States, Uruguay and Venezuela. Its purpose is to promote friendly intercourse, peace, and commerce between the Republics of the American Continent. It is supported by annual contributions from all the countries, in amounts proportional to population. Its affairs are administered by a Director General and Assistant Director, elected by and responsible to a Governing Board composed of the Secretary of State of the United States and the representatives in Washington of the other American governments.

The administrative divisions of the Pan American Union are organized so as to carry out the purposes for which it was created. Special divisions have been created on foreign trade, statistics, finance, agricultural cooperation, and travel, all of which maintain close relations with official and unofficial bodies in the countries, members of the Union. Particular attention is devoted to the development of closer intellectual and cultural relations among the nations of the American Continent, and an administrative division exists for this purpose. The Columbus Memorial Library contains 90,000 volumes and many maps. The BULLETIN of the Pan American Union, published monthly in English, Spanish and Portuguese, is the official organ of the institution.

The Pan American Union serves as the permanent organ of the International Conferences of American States, usually referred to as the Pan American Conferences. In addition to preparing the programs and regulations, the Union gives effect to the conclusions of the Conferences by conducting special inquiries and investigations and by convening or arranging for special or technical conferences in the intervals between the International Conferences.

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(The contents of previous issues of the BULLETIN OF THE PAN AMERICAN UNION can be found in the READERS GUIDE in your library.)



DR. RICARDO CASTRO BÉECHÉ.
ENVOY EXTRAORDINARY AND MINISTER PLENIPOTENTIARY OF COSTA RICA IN
THE UNITED STATES.

BULLETIN OF THE
PAN AMERICAN UNION

VOL. LXX, No. 9

SEPTEMBER, 1936

SEÑOR RICARDO CASTRO BÉECHE
COSTA RICAN MINISTER
TO THE UNITED STATES

SEÑOR Ricardo Castro Béeche, Costa Rican Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States, presented his letters of credence to President Roosevelt on August 10, 1936.

The new member of the diplomatic corps in Washington was born on April 11, 1894, in San José, where he was educated. After receiving his degree from the Law School of Costa Rica, Señor Castro was appointed in 1915 Consul General in New York. He remained there four years, part of the time on private business. In 1924 he was elected as deputy to the National Congress, and a few days later appointed private secretary to the President of the Republic. In 1927 he left the latter position to enter the Cabinet as Secretary of Foreign Affairs. The following year he attended, as chairman of the Costa Rican delegation, the Sixth International Conference of American States, held in Habana. On his return to Costa Rica he became publisher and editor of one of the most important newspapers of San José, *El Diario de Costa Rica*. In 1930 he was again elected, and in 1934 reelected, to Congress. While a member of the Legislature he was chairman of the Treasury Committee, vice president, and then president of Congress. Last May he was appointed Financial Agent and Minister of Costa Rica to the United States.

Señor Castro is also the representative of Costa Rica on the Governing Board of the Pan American Union.

PROGRAM FOR THE INTER-AMERICAN CONFERENCE FOR THE MAINTENANCE OF PEACE

THE Governing Board of the Pan American Union approved on July 22, 1936, the program of the Inter-American Conference for the Maintenance of Peace. The suggestion for the Conference was made by President Roosevelt in a letter of January 30, sent to the Chiefs of State of all the other Republics of the Western Hemisphere. The Conference will meet in Buenos Aires, but the exact date has not yet been fixed. Invitations for the Conference will be issued by the Government of Argentina, which has announced December 1, 1936, as the date of meeting.

The program is divided into six sections, dealing with the organization of peace, neutrality, limitation of armaments, juridical problems, economic problems, and intellectual cooperation, to be discussed in accordance with the following resolution adopted on that date:

The Governing Board of the Pan American Union, having examined the Report of the Committee and the Project of Program and Regulations of the Inter-American Conference for the Maintenance of Peace,

RESOLVES:

To approve these documents and to recommend to the Inter-American Conference for the Maintenance of Peace that, in harmony with the report of the Committee, preferential consideration be given to the questions relating to the organization of peace and that the Conference determine which of the other topics, whether of an economic, commercial or cultural character, are sufficiently ripe or merit a sufficiently general consensus of approval to make advisable their consideration; as well as those which should be referred to special conferences or to the Eighth International Conference of American States.

The full text of the program is as follows:

I

ORGANIZATION OF PEACE

1. Methods for the prevention and pacific settlement of inter-American disputes.

- a. Consideration of possible causes of controversy and of measures for their peaceful solution, excepting questions already settled by treaties.
- b. Coordination and perfecting of existing international instruments for the maintenance of peace, and desirability of incorporating them in one instrument.
- c. Consideration of additional measures for the maintenance of peace and the pacific settlement of inter-American controversies.
- d. Measures intended to secure the prompt ratification of treaties and conventions for the maintenance of peace.

CONFERENCE FOR THE MAINTENANCE OF PEACE

- e.* Generalization of the inter-American juridical system for the maintenance of peace.
- f.* Creation of an Inter-American Court of Justice.
- 2. Consideration of other measures tending toward closer association of the American Republics and of measures of cooperation with other international entities.

II

NEUTRALITY

- 3. Consideration of rules regarding the rights and duties of neutrals and belligerents.

III

LIMITATION OF ARMAMENTS

- 4. Necessity of limiting the organization and armaments of national defense, so as only to guarantee internal security of the States and their defense against foreign aggression.

IV

JURIDICAL PROBLEMS

- 5. Consideration of methods for the future codification of International Law.
- 6. Formulation of principles with respect to the elimination of force and of diplomatic intervention in cases of pecuniary claims and other private actions.
- 7. Unification of the international American principle and of national legislation with respect to the problems of nationality.

V

ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

- 8. Measures to promote closer economic relations among the American Republics.
 - a.* Tariff truces and customs agreements.
 - b.* Agreement on sanitary regulations affecting the interchange of animal and vegetable products.
 - c.* Equality of opportunity in international trade.
 - d.* Financial cooperation.
 - e.* International aspects of the problems of immigration.
 - f.* Promotion of travel.
 - g.* Other measures.
- 9. Improvement of communication facilities.
 - a.* Maritime communications.
 - b.* The Pan American Highway.
 - c.* Other measures.

VI

INTELLECTUAL COOPERATION

- 10. Measures to promote closer intellectual and cultural relations between the American Republics, and the development of the spirit of moral disarmament.

A DECADE OF COMMERCIAL AVIATION IN THE AMERICAS

By H. GERALD SMITH

Chief, Section of Financial Information, Pan American Union

NEW YORK to Buenos Aires in four and one-half days; Lima to Washington in two and one-half days; Panama to Santiago in two days; dawn to dusk air service between the United States and northern South America—such are the new flying schedules inaugurated by Pan American Airways on July 15, 1936. Giant new four-engined, 32-passenger Clipper Ships, similar to those now flying across the Pacific to Hawaii and the Philippines, are to be placed in service on these new high speed schedules. A constantly growing volume of passenger, mail, and freight traffic between the Americas is requiring an increase in the number of flights scheduled for each week.

These recent aerial transportation developments are a part of the remarkable progress which has characterized commercial aviation in the Americas during the past decade. Distant and isolated mountain cities, towns and settlements deep in the jungle, mining camps which but a short time ago were days and weeks from centers of civilization are now reached by swift planes in a few hours. In every way, air travel is now bringing the Americas into closer contact than ever before.

So rapidly does this transportation picture change in size and design, that it is difficult to realize that it was only about ten years ago that experimental flights between the various countries were being inaugurated, although local services had been initiated prior to that time. Today's swift and numerous services in luxurious air liners accommodating thirty and more passengers in addition to large amounts of mail and freight, while radio stations supply meteorological information and mechanical perfection eliminates the former risks of ocean, mountain, and jungle flying, present a marked contrast to the scene only a few years ago. Progress in inter-American aviation over the last decade is indeed an interesting and fascinating one.

PAN AMERICAN AIRWAYS AND INTER-AMERICAN SERVICES

On October 19, 1927, international air service was inaugurated with the opening of a line over the 90 miles separating Habana, Cuba, from Key West, Florida. It was at this time, incidentally, that the first transcontinental air mail service had been established in the United States, between New York and California. In the international



A SECTION OF HABANA FROM THE AIR.

The Florida-Habana route, which has the distinction of being the first international air service in the Western Hemisphere, has become in the ten years since its establishment one of the world's most popular airways.

field, European countries were far in advance of any of the American nations in types and speed of planes and other technical developments, and in the services in operation. Besides being far behind Europe in these respects, the pioneers in inter-American aviation faced many unsolved problems: vast stretches of sea and of mountain and jungle terrain were uncharted for aerial navigation; facilities for supplying weather information were completely inadequate; airports had to be established or enlarged; planes had to be developed for safe flying over long distances.

One by one these difficulties were successfully overcome. During 1928, airways were mapped; knowledge of oversea flying was gained from the Florida-Cuba route; radio stations to communicate with each other and with planes in flight were established; and at Miami there was constructed the first great international air terminal in the Americas—the International Airport of Pan American Airways. Scientific and mechanical advances in every field were utilized in furthering international flying in the Americas.

The beginning of 1929 witnessed the inauguration of the first regular air transport service, which extended from Florida to the Bahamas, and to eastern Cuba, Haiti, the Dominican Republic, and San Juan, Puerto Rico, a total distance of 1,600 miles. Early in the same year, Colonel Charles A. Lindbergh flew the first air mail to South America over the 2,074 mile Central American route, from the

United States to western Cuba, British Honduras, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Panama as far as the Canal Zone. Shortly thereafter, Colonel Lindbergh established the basic route of the western trunk airline which was later to span Central America, by linking Brownsville, Texas, with Mexico City on a direct route. During the remainder of the year, this route was extended southward to connect southern Mexico, Guatemala, and El Salvador to the international line proceeding from the east.

To turn back to the Antilles, in October 1929 Colonel Lindbergh extended the West Indian route 1,250 miles further, by way of the Windward and Leeward Islands and Trinidad, to British and Dutch Guiana. Still another accomplishment of that same year was the establishment of an air service down the west coast of South America, connecting Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, and Chile with the services already extended to Panama. The year 1929 was, therefore, one of remarkable progress in the advancement of inter-American aviation from the United States southward; new services were not only placed in actual operation, but surveys were continued looking to further extensions in the near future.



A PASSENGER AIRPLANE OF TEN YEARS AGO.

This open biplane, with a single 120 h. p. motor and accommodations for three passengers, was an early type of aircraft in commercial service in the United States.



Courtesy of the Pan American Airways.

A MODERN AIR SHIP.

The present-day four-motored ship with a wing spread of 114 feet is a far cry from the aircraft of a decade ago.

The following year, 1930, the gains made previously were consolidated, the trunk line down the east coast of South America was extended to Rio de Janeiro, and from the west coast service was opened for passengers across the Andes from Santiago to Buenos Aires and Montevideo. Further advances during the same year included the opening of a line across northern South America from the Canal Zone along the coast of Colombia and Venezuela to a connection at Trinidad with the east coast route. The successful development of a flying boat made possible, in 1930, the opening of the direct line across the Caribbean from Florida to Colombia.

The year 1931 witnessed the establishment of air services over the remainder of the east coast route, from Rio de Janeiro to Montevideo and Buenos Aires, thereby giving these cities direct connection with the United States by that line. North of the equator, a new service was inaugurated from Florida to Mexico City by way of western Cuba and Yucatán, which opened to rapid communication with the rest of the world an area of eastern Mexico which theretofore had been accessible only by slow surface transportation. The same year brought into service the first of the famous Clipper Ships, which were destined to make aviation history in the Americas, and later, across the Pacific Ocean.

During 1932, the Pan American Airways system was consolidated and extended by the addition, through purchase, of a national line in

THE PAN AMERICAN UNION

Cuba, and by the establishment of subsidiary lines in Colombia and Mexico. The years since 1932, from the viewpoint of international services supplied by Pan American Airways on the American continent, have been marked by the improvement of services already established, rather than by the inauguration of new lines. Short lines in Central America and in the Caribbean were established or rearranged, and a new line was started up the Amazon River from Para to Manaus, a distance of 1,000 miles, but the most important advances were in the speeding up of existing services and the use of ships of greater capacity and comfort to meet a constantly growing demand. There is given below a chart showing the progress from year to year in the Pan American Airways system:

Pan American Airways, 1928-35

Year	Length of lines	Number of passengers	Mail and express	Passenger miles
	<i>Miles</i>		<i>Pounds</i>	
1928	251	9,500	270,155	297,000
1929	12,265	20,728	485,140	5,360,000
1930	17,861	39,508	731,187	8,980,000
1931	20,664	46,079	819,657	12,479,000
1932	26,652	63,600	1,279,130	19,571,000
1933	30,982	80,636	1,562,361	27,511,000
1934	32,552	112,354	1,884,000	35,000,000
1935 ¹	40,006	142,630	2,092,644	55,611,000

¹ Data for 1935 include mileage in the new trans-Pacific service. For 1932 and later years, mileage and operations data include services in China and Alaska, in addition to those in and between the American Republics. The statistics represent for the most part, however, gains in American services.

Graphic as is the foregoing table in charting the progress of international aviation, figures alone cannot convey the inspiring story of how swift aerial communication is bringing all the Americas closer together. The more interesting and significant story lies in the thousands of cases in which rapid transportation has solved vexing problems, answered urgent needs, or brought pleasure to individuals. The passengers—business men, scientists, tourists, government officials—all have found themselves and their activities benefited by swift air journeys. The mails have been speeded to a most important degree to save time and money. In the more prosaic field of transporting air freight, much has been accomplished and the cargo borne is as interesting as it is varied. An important machine breaks down in a factory in Argentina, and a necessary part must be secured as quickly as possible from the United States to enable the plant to resume operations: a cablegram or telephone call places the order for the part; it is shipped at once by air express; it reaches the disabled factory within a week; the machine is repaired; the factory resumes operations, and men are back at work. There is to be a display of tropical plants and flowers in some city in the United States: fragile orchids could not withstand a lengthy journey by steamer, but the air express, often in



U. S. Air Service photograph.

AN AIR VIEW OF PANAMA CITY.

Aviation in the Americas has made notable advance since Lindbergh inaugurated air mail service over the Central American route from the United States to the Canal Zone.

less than two days, bears the flowers from their native habitat to the exhibition, to be viewed by thousands of spectators who might otherwise never have an opportunity of seeing them. There is a sudden outbreak of an epidemic in a small city located high in the Andes: an order is placed within a few hours with a pharmaceutical firm in Chicago, and within a few days at the most physicians in the afflicted city have received the serum and are ministering to patients or insuring against further spread of the epidemic by vaccination or other preventive measures. Thus swift air services answer the hundred and one demands made upon them—speeding business, saving lives, giving pleasure.

A recent development of interest in the field of inter-American aviation was the inauguration of all-expense air cruises from the United States to Brazil and return by Pan American Airways on August 16. This is the first application of the practice in vogue for many years

THE PAN AMERICAN UNION

in steamship and rail transportation to air travel. The single sum to be paid by tourists includes accommodations along the route—at special inns built by Pan American Airways—and in Rio de Janeiro, and escorted sight-seeing expeditions in the cities visited. Passengers fly only during daylight hours, and the journey from Miami to Rio de Janeiro occupies 4 days. Two cruises are being offered, one of 14, and the other of 21 days.

OTHER INTERNATIONAL SERVICES

While Pan American Airways and its affiliated and subsidiary lines were blazing aerial trails between the American Republics, European



Courtesy of the Pan American Airways.

A LINER OF THE SKY.

The "Clippers" in regular service between the United States and Latin America carry 32 passengers, mail, and express, with a crew of five.

companies were also active, setting up services to connect South American countries with each other and with Europe. By 1928 both Germany and France, the former carrying the air mail across the South Atlantic by fast steamer and the latter by naval cruisers, had set up permanent air services along the east coast of South America. In earlier years, attempts had been made to establish lines between Europe and South America, but it was not until 1928 that the service was placed on a stable basis. At the present time, a German and a French line, the former including the use of the *Graf Zeppelin* from Europe directly to Brazil, maintain operations which bring the most

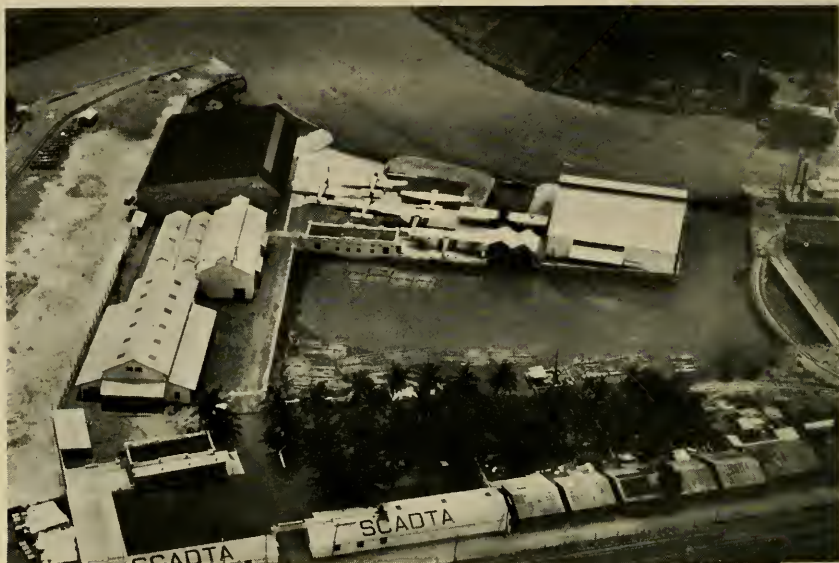
distant South American countries within less than a week of European capitals. So regular has the service of the *Graf Zeppelin* become since 1931, that its flights over the South Atlantic occasion little or no comment in the press. In connection with the European services, it is interesting to note that one of the underlying reasons assigned by Pan American Airways for the recent speeding up of its services, was "the growing force of European trade and air transport competition in eastern South America."

NATIONAL SERVICES

Latin America, or to be more specific, Colombia, has the distinction of having had operating within its borders what has been termed "the first successful commercial air line in the world." In December 1919, a few German residents of Barranquilla, together with a number of Colombian citizens, formed the *Sociedad Colombo-Alemana de Transportes Aéreos*, popularly known as the "Scadta." The following year a Czechoslovakian purchased control of the organization, and there began the development of a remarkable aerial transportation system. The Magdalena River had for centuries been the principal artery of communication between the Caribbean coast and the interior of Colombia, but low water often delayed transportation days or weeks. Railroads had been built as individual units rather than as parts of a coordinated system. Highways were in a primary state of development. Under these circumstances, a real need for rapid communication was served by the new air line, and the manner in which it has grown in the succeeding years is proof of its usefulness to the country. Originally following the course of the Magdalena river, which offered landing facilities at almost all points for the seaplanes employed, the "Scadta" lines were later continued overland to the capital, Bogotá, from the river. At the present time the "Scadta" operates twelve services within the country.

Pan American Airways, as mentioned above, also established a line in Colombia which connected Medellín, an important city of western Colombia, with Cristóbal, in the Panama Canal Zone.

In the mountainous regions of the west coast countries of South America, air transportation has provided a means of communication which has done much to bring into closer contact distant towns and cities formerly separated by weeks of hard traveling over mule trails and primitive roads. It was to be expected, therefore, that such countries as Bolivia and Peru should be among the pioneers in the development of air transportation. In Bolivia, in 1925, the German colony of La Paz presented a plane to the national government as a contribution to the centennial of Bolivian independence. The plane was turned over to the *Compañía Lloyd Aéreo Boliviano*, capitalized



THE "SCADTA" AIRPORT, BARRANQUILLA, COLOMBIA.

Originally organized in 1919 to provide a rapid means of transportation between the Caribbean coast and the upper Magdalena River, the "Scadta" now operates 12 services throughout the Republic.

by Bolivians but operated by Germans. Routes were established connecting Cochabamba with Santa Cruz, and as time passed other services were added. At the present time this company operates six services, with a total mileage of 3,349. One of the newer and more spectacular developments is the extension of the Bolivian lines to Puerto Suárez, on the Brazilian border, a service which continues through to the Atlantic coast and, by means of a route on the west between Bolivian cities and the Pacific coast, affords another trans-continental service in addition to that from Buenos Aires to Santiago.

In Peru, even earlier than in Bolivia, the possibilities of air communication captured the imagination of the country, faced from time immemorial with the problem of crossing the high and rugged ranges of the Andes. Even today, northern and southern Peru are not yet connected by a railroad. In 1920 the Faucett Aviation Company was founded, and services were established between Lima and Paíta along the coast, and between Lima and Arequipa, in southern Peru. Today, the routes of this pioneer company cover more than 1,400 miles, and these national services have since been augmented by those of two other lines, which give the country a total mileage of national companies of 3,047. Pan American Airways, in the establishment of a line along the coast in cooperation with W. R. Grace and Company, was also early in the field in Peru, though a number of years after the Faucett routes were inaugurated. The

Peruvian navy played a very important part in the early period of commercial aviation, and today maintains a line to Iquitos, on the upper reaches of the Amazon system, which saves about three weeks in traveling between eastern and western Peru.

Chile is another Republic in which considerable aviation progress has been recorded. The early development of the industry was due directly to the initiative of the government, Chilean army planes inaugurating a regular mail and passenger service between Santiago and Arica, in the northern part of the country, on March 5, 1929. Later this service was extended southward as far as Puerto Montt. The routes laid out at that time are the basis of the services offered by the national line in Chile today.

Central as well as South America has been beset by communication difficulties, due to topographical and other conditions. As a result, there were only two cases in which it was possible to travel overland from one republic to another, and within individual countries, such as Honduras and Nicaragua, there was no rail connection between the Caribbean and Pacific coasts. With the establishment of aerial communication, a swift and in many respects a radical change took place in the transportation scene. Pan American Airways, as noted above, inaugurated services through all the republics, and in Honduras and Guatemala national lines were established prior to 1930. Since that time air travel has been developed within each Republic, and today they are all well supplied with regular services.



Courtesy of Frans Blom.

THE TEGUCIGALPA AIRPORT, HONDURAS.

Honduras has made remarkable progress in air transportation in recent years, TACA alone operating regular flights over routes totaling 2,040 miles and extending into the adjoining Republics of Guatemala, El Salvador, and Nicaragua.



MOUNT ACONCAGUA, ARGENTINA.

The highest peak of the Andes, soaring upward nearly 23,000 feet above sea level, is one of the awe-inspiring sights of the transandine flight from Chile to Argentina.

All over Latin America—"air-minded Latin America"—the rapid development of services by national companies, in addition to those offered by the international lines, reveals the same situation of early pioneering, remarkable conquest of great physical difficulties, and astounding growth in the services and their utilization by the public. By the period 1930-32, the broad outlines of the international routes had been drawn; in more recent years emphasis has been upon improving in every possible way the existing facilities. In the case of the lines operating chiefly within individual countries, however, the last few years have witnessed amazing progress in the extension of routes and services. While in 1930 national lines in Latin America were operating 14,559 miles of services, by 1936 this distance had more than doubled to a total of 38,848 miles. International services, over the same period, appear to show a slight decrease, but this is due to the different method by which national and international services were classified in the two years for which the data are presented. The following table reveals the progress made in Latin America in extending the length of air services between 1930 and 1936:

A DECADE OF COMMERCIAL AVIATION

Air services in Latin America, 1930-36

[Length of lines in operation]

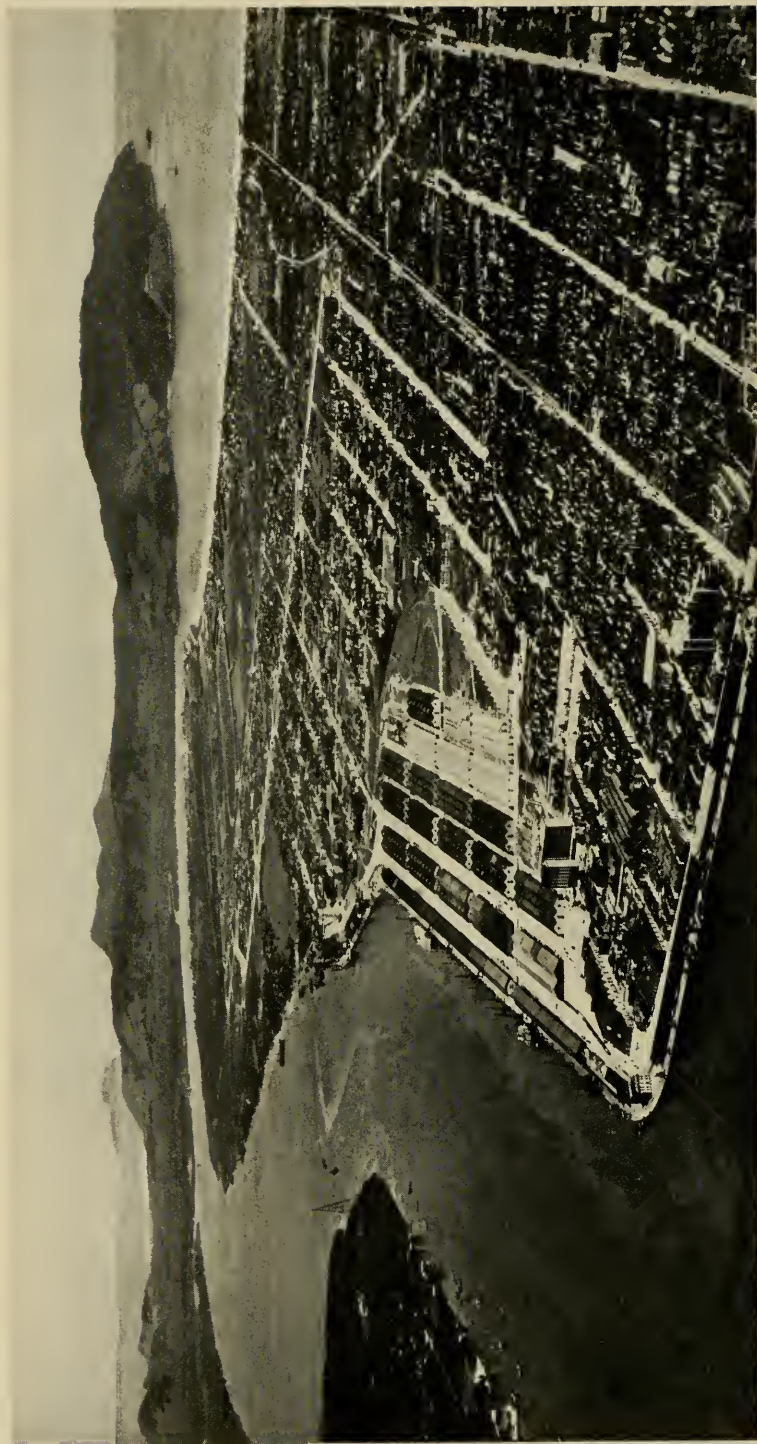
	February 1930	May 1936
National lines:	<i>Miles</i>	<i>Miles</i>
Argentina.....		1,394
Bolivia.....	2,274	3,349
Brazil.....	1,011	14,821
Chile.....	1,035	1,627
Colombia.....	2,720	4,179
Costa Rica.....		490
Cuba.....		1,070
Guatemala.....	240	(¹)
Honduras.....	166	12,040
Mexico.....	4,666	3,280
Nicaragua.....		314
Panama.....	47	292
Peru.....	2,300	3,047
Puerto Rico.....	100	
Venezuela.....		945
Total national lines.....	14,559	36,848
International lines.....	22,971	22,870
Total.....	37,530	59,718

¹ The method of classifying national lines in the above table credits mileage according to the flag flown by each individual operating company. Thus, of the mileage credited to Honduras, a portion is actually operated within Guatemala, Nicaragua, and El Salvador. The total mileage appears under Honduras owing to the fact that one line, the Central American Air Transportation Company, is legally a Honduran organization, with headquarters in Tegucigalpa.

Reference to the above table shows that while increases in airway mileage have taken place in practically all Latin American republics during the last few years, the most notable advance has been in Brazil, from a total of about 1,000 miles in 1930 to almost 15,000 in May, 1936. Such remarkable progress places Brazil in the front rank among the nations of the world in developing aviation. The services which have been established in this country not only ply between the coastal cities, but have penetrated far into the interior and pushed westward across the continent in a direct connection with Bolivia.

At the present time Brazil is served by five national air lines of a commercial character; a number of military lines which carry mail into the interior; and three international lines—Pan American Airways, a French, and a German company, the last two of which provide service across the South Atlantic to Europe. The extension of airways within the country has brought a corresponding advance in the construction of airports, radio stations to provide planes in flight with weather reports and other information, and similar essential features of a well developed aviation system. The government has assisted to an important degree in the advance of aviation in Brazil, both in the matter of the transportation of mail and in the construction of airports and other facilities.

The progress registered in Brazilian aviation during the last few years has been so remarkable that it is of interest to examine it in



Courtesy of the Pan American Airways.

THE BRAZILIAN SEA PORT OF SANTOS.

Since the establishment of air services in Brazil in 1927, the mileage has increased to nearly 15,000 in 1936. The great coffee port of Santos and other southern cities were brought into international air connection by the extension of the Pan American Airways system down the east coast of South America in 1931.

A DECADE OF COMMERCIAL AVIATION

some detail; the data in the table following are eloquent of the progress made:

Brazilian commercial aviation

Year	Passengers carried	Baggage	Mail	Freight
		<i>Kilograms</i>	<i>Kilograms</i>	<i>Kilograms</i>
1928.....	2, 504	20, 259	9, 688	1, 911
1929.....	3, 651	29, 617	24, 051	7, 778
1930.....	4, 667	23, 864	31, 946	9, 609
1931.....	5, 102	46, 618	47, 908	21, 916
1932.....	8, 694	101, 884	68, 207	129, 874
1933.....	12, 750	145, 074	75, 057	112, 755
1934.....	18, 029	213, 039	¹ 73, 542	142, 636
1935.....	25, 592	325, 102	79, 652	161, 720

¹ The decrease in the weight of mail carried in 1934 was due to the use of lighter bags rather than to a decrease in the amount of mail.

THE FUTURE OUTLOOK

A statistical survey of aviation progress throughout the American Republics would reveal essentially the same situation as that presented in the above table on Brazil. While such statistics show that remarkable progress is being made with each passing month and year in the amount of traffic carried by aviation lines in the Americas, an important though not so obvious phase of the movement has been the very definite closer linking of all the countries in more than a physical sense. This applies to individual nations as well as to the group of Republics as a whole. With greater ease of communication between distant areas come closer economic and cultural ties and a better understanding and knowledge of other countries and of other sections within the same country. With such closer ties develop the need and the desire for further expansion of communication services. Thus each phase of the movement reacts beneficially upon the other.

The new high speed services inaugurated by Pan American Airways are a part of general progress constantly being made in inter-American aviation. In view of the remarkable advances made during the first decade of international aviation in the Americas, he is a courageous person who would attempt to predict what the second decade may bring. In any event, the progress registered up to this point augurs well for a development of air transportation which will play an important part in linking closer together the Republics of the New World.



FAREWELL LUNCHEON TO DR. ENRIQUE FINOT, NEWLY APPOINTED MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF BOLIVIA.

In honor of Dr. Enrique Finot, the former Minister of Bolivia in Washington who left to accept the portfolio of Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Governing Board of the Pan American Union gave a luncheon at the Pan American Union on July 22.

LUNCHEON IN HONOR OF DR. ENRIQUE FINOT

ON July 22, 1936, shortly before Dr. Enrique Finot, Minister of Bolivia in the United States, left for his native land to take up the duties of Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Governing Board of the Pan American Union gave a luncheon in his honor. Attending the luncheon were the following colleagues of Dr. Finot on the Board: Hon. Cordell Hull, Secretary of the United States, chairman; Señor Dr. Felipe A. Espil, Ambassador of Argentina, vice chairman; Señor don Manuel de Freyre y Santander, Ambassador of Peru; Señor don Manuel Trucco, Ambassador of Chile; Señor Dr. Adrián Recinos, Minister of Guatemala; Captain Colón Eloy Alfaro, Minister of Ecuador; M. Albert Blanchet, Minister of Haiti; Señor Dr. Héctor David Castro, Minister of El Salvador; Señor Dr. Miguel López Pumarejo, Minister of Colombia; Señor Dr. Andrés Pastoriza, Minister of the Dominican Republic; Señor Dr. Julio Lozano, Minister of Honduras; Señor Dr. Alfredo Busk Cotas, Minister of Paraguay; Señor Dr. Luis Quintanilla, Chargé d'Affaires of Mexico; Señor Dr. José T. Barón, Chargé d'Affaires of Cuba; Señor Dr. Henri De Bayle, Chargé d'Affaires of Nicaragua; Señor don Juan B. Chevalier, Chargé d'Affaires of Panama; and Señor don Jacinto Fombona Pachano, Chargé d'Affaires of Venezuela. Dr. L. S. Rowe, Director General of the Pan American Union, was also present.

At the close of the luncheon Secretary Hull, in the name of the Governing Board, congratulated Dr. Finot upon the honor which had been conferred upon him and wished him all success in his new position, as follows:

MR. MINISTER:

We have assembled today to bid you Godspeed and at the same time to extend to you our felicitations on the high honor that has come to you in your appointment as Minister of Foreign Affairs. During the years that you have been a member of the Governing Board of the Pan American Union you have earned our gratitude for your constant and unfailing helpfulness in furthering the purposes for which the Union was established. We who have been your colleagues have also appreciated your advice and counsel in dealing with the many and complex problems that have confronted the Governing Board.

You assume the responsible direction of the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Bolivia at a most favorable moment. The happy termination of the tragic hostilities in which your country was engaged marks a step forward in that great movement which has for its purpose the maintenance of peace on the American continent. In discharge of the high office to which you have been called we feel certain that we can rely on your continued and unfailing cooperation.

Permit me, Mr. Minister, in the name of your colleagues of the Governing Board to express our deep regret at your withdrawal from our midst and at the same time to wish you the fullest measure of success in the fulfilment of the duties of the high office to which you have been called.

To these cordial words Dr. Finot replied:

MR. CHAIRMAN:

It is with emotion that I accept the friendly and expressive farewell tendered to me by the Governing Board of the Pan American Union as it extends to me its congratulations on my appointment as Minister of Foreign Affairs of my country. I am deeply grateful for the kind remarks with which you have referred to my modest participation in the labors of Pan Americanism, and it is with pleasure that I assure you that in the new position I have been called upon to fill and in any other which I may occupy in the future, it will always be for me a most pleasant duty to continue working in behalf of the high objectives of our institution.

As you have so well pointed out, it falls to my lot to assume the direction of the foreign affairs of my country in an hour especially favorable for cooperation in the great labor of continental peace. The Inter-American Conference proposed by the distinguished President of the United States will soon meet and it will offer us a splendid opportunity to make every effort to achieve a more perfect coordination of the peace aspirations of America, upon the basis of a better understanding of our best interests and of our common destiny. The negotiations which, with the valuable assistance of a group of sister Republics, are now in progress at Buenos Aires for the purpose of securing a juridical settlement of the Chaco controversy, will receive my first attention, for I am sure that in that manner I shall interpret the wishes of the Government and the people of Bolivia, as well as those of the rest of America. The organization of peace and the elimination of the factors which are capable of disturbing it, are, in my opinion, the bases upon which should rest, if it is sincere, the labor of disseminating the ideals of peace in which we are all engaged.

MEMBERS OF THE GOVERNING BOARD:

Practically the entire period of my sojourn here with you has coincided with the unfolding of unhappy hours in the history of my country. In view of these circumstances, my official and personal conduct has of necessity been guided by a standard required by a zealous defense of the rights and interests of a nation at war. I must declare with gratitude that despite this situation I have at all moments met with the noble understanding, with the serene tolerance, and with the irreproachable impartiality of my distinguished colleagues, who in this way made the difficult position in which I found myself more than bearable.

The remembrance of such noble conduct will always remain with me, as well as the recollection of this manifestation which greatly honors me and which I appreciate most deeply.

MONTERREY

By JUAN S. FARIAS

Manager, National Chamber of Commerce of Monterrey

MONTERREY, with more than 400 factories which employ nearly 30,000 workers and supply every town and city in the nation with almost everything needed for human consumption, may justly claim to be the industrial capital of Mexico. Situated in northeastern Mexico, 158 miles south of Laredo, Texas, the city has surged rapidly to the fore in national life and is still increasing in importance, thanks to the industry of its inhabitants and to the clear-sighted policy adopted by the State government.

Far from making difficulties and putting obstacles in the way of business and industry, the State of Nuevo León has adopted protective legislation to promote their steady development. As long ago as 1927 a law was passed to encourage the establishment of new industries within the State by granting them a 75 percent reduction on all state taxes for a period of from 10 to 25 years. Since the passage of this law, which also applies to additions to existing plants, it is estimated that more than 35,000,000 pesos have been invested in industrial enterprises in Nuevo León. The measures taken have won the confidence of the investor, who has played a most important role in the growth of Monterrey. The introduction of new industries is still continuing and at the present time negotiations are under way for the construction of many new plants. Indicative of this trend was the establishment early in 1935 of El Aguila Tobacco Manufacturing Company, which represents an investment of more than 1,000,000 pesos and provides employment for many operatives.

Monterrey is one of the most important railway centers of Mexico, trains passing through it en route to or from Laredo, Brownsville, Eagle Pass, Torreón, Piedras Negras, Tampico, Mexico, and other cities. The majority of these are freight trains, on which nearly 3,000 tons of articles manufactured in the locality are shipped daily.

Rapid transportation facilities are also provided by the national highways, work on which is being carried forward intensively. Since the establishment of the State Bureau of Roads, the construction of good highways has been stimulated, and the work has been carried out in accordance with a carefully-planned program whereby all parts of the State will eventually be connected.

Many transportation companies have been established to carry passengers and merchandise to and from towns in other parts of the

State. These facilities are of great value in the commercial development of the region, since they have the advantage of being inexpensive, quick, and convenient.

The program which the authorities have drawn up for paving and widening the city streets is being carried out energetically. Practically all the streets of Monterrey are now paved, and many that were once narrow have been converted into broad avenues.

Not only is Monterrey the chief railway center of Mexico, but it is also an important commercial and manufacturing center which supplies a vast market of more than 5,000,000 consumers. From



MONTERREY, MEXICO.

The first large city in Mexico reached by the new inter-American highway is Monterrey, the industrial capital of the nation. Of the mountain peaks which dominate the landscape, perhaps the most picturesque is Saddle Mountain.

Nuevo Laredo on the north to San Luis Potosí on the south, and from Torreón on the west to Tampico on the east, the inhabitants of every town and city are satisfied consumers of Monterrey's industrial products. Its manufacturing plants produce, among other things, steel goods, furniture, beer, glass and crystal, crackers and biscuits, cigars, and bricks, and the generally recognized quality of these articles have won for them an enviable reputation.

The introduction of natural gas from Texas a few years ago, when nearly 3,000,000 pesos were spent on the installation of pipe lines and other equipment alone, has proved a powerful factor in the industrial development of Monterrey. Natural gas has now become the most



A PARTIAL VIEW OF MONTERREY.

While it has become the chief railroad and commercial center of Mexico, the city retains much of its colonial atmosphere.



Photograph by E. E. Barros.

HOTEL ANCIRA, MONTERREY.

This is but one of several modern and comfortable hostleries which have found favor with the visitor to Monterrey.



Photograph by E. E. Barros.

THE FEDERAL PALACE, MONTERREY.

Monterrey, the capital of the State of Nuevo León, is distinguished for many fine buildings, of which this is one of the newest.

popular fuel and is being used by the majority, if not all, of local industries. It is not improbable that this added feature will attract additional investment to Monterrey. Adequate supplies of other fuels are also easily available, from the coal mines of Sabinas (Coahuila), for example, and the oil fields of Tampico (Tamaulipas).

The public services are unsurpassed elsewhere in the country. The drinking water, which analysis has proved to be absolutely pure, is brought by a concrete aqueduct 12 miles long from a mountain reservoir capable of providing a city several times the size of Monterrey, and supplied to the citizens by nearly 100 miles of water mains.

The new central electric light and power plant, representing an investment of 1,000,000 pesos, was put into operation a short while ago. Its more than 14,500 customers testify to its excellent service.

Over 5,000 telephones have been installed by two companies, the Mexican Telephone and Telegraph and the Ericsson. The average number of local calls a month is 2,000,000, and of long-distance, 4,000.

There are four companies providing street car and bus transportation, and their service covers the entire city.

The Monterrey banks, of which there are seven, have played a prominent part in the industrial life of the city and have always

MONTERREY

been ready to help a new activity to become established there. A significant detail, showing plainly the confidence which financial interests have in Monterrey, is the fact that during the darkest days of the depression a new credit institution opened its doors. Since then others have been started; one of these, the People's Building and Savings Bank, has marked a new era in the economic condition of wage earners.

The Laredo-Mexico City section of the Inter-American Highway, which was officially opened on July 1, 1936, passes through Monterrey. The National Chamber of Commerce there cordially invites the American people to avail themselves of this international highway to visit Mexico and become acquainted with the natural beauties and invigorating climate of its north-central region.



IRON AND STEEL FOUNDRY, MONTERREY.

The factories of Monterrey give employment to 30,000 workers and supply a market of more than 5,000,000 consumers.

STATUS OF THE
TREATIES AND CONVENTIONS
SIGNED AT THE

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES OF AMERICAN STATES AND AT OTHER PAN AMERICAN CONFERENCES

(Revised to June 1, 1936.)

PRIMERA CONFERENCIA - FIRST CONFERENCE - <u>PRIMEIRA CONFERENCIA</u> (Washington, 1889-90) No se firmaron Tratados o Convenciones. No Treaties or Conventions signed. Não se firmaram Tratados ou Convenções.	ARGENTINA	BOLIVIA	BRAZIL	COLOMBIA	COSTA RICA	CUBA	CHILE	ECUADOR	EL SALVADOR	ESTADOS UNIDOS	GUATEMALA	HAITI	HONDURAS	MEXICO	NICARAGUA	PANAMA	PARAGUAY	PERU	REP. DOMINICANA	URUGUAY	VENEZUELA
<u>SEGUNDA CONFERENCIA - SECOND CONFERENCE - <u>SEGUNDA CONFERENCIA</u></u> (Mexico, 1901-02)																					
Daños Pecuniarios (En vigor 5 años)																					
1. Reclamaciones Pecuniarias (En vigor 5 años)	S	S	NS	Rd	Rd	NS	S	R	Rd	Rd	Rd	S	Rd	Rd	S	NS	S	Rd	S	S	NS
2. Extradición																					
Extradición	S	S	NS	S	Rd	NS	S	Rt	Rd	S	Rd	S	S	S	R	NS	S	S	S	S	NS
Ejercicio de Profesiones Liberales																					
3. Ejercicio de Profesiones Liberales	S	Rd	NS	S	Rd	NS	Rd	S	Rd	S	Rd	S	Rd	S	Rd	NS	S	Rd	Rd	S	NS
Formación de Códigos de Derecho Internacional																					
4. Formation of Codes of International Law	S	R	NS	S	S	NS	S	R	R	S	R	S	R	S	S	NS	S	S	S	S	NS
Protección de Obras Literarias y Artísticas																					
5. Protection of Literary and Artistic Rights	S	S	NS	S	Rd	NS	S	R	Rd	Rd	Rd	S	Rd	S	Rd	NS	S	S	Rd	S	NS
Protección de Derechos Literarios y Artísticos																					
6. Exchange of Publications																					
Permuta de Publicaciones	S	S	NS	Rd	Rd	Rd	S	R	Rd	Rd	Rd	S	Rd	Rd	Rd	NS	S	S	S	S	NS
Patentes, Dibujos y Modelos Industriales																					
7. Patentes, Designs, Trade Marks and Trade Models	S	S	NS	S	Rd	Rd	S	R	Rd	NS	Rd	S	Rd	S	Rd	NS	S	S	Rd	S	NS
Derechos de Extranjería																					
8. Rights of Aliens	S	Rd	NS	R	S	NS	S	R	Rd	NS	Rd	NS	Rd	S	R	NS	S	S	S	S	NS
Arbitraje Obligatorio																					
9. Obligatory Arbitration	S	S	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	Rd	NS	Rd	NS	NS	Rd	NS	NS	S	R	R	R	NS
Arbitramento Compulsorio																					

STATUS OF TREATIES

TERCERA CONFERENCIA - THIRD CONFERENCE - TERCERA CONFERENCIA (Rio de Janeiro, 1906)													
Condiciones de Ciudadanos Naturalizados													
10. Statute of Naturalized Citizens	Rd	S	Rd	Rd	S	Rd	Rd	Rd	Rd	Rd	S	NS	S
Condiciones de Ciudadanos Naturalizados (del 1912)													
11. Statute of Naturalized Citizens (Expired December 31, 1912)	S	S	Rd	Rd	Rd	Rd	Rd	Rd	Rd	Rd	S	S	S
Reclamaciones Pecuniarias (Expiró el 31 de Diciembre de 1912)													
12. Patentes, Marcas, Propiedad Literaria	S	S	Rd	S	Rd	Rd	Rd	Rd	Rd	Rd	S	S	S
Patentes, Trade Marks, Literary and Artistic Property													
13. Patentes, Marcas, Propiedad Literaria	Rd	S	Rd	Rd	S	Rd	Rd	Rd	Rd	Rd	Rd	Rd	Rd
Patentes, Trade Marks, Literary and Artistic Property													
13. Derecho Internacional (Codificación)													
Derecho Internacional (Codificación)													
CUARTA CONFERENCIA - FOURTH CONFERENCE - QUARTA CONFERENCIA (Buenos Aires, 1910)													
Patentes													
14. Patentes	S	A	Rd	S	Rd	Rd	S	Rd	S	Rd	Rd	Rd	S
Patentes													
15. Trade Marks	S	A	Rd	S	Rd	Rd	S	Rd	S	Rd	Rd	Rd	S
Marcas de Fabrica y Comercio													
16. Trade Marks	S	A	Rd	S	Rd	Rd	S	Rd	S	Rd	Rd	Rd	S
Marcas de Fabrica y Comercio													
17. Literary and Artistic Copyrights	S	A	Rd	R	Rd	Rd	S	Rd	S	Rd	Rd	Rd	S
Propiedad Literaria e Artística													
18. Literary and Artistic Copyrights	S	A	Rd	S	Rd	Rd	S	Rd	S	Rd	Rd	Rd	S
Derechos Pecuniarios													
19. Pecuniary Claims	S	A	Rd	S	Rd	Rd	S	Rd	S	Rd	Rd	Rd	S
Reclamaciones Pecuniarias													
QUINTA CONFERENCIA - FIFTH CONFERENCE - QUINTA CONFERENCIA (Santiago, 1923)													
Prevention of Conflicts (Tratado Gondre)													
16. Prevention of Conflicts (Treaty)	S	A	Rd	Rd	Rd	Rd	Rd	Rd	Rd	Rd	Rd	Rd	Rd
Prevention of Conflicts (Tratado Gondre)													
19. Publicity of Customs Documents	S	NS	Rd	S	Rd	Rd	Rd	Rd	S	Rd	Rd	NS	Rd
Publicidad de Documentos Aduaneros													
20. Publicity of Customs Documents	S	NS	Rd	S	Rd	Rd	Rd	Rd	S	Rd	Rd	NS	Rd
Publicidad de Documentos Alfandegarios													
21. Trade Marks and Commercial Names	S	NS	Rd	S	Rd	Rd	Rd	Rd	S	Rd	Rd	NS	Rd
Marcas de Fabrica y Comercio													
22. Trade Marks and Commercial Names	S	NS	Rd	S	Rd	Rd	Rd	Rd	S	Rd	Rd	NS	Rd
Marcas de Fabrica y Comercio													
23. Nomenclature for the Classification of Merchandise	S	NS	Rd	S	Rd	Rd	Rd	Rd	S	Rd	Rd	NS	Rd
Nomenclatura para la Clasificación de Mercaderías													
24. Nomenclature for the Classification of Merchandise	S	NS	Rd	S	Rd	Rd	Rd	Rd	S	Rd	Rd	NS	Rd
Nomenclatura para a Classificação de Mercadorias													

SYMBOLS: S, Signatory. A, Adhered. D, Denounced. NS, Non-signatory. Rd, Ratification deposited. Rdr, Ratification deposited with reservations.

SEXTA CONFERENCIA - SIXTH CONFERENCE - SEXTA CONFERENCIA (Havana, 1928)		ARGENTINA	BOLIVIA	BRAZIL	COLOMBIA	CUBA	CHILE	ECUADOR	EL SALV.	GUATEMALA	HAITI	HONDURAS	MEXICO	NICARAGUA	PANAMA	PARAGUAY	PERU	REP. DOM.	URUGUAY	VENEZUELA
Condición de los Extranjeros		S	S	Rd	Rd	S	Rd	S	S	Rd	Rd	S	Rd	Rd	Rd	S	S	Rd	Rd	S
22. Status of Aliens		S	S	Rd	Rd	S	Rd	S	S	Rd	Rd	S	Rd	Rd	Rd	S	S	Rd	Rd	S
Derecho de Asilo		S	S	Rd	Rd	S	Rd	S	S	Rd	Rd	S	Rd	Rd	Rd	S	S	Rd	Rd	S
23. Asylum		S	S	Rd	Rd	S	Rd	S	S	Rd	Rd	S	Rd	Rd	Rd	S	S	Rd	Rd	S
24. Consular Agents		S	S	Rd	Rd	S	Rd	S	S	Rd	Rd	S	Rd	Rd	Rd	S	S	Rd	Rd	S
Agentes Consulares		S	S	Rd	Rd	S	Rd	S	S	Rd	Rd	S	Rd	Rd	Rd	S	S	Rd	Rd	S
25. Funcionarios Diplomáticos		S	S	Rd	Rd	S	Rd	S	S	Rd	Rd	S	Rd	Rd	Rd	S	S	Rd	Rd	S
Diplomatic Officers		S	S	Rd	Rd	S	Rd	S	S	Rd	Rd	S	Rd	Rd	Rd	S	S	Rd	Rd	S
26. Neutralidad Marítima		S	Rd	S	R	S	S	S	S	Rd	S	S	S	Rd	Rd	S	S	Rd	S	S
Maritime Neutrality		S	Rd	S	R	S	S	S	S	Rd	S	S	S	Rd	Rd	S	S	Rd	S	S
27. Derechos y Deberes de Estados en caso de Guerra Civil		S	S	Rd	Rd	S	S	S	S	Rd	S	S	Rd	Rd	Rd	S	S	Rd	Rd	S
Derechos y Deberes de Estados en caso de Guerra Civil		S	S	Rd	Rd	S	S	S	S	Rd	S	S	Rd	Rd	Rd	S	S	Rd	Rd	S
28. Tratados		S	S	Rd	S	S	S	S	S	Rd	S	S	Rd	Rd	Rd	S	S	Rd	S	S
Treaties		S	S	Rd	S	S	S	S	S	Rd	S	S	Rd	Rd	Rd	S	S	Rd	S	S
29. Aviación Comercial		S	S	S	S	S	Rd	S	S	Rd	Rd	Rd	Rd	Rd	Rd	S	S	Rd	Rd	S
Commercial Aviation		S	S	S	S	S	Rd	S	S	Rd	Rd	Rd	Rd	Rd	Rd	S	S	Rd	Rd	S
30. Propiedad Literaria y Artística		S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	Rd	S	S	S	Rd	Rd	S	S	S	S	S
Literary and Artistic Copyright		S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	Rd	S	S	S	Rd	Rd	S	S	S	S	S
31. Propiedad Literaria y Artística		S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	Rd	S	S	S	Rd	Rd	S	S	S	S	S
Derecho Internacional Privado		S	Rd	Rd	S	Rd	Rd	Rd	Rd	Rd	Rd	Rd	S	Rd	Rd	S	Rd	Rd	S	Rd
Private International Law		S	Rd	Rd	S	Rd	Rd	Rd	Rd	Rd	Rd	Rd	S	Rd	Rd	S	Rd	Rd	S	Rd
32. Unión Panamericana		S	S	Rd	S	Rd	Rd	Rd	S	Rd	Rd	S	Rd	Rd	Rd	S	S	Rd	Rd	S
Unión Pan-Americana		S	S	Rd	S	Rd	Rd	Rd	S	Rd	Rd	S	Rd	Rd	Rd	S	S	Rd	Rd	S
SEPTIMA CONFERENCIA - SEVENTH CONFERENCE - SETIMA CONFERENCIA (Montevideo, 1933)																				
Nacionalidad de la Mujer		S	S	S	R	NS	S	Rd	S	Rd	R	S	Rd	Rd	S	S	S	S	S	NS
Nationality of Women		S	S	S	R	NS	S	Rd	S	Rd	R	S	Rd	Rd	S	S	S	S	S	NS
33. Nacionalidad de la Mujer		S	S	S	R	NS	S	Rd	S	Rd	R	S	Rd	Rd	S	S	S	S	S	NS
34. Nationality		NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	Rd	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS
35. Extradición		S	NS	S	R	NS	S	Rd	S	Rd	R	S	Rd	Rd	S	S	S	Rd	S	NS
Extradition		S	NS	S	R	NS	S	Rd	S	Rd	R	S	Rd	Rd	S	S	S	Rd	S	NS
36. Asilo Político		S	NS	S	R	NS	S	Rd	S	Rd	R	S	Rd	Rd	S	S	S	Rd	S	NS
Political Asylum		S	NS	S	R	NS	S	Rd	S	Rd	R	S	Rd	Rd	S	S	S	Rd	S	NS
37. Revisión de Hechos de Historia		S	S	S	R	NS	S	S	S	S	R	S	Rd	S	S	S	S	S	S	NS
Revision of History		S	S	S	R	NS	S	S	S	S	R	S	Rd	S	S	S	S	S	S	NS
38. Protocolo Adicional a la Convención de Conciliación (1929)		NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	A	R	Rd	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS
Additional Protocol to the Conciliation Convention (1929)		NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	A	R	Rd	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS
39. Derechos y Deberes de los Estados		S	NS	S	R	NS	Rd	Rd	S	R	Rd	S	R	Rd	S	S	S	Rd	S	S
Derechos y Deberes de los Estados		S	NS	S	R	NS	Rd	Rd	S	R	Rd	S	R	Rd	S	S	S	Rd	S	S
Derechos y Deberes de los Estados		S	NS	S	R	NS	Rd	Rd	S	R	Rd	S	R	Rd	S	S	S	Rd	S	S

CONVENIONES SUSCRITAS EN OTRAS CONFERENCIAS PANAMERICANAS CONVENTIONS SIGNED AT OTHER PAN AMERICAN CONFERENCES CONVENÇÕES ASSINADAS EM OUTRAS CONFERÊNCIAS PAN-AMERICANAS	ARGENTINA	BOLIVIA	BRAZIL	COLOMBIA	CUBA	CHILE	ECUADOR	EL SALV.	GUATEMALA	HAITI	HONDURAS	MEXICO	NICARAGUA	PANAMA	PARAGUAY	PERU	REP. DOM.	URUGUAY	VENEZUELA
Conciliación Interamericana																			
40. Inter-American Conciliation (Washington, 1929)	NS	S	Rd	R	S	Rd	Rd	Rd	Rd	Rd	R	Rd	Rd	Rd	S	Rd	Rd	Rd	R
Conciliación Inter-Americana																			
41. Inter-American Arbitration (Washington, 1929)	NS	S	Rd	S	S	Rd	Rd	Rd	Rd	Rd	R	Rd	Rd	Rd	S	Rd	Rd	S	Rd
Arbitramento Inter-Americano																			
42. Progressive Arbitration-Protocol (Washington, 1929)	NS	S	S	S	S	R	Rd	S	Rd	Rd	R	Rd	Rd	S	S	S	Rd	S	Rd
Arbitramento Progressivo-Protocolo																			
43. Anti-War Pact (Rio de Janeiro, 1933)	Rd	R	R	Rd	A	Rd	Rd	Rd	Rd	R	R	Rd	Rd	A	S	R	Rd	S	Rd
Pacto Antibélico																			
44. Trade Mark and Commercial Protection (Washington, 1929)	NS	S	S	R	S	Rd	S	NS	Rd	Rd	Rd	S	Rd	S	S	R	S	S	S
Protección de Marcas-Protocolo																			
45. Registration of Trade Marks-Protocol (Washington, 1929)	NS	S	S	S	S	Rd	NS	NS	Rd	NS	Rd	S	S	Rd	S	R	S	NS	S
Registro de Marcas-Protocolo																			
46. Electrical Communications (Mexico, 1924)	S	NS	S	S	S	S	NS	S	NS	S	NS	Rd	S	Rd	Rd	S	Rd	S	NS
Comunicaciones Electricas																			
47. Sanitary Code (Havana, 1924)	R	Rd	Rd	Rd	Rd	Rd	Rd	Rd	Rd	Rd	Rd	Rd	R	Rd	R	Rd	Rd	Rd	Rd
Código Sanitario																			
48. Regulation of Automotive Traffic (Washington, 1930)	S	S	S	S	S	NS	S	S	S	S	NS	Rd	S	S	S	S	Rd	S	S
Regulamentação do Tráfego Automotor																			
49. Most-favored-nation clause in commercial treaties																			
Clausula de nação mais favorecida em tratados de commercio																			
50. Artistic Institutions and Historic Monuments -- Pacto Roerich	S	S	S	R	S	Rd	S	Rd	R	R	R	R	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
Instituições Artísticas e Monumentos Historicos																			
51. Buenos Aires Historic Value																			
Report of the Historic Value																			
(Abierto a la firma en la Unión Panamericana--Opened for signature in the P.A.U.--Abierto para assinatura na União Pan-Americana)																			
52. Repression of Smuggling																			
Repressão do Contrabando																			
53. Tourist Passport and Transit Passport for Vehicles (Buenos Aires, 1935)	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	Rd	S
Paseaporte de Turismo y para Vehiculos																			
54. Transit of Airplanes	S	S	S	S	S	NS	S	S	NS	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	Rd	S
Tránsito de Aviones																			
55. Pan American Commercial Committee	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	R	S
Junta Panamericana de Comercio																			
56. Pan American Commercial Committee																			
Junta Panamericana de Comercio																			

* SYMBOLS: S, Signatory. A, Adhered. R, Ratified. D, Denounced. NS, Non-signatory. Rd, Ratification deposited with reservations. 1. Reservations not accepted by the United States.

BUILDING A HIGHWAY OF UNDERSTANDING

“EACH year,” said Miss Virginia Goodman, a teacher in Salisbury, North Carolina, to her fifth-grade pupils, “as we learn more about our neighbors to the south, we realize the importance of building a highway of understanding between the Americas.”

How many places this highway already reaches! All the capitals of the twenty-one American Republics, of course, and many other towns and cities, perhaps unknown to each other and separated by long distances over sea and mountains. From Albert Lea, Minnesota, southward to Puerto Montt, Chile, a quarter of the way around the globe; from Usulután, El Salvador, over Central America, the Caribbean, and the Andes to San Cristóbal, Venezuela; from Tumaco, Colombia, across the continent more than three thousand miles to Aracajú, Brazil; from Guano, Ecuador, over the mountains and pampas to Bahía Blanca, Argentina; from school to school between these and many other places the road led on April 14, celebrated this year for the sixth time as Pan American Day, and promises to lead through the years to come.

Elementary and secondary schools, colleges and universities prepared programs for the occasion. Always the thought of other countries was introduced by a note of national patriotism. In Santiago, Cuba, the schools, city authorities and representatives of the other American Republics made a pilgrimage to the tomb of Martí, the national hero; and in all countries there were songs or other patriotic tributes. Compositions, talks, addresses, plays, films, map journeys, and recitations took up the theme of the Pan American Union and the individual American Republics, describing them and their heroes. “In the Pan American clubs of the Brazilian schools the principal purpose is to strengthen more and more the ties of friendship uniting all Americans,” wrote one little girl in São Carlos, Brazil. In many cases pupils of several nationalities participated in a program. In various cities there was a school parade, with flags of the American Republics made by students proudly carried in the procession, while in San Luis Potosí each country was represented by a whole school. On the programs music and dancing played a larger part south of the Rio Grande, perhaps, than north of it, especially in the Mexican schools, where the celebration was widespread. In Rio de Janeiro the school exercises were inspired by a department of the public schools which is probably unique in

this continent. It is called in Portuguese *Paz pela Escola* (Peace through the School), and is in charge of an enthusiastic supervisor, Srta. Alba Cañizares Nascimento. The President of the Dominican Republic issued a special proclamation to the schools calling upon them to observe the day, and a number of Ministers of Education sent instructions to all local officials. Twenty thousand pupils in 70 towns and cities in Peru joined in the celebration sponsored in that country by the Junior Red Cross and its active director, Señor don Antonio Ayllón Pastor. Trees of inter-American friendship were planted in several cities. In a number of places baseball or basketball games and other athletic contests took place in the daytime, and a musical and literary entertainment in the evening. Such was the case in Tixualahtún, Yucatán, which played a game of basketball with the



PAN AMERICAN DAY IN SÃO PAULO, BRAZIL.

The special Pan American exhibit in the George Alexander Library of MacKenzie College attracted much favorable comment.

neighboring town. The names of the two teams are Maya, Zás Tún and Lol Ha, a fact which recalls that the Mayas had a great civilization in that region long before Columbus reached American shores.

Stamps, books, pictures, exhibits of the products of the various countries, plays, drawings, maps, and the beginning of school correspondence between different countries were different means by which schools in both North and South America enjoyed building the road of understanding. No doubt the pupils in the United States who put on *Pan America* or some other pageant would have loved to see how Mexican children in the C. A. Lindbergh School in Mexico City performed the dramatization called *Union*, written by their teacher, in which girls representing the twenty-one Republics took part.

In high schools in the United States the Pan American Day celebration was often in charge of either the Spanish Club or the social science classes, who sometimes had a joint project, such as a mimeographed newspaper. A number of schools staged peace conferences in anticipation of the one to be held the latter part of this year in Buenos Aires at the suggestion of President Roosevelt. Señor don Rómulo Gallegos, the noted Venezuelan novelist who was then Minister of Education, was present at the exercises held in the Colegio Sucre, Caracas, which he attended as a young man. The Institute Uribe Uribe, a secondary school in Medellín, Colombia, started a permanent Pan American Room, where the students will find maps, flags, books and pictures, including portraits of the early heroes of this continent "who struggled to bequeath us great, strong and free nations," as the principal said.

The Pan American Student League of New York City which, as related in the June issue of the BULLETIN, is a very lively and effective organization, sent a delegation to join in the program of the Pan American Club at the Woodrow Wilson High School, Norfolk, Virginia. Dr. Ramón Ruiz, a distinguished Nicaraguan who is head of the Consolidated Information Service, made an excellent address.



Courtesy of Dr. Ernesto Labrador.

PAN AMERICAN DAY IN CUBA.

The celebration at the I. Rubio School in Pinar del Río, Cuba, included the pageant in which this group of pupils was participant.



SPRING FESTIVAL AT THE UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA, TUCSON.

At the University, where Hispano-American celebrations have an important place in school life, Pan American Day and Cervantes Day were jointly observed this year by an elaborate program in which the Old Pueblo Mexican Orchestra was featured.

Normal School No. 1 of Santiago, Chile, continued its interesting custom of former years of devoting a week to the Pan American Day celebration. The students of each of the six years chose a special country for study; they decorated their class rooms with the respective flag and coat of arms, wore the country's colors, studied its economic and social life, and sang its songs. As the climax of the program the Ambassador of Cuba in Chile, Señor A. Hernández Catá, made an address. "We share your enthusiasm for peace, mutual understanding and trust between the American nations", writes the principal, "and we try to impart these ideas to the future teachers who graduate from this school." Pan American Day became Pan American Week also in the Gimnasio Municipal in São Carlos, Brazil, where special topics were studied in the course on history of civilization. They were: The purposes of Pan Americanism; the common interests uniting the South American Republics; the factors conducive to international friendship; and the advantages of friendship between neighboring nations.

Of the many observances in colleges and universities special mention must be made of the action taken by the University of San Marcos in Lima, founded in 1551, 85 years before Harvard. On Pan American Day the president of the university, Dr. Adolfo Solf y Muró, issued a resolution establishing in the university a section called "The House of the Americas", as recommended by the Seventh

International Conference of American States; its purpose will be to cooperate with the Pan American Union in all activities pertaining to the intellectual cooperation which is one of the Union's chief objectives.

Rotary Clubs in both North and South America were among the organizations which joined most heartily in celebrating Pan American Day, since their ideals of international friendship and understanding coincide with those of the Pan American Union. The founder of Rotary, Mr. Paul Harris, who was in Rio de Janeiro on April 14, was a guest at a brilliant luncheon given by the Rotary Club of that city at which the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr. Macedo Soares,



A MEXICAN CELEBRATION.

One of the numerous schools observing Pan American Day in Mexico was the secondary school at Nuevo Laredo.

the American diplomats, and many distinguished Brazilians were present. The Rotary Club of Guatemala City sponsored the publication of a special issue of *Nuestro Diario*, a daily of that capital; in addition to a complete account of the Rotary luncheon, at which an eloquent address was made by the poet Alberto Velásquez, it published a large number of articles on the Pan American Union and its member countries.

This year the radio played a more important part than ever. The BULLETIN has already described the concert broadcast from the Pan American Union on April 14 and printed in full in the May issue the notable address made by the Hon. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, on that occasion. In Buenos Aires Dr. Felipe Barreda

Laos, Ambassador of Peru and dean of the American diplomatic corps in that city, delivered a brilliant address. Other admirable speeches were also made, and concerts of Pan American music broadcast from numerous stations. Station CX4, of the Uruguayan Agricultural Bureau, had an American Week, from April 13 to 18. The Radio Club of Pernambuco took pleasure in recalling in the course of its program its fellow citizen Joaquim Nabuco, first Ambassador of Brazil to the United States and a distinguished Pan Americanist.

Women's clubs, including Young Women's Christian Associations, also took a prominent part in the celebrations. Among the groups should be mentioned the Brazilian Association for the Advancement of Women and the Confederated Associations of Women of Brazil, including the Union of University Women, the Women's Club of Rio, the Union of Professional Women, the Union of Women Public Officials, and the Social Service Society, which united in a luncheon at which addresses were made in English, Spanish, and Portuguese. The Ateneo of Caracas was one of those arranging radio broadcasts. The Pan American Round Table of Mexico City held a session which was the main ceremony of the Day in that capital. The meeting was addressed by Señor Ernesto Hidalgo, a high official of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Hon. Josephus Daniels, Ambassador of the United States, and Dr. Manuel Bianchi, Ambassador of Chile. In the course of his address Ambassador Daniels said:

From the day that Liberator Simón Bolívar's first All-American Conference met in Panama, the pioneers of peace have yearned for the coming of The Day when grim-visaged war would be regarded and treated as Public Enemy Number One. Bolívar looked for his conference to agree upon a treaty of "Union, league and perpetual confederation", a consummation long deferred but now happily realized in essence. The inspired aspiration of that gathering on the Isthmus one hundred years ago found its formal expression in this noble agreement:

The contracting parties solemnly obligate
themselves to amicably compromise between
themselves all differences now existing or
which may arise in the future.

If we have not fully attained the goal set at Panama in the quest for assured peace, Pan Americans have apprehended and have cause to rejoice in treaties and agreements which are not regarded as scraps of paper. In the century that has followed a score of conferences of one sort or another have advanced the principle then set forth. There have been treaties of conciliation and arbitration in the succeeding years which constitute solemn commitments. If there have been recessions from the faith that the arbitrament of peace is capable of replacing the arbitrament of the sword, if on this hemisphere as on others men have at times been tempted to return to the law of the jungle, still all men of faith in God and in their kind are animated by the sentiment expressed by the poet:

"I hold it truth, with him who sings
To one clear harp in divers tones,
That men may rise on stepping stones
Of their dead selves to higher things."

In a number of cities the celebration took on a civic character with the presence of the city or governmental authorities, who in some cases issued proclamations beforehand or awarded prizes at the celebration. Miami continued to hold elaborate festivities, including *O'Higgins of Chile*, a colorful play-pageant by Dr. Barbara Ring, banquets by the Pan American League, the Inter-American Union, and a ball. A portrait of General San Martín, the gift of the Argentine Government, was unveiled at the University of Miami, and the 35 Cuban, Colombian and Venezuelan students in that institution graciously made it a gift of 300 volumes of Spanish American literature and political science. The University of Miami, because of its close contacts with neighboring countries, places special emphasis on the study of Spanish.

The chapters of the Pan American Society arranged interesting ceremonies in New York and San Francisco. In the east, the exercises were held in conjunction with Columbia University and the Pan American Student League, and were addressed by the Hon. Luiz de Faro, consul general of Brazil, and Dr. William Wachs, faculty adviser of the Pan American Student League. On the Pacific coast, the



O'HIGGINS AND MANUEL RODRÍGUEZ.

The presentation of Dr. Barbara Ring's latest play-pageant, "*O'Higgins of Chile*", was a part of the civic celebration of Pan American Day in Miami. General Bernardo O'Higgins, the national hero, and Manuel Rodríguez, an active figure in the Chilean War of Independence, were two of the characters portrayed.

secretary of the society presented to the Hon. Angelo Rossi, mayor of San Francisco, a fine collection of books on Latin America for the Public Library. Dr. Federico La Faye, consul of Bolivia, spoke. At the luncheon that followed Mr. Santos, consul of Brazil, presented the Order of the Southern Cross to Dr. Percy Martin, an authority on Brazilian history and former president of the society, and Mr. Berckemeyer, consul of Peru, made an address. The Venezuelan Section of the Pan American Society laid a wreath on the tomb of Bolívar in Caracas and another at the foot of the statue of Henry Clay, tributes in which government officials, the diplomatic corps, and many other spectators joined. The newly formed chapter in São Paulo took the initiative in the celebration of Pan American Day in that city. All federal, State, municipal, civil and military authorities took part; the climax was a solemn public session at the Municipal Theater, when the Military Band of the State Constabulary played, and all the authorities and the consular corps participated.

In Habana the Pan American Colombian Society held a session in the Academy of Sciences under the patronage of the government of Cuba and the city of Habana. The diplomatic and consular corps, government officials, and many notable persons enjoyed the program. The speakers were Dr. Antonio Beruff Mendieta, mayor of Habana; Comandante Luis Rodolfo Miranda, and Dr. Juan Luis Rodríguez, Director of the Inter-American Trade Mark Bureau. Dr. Rodríguez, it should be added, was responsible for a very fine special issue of the *Bulletin of the Inter-American Trade-Mark Bureau*, published in both English and Spanish. It contained articles on Pan Americanism by four members of the Governing Board of the Pan American Union, Dr. Francisco Castillo Nájera, Ambassador of Mexico in the United States; Dr. Guillermo Patterson, Ambassador of Cuba in the United States; Captain Colón Eloy Alfaro, Minister of Ecuador in the United States; and Dr. Henri De Bayle, Chargé d'Affaires of Nicaragua; and also one by Dr. L. S. Rowe, Director General of the Pan American Union.

The Argentine-American Cultural Institute took a leading part in the celebration in Buenos Aires and other parts of Argentina. Dr. Cupertino del Campo, president of the institute, delivered an address by radio on *Peace in the Americas*; two thousand students—many of whom study English—listened to talks on Pan American subjects from their teachers; and a thousand pamphlets by Dr. Ernesto Nelson, a well-known educator who is vice president of the Institute, were distributed among schools throughout the nation.

Among the many other interesting programs of the Day there is space to mention only one, that planned by the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce with the Advertising Club of Los Angeles, the Pacific Geographic Society, and the Foreign Trade Club of Southern Cali-

fornia. All the Latin American consuls in the city were guests. A fine address, *Building International Friendship*, was delivered by Dr. Charles K. Edmunds, president of Pomona College. Furthermore, the chamber was instrumental in putting on a broadcast sponsored by the local office of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, and through the local board of education it also called the attention of schools to the celebration of Pan American Day.

Indeed, one of the most pleasant aspects of Pan American Day this year (as in other years also) was the way in which groups cooperated: schools took a prominent part in civic celebrations, Rotary Clubs sent members to schools, schools gave their programs before parent-teachers associations or for the public in general, chambers of commerce and women's clubs made use of the radio, and diplomats and consuls honored civic ceremonies and meetings of clubs with their presence.

The dominant note of this year's Pan American Day programs was peace, to judge by the messages, letters and other accounts that have reached the Pan American Union, which is happy to act as "a clearing house of Good Will", in the phrase of Ambassador Daniels. "The Little Fireflies" of Buenos Aires sent through the Union a friendly greeting to the children of the Americas and the wish that peace, justice and love should prevail among nations; the letter bore 84 painstaking childish signatures. "With true sympathy and with much faith that the Pan American ideal shall be intimately felt in the most remote corner of America, I keep on sowing the seed that will grow vigorously into a sentiment for friendship and peace", wrote a teacher in Matanzas, Cuba. In the Bellows Falls, Vermont, High School one number on the program was a Mexican Prayer Song for Peace. An editorial in the special Pan American Day number of *The Rouge Recorder*, published by the students of the River Rouge, Michigan, High School, said in part: "In order that we may live in amicable relationship with our neighbors, it is necessary for us to know them, their lives, and their loves, their trials and tribulations, for 'To know a man, find his hero.' Study those heroes and you will understand the motives underlying their actions. . . . There is but one sure way to avert war, and that is by friendliness to the nations. And, as we have already explained, this friendliness can be maintained only by a thorough knowledge of the other nations."

Senhor Manuel Franco Freire, Director General of Education in the State of Sergipe, Brazil, instructed the schools of the State to celebrate Pan American Day in all ways "which may inspire friendship and cooperation among the pupils throughout America, since they are the future politicians and leaders of their respective countries, whom education can unite in a feeling for justice capable of influencing



PAN AMERICAN DAY, MIAMI, FLORIDA.

This group at the second annual Pan American Day dinner of the Inter-American Union of Miami represented five nations, as follows (left to right): B. Howard Brown, honorary consul of Panama in Miami; Dr. Rafael Belaúnde Terry, Jr., honorary vice consul of Peru; O. A. Sandquist, District Director, Works Progress Administration; Francis I. Kelly, honorary consul of Chile in Miami; and Eduardo Fernández y d'Albrigeon, consul of Cuba.

the peaceful destiny of the world." From El Salvador, Brigadier-General Antonio Galdámez R., governor of the Department of Usulután and president of the board of education, wrote: "Year by year may the spirit of cooperation, union and brotherhood grow stronger in the hearts of the inhabitants of youthful America, for its direct result will be peace, progress and liberty." Dr. Manuel Bianchi, Ambassador of Chile in Mexico, said in speaking before the Pan American Round Table: "Pan American Day should bring us together with the object of naming the *deeds* of our Republics in the preceding year performed in order to remove obstacles still impeding a closer drawing together and a truer understanding of common interests. . . . What are the deeds that since April 14, 1935, have contributed most to the realization of Bolívar's ideal? In my opinion two are supremely important: first, peace in the Chaco, and second, President Roosevelt's invitation to the conference soon to take place in Buenos Aires. . . . America should be the home of permanent peace."

Many other words of praise and hope for the approaching conference were found in editorials and addresses.

Furthermore, to crown the year by another deed of peace, on Pan American Day President Trujillo of the Dominican Republic and President Vincent of Haiti exchanged in the National Palace in Ciudad Trujillo, the ratifications of the final protocol of the boundary agreement which they consummated last year by direct negotiation. "It is particularly significant," said President Vincent, "that this act should take place in the impressive atmosphere of the city that was the cradle of our Latin American civilization." President Trujillo expressed his thanks to President Vincent for his visit "on this day of spiritual communion between the Americas, which I have wished to mark with the document that we have just signed, as the most beautiful and effective contribution that in the name of both our Republics, we offer to the ideal of peace and Pan American friendship, in order to strengthen its action and affirm its authority, which is destined to be predominant and decisive in the future of the world."



PAN AMERICAN DAY CELEBRATION AT THE INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION, RIO DE JANEIRO.

IN PRAISE OF THE OVENBIRD¹

By JORGE CASARES

THE ovenbird is the favorite of the Argentines. The same land nourishes them, the same sky arches over them, the same love of country unites them. It is the bird whose song resounds from Jujuy to Patagonia, and in every province it is well known and popular. . . .

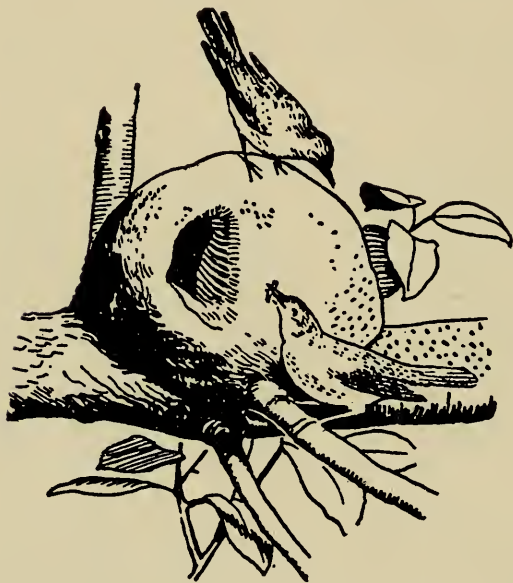
To all of us Argentines the ovenbird is a familiar friend. It is our lively neighbor at home, and wherever we travel in our own country we see its little oven every now and then on the telegraph posts, beside us on the fence, on the roof over the barnyard, or on the cornice of the house we enter.

When long ago the settler went far into the pampas to plant the first seeds and raise his dwelling of straw and mud, the ovenbirds followed him and in a nearby tree constructed their nest of mud and straw. Pioneers and companions in solitude, they both prepared in the autumn their refuge for winter. The song of the bird, like a reveille, announced the hour for beginning work; its trills cheered the long struggle and its restless and bellicose note gave the alarm at the approach of a fox or other animal. But its affection for man also urges it to seek his company in the industrial suburbs and noisy metropolis. In the Plaza San Martín, Buenos Aires, not far from the enormous harbor from which Argentine products are shipped to all the world, near the Retiro Station from which radiate railroads extending even beyond our own frontiers, near the Museum of Fine Arts and the palatial residences of the mighty, the ovenbird, formerly a country dweller, has made itself at home. In the tree that spreads its branches above the small lake it has erected a little house, a few yards from the statue of our Liberator, who seems to point it out with a bronze finger.

The ovenbird has a patriotic devotion to the land of its birth. It is satisfied with it. It does not emigrate nor travel far, but dies in the same corner where it was born. When it is grown it seeks a mate and unites himself to her for life. Together they fly about, together they construct their nest. If they are separated temporarily because of their duties, they celebrate their reunion with melodious duets so enthusiastic that their whole bodies tremble, and if the absence is longer than was anticipated, they call to each other

¹ Translated from *La Chacra*, Buenos Aires, Argentina, April 1936. The scientific name of this ovenbird is *furnarius rufus*.

anxiously. They leave their isolation only to join in choruses and merry games with ovenbirds of the same district. They take turns in incubating the white eggs, usually five in number, and both feed the young birds with insects, preferably taken from the ground. The noisy offspring, as soon as the first feathers show, cheep and move about in their soft and safe shelter, "practising trills and duets in their secure oven, in shrill tremulous voices", says Hudson. When they are fully attired they emerge in company with their parents, whom they do not leave for several months. When the time comes for them to live their own life, they set forth and the parents remain together preparing a new nest for the brood of the following year and singing without cessation, for the ovenbird, unlike many others of our feathered friends, sings in every season.



Hardly do the other birds begin to stretch themselves in the morning when the ovenbird bursts forth from the little door of its house with a loud clamor, giving the signal to all the world that the sun is rising and the dew is shining. With the dawn it glides down to the ground and haughtily takes a promenade around the farmyard, head high and eye alert. It sometimes interrupts its light, quick walk

to raise one foot, and then continues with tiny steps, alternating between arrogance, majesty and gracefulness.

The sobriety of the ovenbird's democratic garb befits the present day and the country where he lives. There is nothing extravagant in the form and color of his plumage. The predominating color is reddish brown, somewhat like a brick—which is appropriate for a mason. His breast is sand color and his beak and claws gray; this is his simple and elegant attire.

Among all the birds, the ovenbird has the highest architectural genius. It builds its nest with steady perseverance. When an accident destroys the nest, the bird begins again, and if another occurs it changes the situation. Its home is located in full daylight with the entrance opposite the highway, not hidden in the thickness of the

woods. It is within view and within reach of all because the ovenbird is afraid of nobody and nothing. To defend itself from inferiors, its own ingenuity suffices; and it has the respect of man, its superior and friend, because of the usefulness of its habits. The preparation and mixing of the clay with various strengthening ingredients, such as hair and roots, the selection of a site for the nest, the solid and perfect construction, the plan of the structure and its wise arrangement with a main entrance, antechamber, and second door placed at a height and direction so that it will not permit the wind to enter nor give access to any animal larger in size than its residents—all this miracle comes from a diminutive brain which has as tools to execute its work only a bill and two little feet.

For this reason the gaucho legend attributes to the ovenbird divine inspiration and religious sentiments which cause it to rest on Sundays. Therefore, too, our Indians venerated and never hunted it, being overwhelmed by admiration of a dwelling better than their own.

As a symbol the ovenbird is complete. It incarnates and exemplifies intelligence, industry, conjugal fidelity, cheerfulness, gentleness, perseverance, and patriotism. The ovenbird is the bird of Argentina.



FOREIGN TRADE OF CHILE IN 1935

By MATILDA PHILLIPS

Chief, Statistical Division, Pan American Union

DURING the year 1935 the total foreign trade of Chile, according to official statistics, amounted to 776,739,000 pesos of 6d. gold, an increase of 9.2 percent as compared with the total figure for the preceding year and 47.8 percent more than in 1933.

Imports, valued at 303,661,000 pesos, registered a gain of 25.6 percent over the preceding year and of 67.0 percent over those of 1933.

Exports in 1935 were valued at 473,078,000 pesos. This total was only slightly more (0.7 percent) than in the preceding year, but 37.6 percent over that for 1933.

The surplus of exports over imports for 1935 was 169,417,000 pesos, compared with a corresponding figure of 228,118,000 pesos in the preceding year.

IMPORTS

The United States continued to occupy first place as a supplier of Chilean imports, increasing its sales in 1935 by 18.1 percent. The United Kingdom, which formerly occupied second place, has now been

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superseded by Germany, which increased its sales by 147.2 percent. The United Kingdom in third place increased its sales by 2.4 percent. Most of the other leading supplying countries increased their sales, the gains being particularly pronounced for Argentina, India, Sweden, Venezuela, Canada, Curaçao, Japan and Java. France, Belgium, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, and Denmark show percentage declines in their sales to the Republic in 1935.

Imports by countries of origin

[Values in thousands of pesos of 6d. gold]

Country	1934	1935	Percent change in 1935	Percent of total	
				1934	1935
United States.....	69,515	82,120	+18.1	28.7	27.0
Germany.....	24,599	60,819	+147.2	10.2	20.0
United Kingdom.....	56,018	57,369	+2.4	23.2	18.9
Peru.....	21,188	21,836	+3.1	8.8	7.2
Japan.....	8,504	11,121	+30.8	3.5	3.7
Argentina.....	6,004	9,344	+55.6	2.5	3.1
France.....	9,114	6,796	-25.4	3.8	2.2
Spain.....	3,819	4,991	+30.7	1.6	1.6
Belgium.....	5,287	4,963	-6.1	2.2	1.6
India.....	2,540	4,947	+94.8	1.1	1.6
Italy.....	4,837	4,452	-8.0	2.0	1.5
Sweden.....	2,685	4,037	+50.4	1.1	1.3
Brazil.....	3,432	3,780	+10.1	1.4	1.2
Venezuela.....	2,774	3,551	+28.0	1.2	1.2
Java.....	1,978	3,068	+55.1	.8	1.0
Mexico.....	2,087	2,864	+37.2	.8	.9
Ecuador.....	2,360	2,738	+16.0	1.0	.9
Canada.....	1,591	2,597	+63.2	.6	.8
Netherlands.....	3,163	2,569	-18.8	1.3	.8
Switzerland.....	1,560	2,061	+32.1	.6	.7
Curaçao.....	622	1,530	+145.9	.3	.5
Denmark.....	1,317	1,110	-15.7	.5	.4
Norway.....	1,893	1,544	-17.3	.8	.2
Other countries.....	4,826	4,454	-7.7	2.0	1.7
Total imports.....	241,713	303,661	+25.6	100.0	100.0

The most noteworthy gains in imports for 1935, almost all of which show increases, occurred in transportation material and equipment, i. e., locomotives, rails and railway material and motor cars. Other commodities showing marked increases were: cotton yarn, cotton and woolen piece goods, rolled iron and steel in bars and sheets, iron pipes and tubes, wire, mining and textile machinery; other industrial machinery and fittings; petroleum, cottonseed, radio equipment, and tea.

EXPORTS

The United States, the largest buyer of Chilean products, increased its share of the export trade in 1935 by 21.7 percent, as compared with the preceding year. The United Kingdom, which occupied first place in 1934, now ranks second in importance as a market for Chilean exports, its purchases in 1935 declining by 20.2 percent. Exports to Germany increased 68.2 percent; to France, 74.8 percent; to the Netherlands, 129.9 percent; to Poland, 320.9 percent; to Japan, 200

FOREIGN TRADE OF CHILE IN 1935

percent; and to Cuba, 55 percent. In addition to the United Kingdom, there were decreases in exports to Italy (53.6 percent); to Belgium (32 percent); to Argentina (21 percent); to Peru (41.5 percent); to Brazil (34 percent); and to Switzerland (21.6 percent).

The above percentages are based on exports to the individual countries exclusive of nitrate, full details of the shipment of this commodity not being available at the present time. Total nitrate shipments are shown as a separate item at the foot of the following statement of exports by countries of destination:

Exports by countries of destination

[Values in thousands of pesos of 6d. gold]

Country	1934	1935	Percent change in 1935	Percent of total	
				1934	1935
United States.....	89,426	108,857	+21.7	28.0	33.4
United Kingdom.....	103,893	82,945	-20.2	32.5	25.5
Germany.....	20,037	33,695	+68.2	6.3	10.3
France.....	7,637	13,353	+74.8	2.3	4.1
Sweden.....	9,716	10,816	+11.3	3.0	3.3
Belgium.....	12,996	8,832	-32.0	4.1	2.7
Italy.....	16,630	7,708	-53.6	5.2	2.4
Argentina.....	8,427	6,654	-21.0	2.6	2.0
Netherlands.....	2,842	6,534	+129.9	.9	2.0
Poland.....	1,093	4,600	+320.9	.4	1.4
Peru.....	7,685	4,495	-41.5	2.4	1.4
Cuba.....	2,716	4,209	+55.0	.9	1.3
Japan.....	1,262	3,783	+200.0	.4	1.2
Bolivia.....	2,430	2,579	+6.1	.7	.8
Brazil.....	2,611	1,723	-34.0	.8	.5
Ecuador.....	1,335	1,662	+24.5	.4	.5
Switzerland.....	1,006	1,259	+21.6	.5	.4
Denmark.....	951	1,056	+11.0	.3	.3
Other countries.....	5,499	4,584	-16.6	1.9	1.4
For order.....	20,483	16,418	-19.8	6.4	5.1
Total.....	319,275	325,762	+2.0	100.0	100.0
Nitrate (total shipments).....	150,557	147,316	-2.2	-----	-----
Grand total.....	469,832	473,078	+ .7	-----	-----

The principal increases in value of exports in 1935 occurred in mining products, due to larger shipments of bar-copper, coal, gold and silver ores, concentrates and precipitates. Exports of oats, beans, lentils, and chick-peas increased by nearly 50 percent over the figures for 1934, while shipments of barley, wheat, and fresh fruits declined appreciably. Shipments of hides and skins, wool, flour, wines, and fresh and frozen meats also showed declines.



PAN AMERICAN UNION NOTES

COLUMBUS MEMORIAL LIBRARY

Accessions.—The Library has received a copy of the proceedings, in Spanish, of the Regional Conference of the International Labor Office, composed of representatives of American countries and of the Office; the conference was held in January 1936 in Santiago, Chile. The proceedings include lists of delegates and members of commissions, the reports of the 14 sessions held, and the 23 resolutions approved by the conference. Some of the topics related to labor which were discussed were: Social insurance, labor of women and children, trade unions, unemployment, conditions of native races, wages, social legislation, agricultural labor and laborers, nutrition, hours of labor, technical education, cost of living, and capital and labor.

A national conference concerning which a report has just been received is the First Cuban Engineering Congress (Primer Congreso Nacional de Ingeniería) celebrated in Habana, Cuba, from December 1 to 6, 1935, under the auspices of the Cuban Engineering Society (Sociedad Cubana de Ingenieros). Several of the topics discussed were purely national in scope but many were of general interest. Of the former might be mentioned: use of concrete in road construction in Cuba; purification of residue waters in Cuba; the value of tax-lists of real property in Cuba; the beginnings of air-conditioning in Cuba; historical sketch of Cuban colonial architecture; the place of the engineer in Cuban civilization; industrial property in Cuba; and technical education in Cuba. Engineering topics of general interest included: laying of cement on special types of soil; resistance of materials; practical hydraulic problems and the use of models for experimental purposes; construction plans for low-cost housing; and classification of books on engineering and architecture (a system of decimal classification for libraries compiled by Francisco Gastón).

The report of the Argentine Ministry of Foreign Relations and Religion (*Memoria de Relaciones Exteriores y Culto*) covering May 1934 to May 1935 includes in the two thick volumes an account of the international policy of the nation, especially concerning the Bolivian-Paraguayan boundary dispute, and adherences to the Anti-War Treaty of Non-Agression and Conciliation, popularly known by the name of its author, the Minister of Foreign Relations, Dr. Carlos Saavedra Lamas; notes concerning and copies of commercial and foreign exchange agreements; international conventions to which Argentina is a party, especially those signed with Brazil in October 1933; reports on various international congresses and conferences held during the year; the new organic regulations of August 1934 for the Ministry of Foreign Relations. This Ministry also has supervision of federal social welfare work. In the latter part of volume I are contemporary bills, laws, and reports of the national lottery and the Buenos Aires *Sociedad de Beneficencia*, a society of women which for more than a hundred years has administered, on a government subsidy, hospitals and other welfare institutions. Volume II contains financial and administrative reports.

La Literatura argentina, a monthly bibliographic review published by the publishing house of L. J. Rosso in Buenos Aires, always contains Argentine biographic and bibliographic data of interest. The latest issue received, that of May 1936, contains the biography of Carlos Guido y Spano, a well-known Argentine nineteenth-century poet, whose portrait, in accordance with the regular practice of the review, is found on the cover. The same number contains an article on the new administrative officers of the Universidad de Buenos Aires; a note of the 1935 winners in the annual Buenos Aires literary competition; brief summaries of cultural addresses, meetings, etc.; review of Argentine books; a list of works published in Buenos Aires during the month; and the continuation of a complete bibliography of all Argentine publications since those first printed.

These and other interesting books received are listed below:

Memoria presentada al Honorable Congreso nacional [por el] Ministerio de relaciones exteriores y culto, correspondiente al período 1934-1935 . . . Buenos Aires, Gmo. Kraft Ltda., 1935. 2 v. tables (part fold.), fold. diags. 26½ cm.

Biografía del Coronel Manuel Dorrego, por Carlos Parsons Horne. Obra premiada por la Comisión pro Dorrego, nombrada por el Poder ejecutivo nacional y dirigida la publicación por el Doctor Benjamín D. Martínez. Buenos Aires, Imprenta y casa editora "Coni", 1922. xiv, 690 p. front. (port.), diags. 26½ cm. [This biography of Dorrego was submitted anonymously in a competition and adjudged the best work to stand as Argentina's homage to one of its outstanding men at a time when there were many notable figures, that is, during the period of Argentina's fight for independence and the subsequent attempts to establish a government. The prize was awarded in 1919 and the book published in 1922. The biography of Col. Dorrego begins with the arrival in 1766 of Don José Antonio Dorrego, the father of Colonel Dorrego, and ends with the

latter's tragic death in 1828. Nearly 150 pages at the end of the biography contain documents presented by Señor Horne concerning Dorrego's life.]

Restabelecendo a verdade sobre o cacau brasileiro [por] Ignacio Tosta Filho. . . . Bahia, A. Graphica, 1936. 1 p. l., 154 p., 2 l. 22 cm. [Ignacio Tosta Filho is president of the Instituto de Cacau da Bahia. In this work he shows the importance of cacao in the Brazilian market, since that product is one of the country's chief exports. He gives also the world production of cacao and other economic data.]

El centenario de la Biblioteca pública de Matanzas . . . [por] Luis M. Rodríguez Rivero. [y] *Apuntes sobre el estado actual del establecimiento*, por su Director, Sr. Pedro Avalos y Torrens . . . Matanzas, Imprenta "Estrada", 1935. 20, [12] p. 21½ cm. (Publicaciones de: "Amigos de la cultura cubana," Matanzas. No. 2.) [This small pamphlet contains the general history of one of the oldest libraries in Cuba.]

Código de defensa social (aprobado por el Consejo de estado de la República de Cuba en sesión de 10 de febrero de 1936). Relaciones y ponencias de los libros del Código, seguido de un apéndice con la ley de ejecución de sanciones (aprobada en igual fecha). Ed. autorizada por el Consejo de estado. La Habana, Jesús Montero, editor, 1936. 406 p. 24½ cm. (Biblioteca jurídica de autores cubanos y extranjeros. Volumen XXIV.) [This new Penal Code of Cuba went into force in May 1936. Preceding the text are explanatory notes.]

Publicaciones del Primer congreso nacional de ingeniería, celebrado en La Habana, Cuba, en los días 1º al 6º de diciembre de 1935, bajo los auspicios de la Sociedad cubana de ingenieros. Publicado en ediciones extraordinarias de la Revista de la Sociedad cubana de ingenieros, vol. XXVIII, 1936. . . . Habana, Cuba [1936] [x, 684] p. illus., tables (part fold.), diags. (part fold.) 24 cm. Contents.—Temas, comentarios, acuerdos, premios, discursos, actas e información oficial.

Gran guía de la República del Ecuador, S. A. (Agricultura—comercio—industrias—profesiones); General directory of the Republic of Ecuador, S. A. (agriculture—commerce—industry—professions); Grosses Handbuch der Republik von Ecuador, S. A. (Landwirtschaft—Berufe—Industrie—Handel); Grande guide de la République de l'Équateur, S. A. (agriculture—commerce—industrie—professions) Publican: Patiño & Izurieta . . . Quito, Tip. Fernández, 1936. 1 p. l., xii, ix p., 2 l., 220 p. fold. map. 29 cm. [This is the first issue of this guide. It contains complete listings for the whole country of firms and individuals in agricultural, commercial, industrial, and professional fields. A brief economic survey is printed in Spanish and English, and a general index in Spanish, English, and German.]

Morazánida; de la epopeya, la tragedia y la apoteosis . . . [por] Joaquín Rodas M. Quezaltenango [Impreso en los talleres CDS, casa editora; Carlos D. Suasnávar, propietario, n. d.] cover-title, 2 p. l., 391, 6, 2 p. l., 3 plates (2 ports., col. coat-of-arms) 19½ cm. [Francisco Morazán, a famous Central American patriot, was born in El Salvador. During the political upheavals in Central America in the 1820's he was one of the outstanding figures, and became successively President of Guatemala, President of Central America, and President of El Salvador during the 1830's. Following his voluntary exile from 1839 to 1842, during which time he wrote part of his *Memorias*, he returned to Costa Rica where he served as President of that State, but when he attempted the reunification of Central America a revolution broke out and Morazán was slain. Señor Rodas tells of all these historical happenings and of the honors paid the hero since his death by all the Central American nations.]

Homenaje a la ciudad de Gracias a Dios en el CD aniversario de su fundación, 1539-1936 [por] Álvaro, Héctor y Tito Pérez Estrada. San Pedro Sula, Tipografía Pérez Estrada [1936] 4 p.l., [iii]-ix, 167, 178 p. illus., plates (1 col.),

ports. 20 cm. [This volume includes various historical, biographical, and literary articles on the old city of Gracias a Dios, many of which were written on the occasion of the fourth centenary of its founding. Other contributing authors are: Rómulo E. Durón, Leopoldo Aguilar O., Julián López Pineda, F. Mejía Morales, Victor M. Cáceres Lara, P. Centeno, and Maximiliano Trejo.]

Poesías completas [de] Amado Nervo. Prólogo de Genaro Estrada. Madrid, Biblioteca nueva, 1935. 966 p. front. (port.) 20½ cm. [This beautiful publication contains all the poetry of Amado Nervo, the most noted Mexican poet of modern times. The present publisher, Biblioteca Nueva, issued from 1920 to 1922 Nervo's complete works in 28 volumes including, in addition to the poetry, novels and essays. Señor Estrada, the Mexican authority who contributes the prologue to this edition, published a bibliography of Nervo in 1925 as the first of the now well-known *Monografías bibliográficas mexicanas*.]

Policies of the present administration of Mexico City [Printed by the Government printing office] 1936. 70 p., 1 l. illus., pl. (port.), fold. diagrs. 23 cm. [This is an exposition which "aims at setting forth, for the . . . delegates attending . . . the 20th session of the International Labor Conference, a brief survey of the work done by Mexico's proletariat", according to the introduction by the chief of the Department of Labor. It describes conditions in the Republic since the beginning of the six-year-plan. The numerous tables appended show wage scales and cost of living throughout the nation.]

Flora of Peru . . . by J. Francis Macbride . . . Chicago, Field museum of natural history, 1936. 2 v. [to date] fold. diagr. (v. 1) 24½ cm. (Field museum of natural history. Botanical series, volume XIII. Publication 351 [and] 357.) [This very complete list of botanical species of Peru is the result of botanical expeditions which, sponsored by Marshall Field, have been made since 1922. Specimens were obtained from several other collections, all of which are acknowledged in the introduction to the work. The first part includes "Phytogeography of the Peruvian Andes" by Dr. A. Weberbauer, a well-known German botanist, and the first section of the "Systematic list of genera and species" by Mr. Macbride. In the second part is found the continuation of the list.]

Apuntaciones literarias. . . [por] Medardo Vitier. Habana, Editorial Minerva, 1935. 174 p. 20½ cm. Contents.—I. El ensayo.—II. El romanticismo.—III. El romancero.—IV. Observaciones sobre la literatura uruguaya.—V. Enrique José Varona.—VI. Rafael Montoro.—VII. Manuel Sanguily.—VIII. Enrique Piñeyro.—IX. Agustín Acosta.—X. José M. Chacón y Calvo.—XI. Jorge Mañach.—XII. Fernando Llés.—XIII. Arturo Echemendía. [This collection of previously inedited essays includes several on contemporary Cuban writers.]

El Inca Garcilaso de la Vega (nueva documentación); estudio y documentos por Don José de la Torre y del Cerro . . . Obra que pública la Biblioteca de historia hispano-americana, en colaboración con el Instituto hispano-cubano de Sevilla. Fundación de Don Rafael González Abreu. Madrid, Imprenta de José Murillo, 1935. xl, 246 p. plates, facsims. 25½ cm. [Garcilaso de la Vega's *Comentarios reales* have been for three centuries one of the prime source materials for the early history of Peru. The publication of these documents, dated from 1570 to 1627, provides further insight into the life of this famous historian. The forty-page introduction is a biography of him, based on these documents and written by Don José de la Torre y del Cerro.]

Cómo utilizar una biblioteca, por Javier Lasso de la Vega y Jiménez-Placer . . . Madrid, Gráfica universal, 1935. 3 p.l., 126 p. forms. 22½ cm. (Publicaciones de la Facultad de filosofía y letras de la Universidad de Madrid.) Contents.—Introducción.—I. Conocimientos que debe poseer todo lector de las guías y reglamentos de las bibliotecas.—II. Cómo se busca en las bibliotecas.—III. Cómo consultar los catálogos.—IV. Donde se busca: (A) Enciclopedias; (B) Biografías;

(C) Bibliografías; (D) Bibliografías de contenidos de revistas y publicaciones; (E) Diccionarios.—V. Algunos ejercicios prácticos de documentación bibliográfica.—VI. Instrucciones generales sobre cómo se recoge, clasifica y ordena la documentación científica.—VII. Índice alfabético de materias.—Bibliografía. [The Director of the University Library of the University of Madrid states that the majority of Spanish students, whether high school or university, do not know how to use a library. This guide should be of aid to any Spanish speaking person who has to do so.]

Conferencia del trabajo de los estados de América miembros de la Organización internacional del trabajo, Santiago de Chile, 2 a 14 de enero de 1936. Actas de las sesiones. Ginebra, Oficina internacional del trabajo [Santiago de Chile, Talleres gráficos "La Nación", S. A.] 1936. xxxii, 410 p. 26 cm.

Informe sobre el puerto de Nueva York, elevado al Directorio de la Administración nacional del puerto de Montevideo, por el Señor Alfredo Nebel Ellauri. . . Montevideo [J. Florensa] 1931 [1936] 106, [5] p. illus., port., fold. diagrs. 31 cm. [Señor Nebel Ellauri was Uruguayan delegate to the Pan American Congress of Customs Procedure and Port Formalities in Washington in 1929; he studied the port of New York and made this report at that time, as suggestions for the administration and development of the port of Montevideo. It is being published now (in 1936) because he thinks the material is valuable for a comparative study and development of the two ports.]

Listed below are new magazines and those received for the first time:

Boletín financiero. Buenos Aires, 1936. Año I, n°. 1, junio de 1936. 18 p. tables. 26½ x 18 cm. Address: Belgrano 1358, Buenos Aires, República Argentina.

Hojas panamericanas; revista mensual de difusión cultural e intercambio de libros, publicaciones e ideas entre los países americanos. Buenos Aires, 1936. Año II, n° 9, mayo de 1936. 24 p. illus. 42 x 28½ cm. Address: Bolívar 375, Buenos Aires, República Argentina.

Vida correntina; primer magazine correntino. Corrientes, 1936. Año III, n° 81, mayo 30 de 1936. 46 p. illus., ports. 25½ x 17½ cm. Three times per month. Editor: Abelardo Vásquez. Address: Buenos Aires esq. Belgrano, Corrientes, República Argentina.

Escoteiro do mar; órgão oficial da F. B. E. M. [Federação brasileira dos escoteiros do mar] Rio de Janeiro, 1936. N° II, anno 1, abril, 1936. 16 p. illus. 27 x 18½ cm. Monthly. Editor: Eneas Martins Filho. Address: Praça Servulo Dourado, 2, Rio de Janeiro, Brasil.

Estatísticas econômicas (publicação trimestral) [da] Directoria de estatística economica e financeira do Thesouro nacional, Ministerio da fazenda. Rio de Janeiro, 1936. N° 2, anno 1, março, 1936. [75] p. tables. 30 x 23½ cm. Address: Directoria de estatística economica e financeira, Ministerio da fazenda, Rua Luiz de Camões, 68, Caixa postal, 315, Rio de Janeiro, Brasil. [This publication has title-page, table-headings and notes in Portuguese, English and French.]

Infância e juventude; mensário de orientação pedagógica na escola e no lar. Rio de Janeiro, 1936. Ano I, 1° numero, junho de 1936. 75, [1] p. illus. 23½ x 16 cm. Editor: Renato Americano. Address: Rua Alzira Brandão, 39, Rio de Janeiro, Brasil.

Boletim de estatística e conselhos a agricultores e criadores; [publicação preparada pela Secção technica de publicidade, do Departamento do trabalho e produção de Secretaria de estado da produção, Estado do Rio de Janeiro] Niterói, 1935.

Anno II, vol. II, Nº 7 a 12, julho a dezembro, 1935. 118 p. illus., tables. 23 x 16 cm. Monthly. Address: Secção technica de publicidade, Secretaria da produção, Rua Marechal Deodoro nº 30, Nitheroy, Brasil.

Boletim de estatística e informações; [publicação do] Departamento de estatística geral, Estado do Espírito Santo, Brasil. Vitoria, Brasil. Anno III, nºs 20 a 22, janeiro-fevereiro-março, 1936. 64, [2] p. illus., tables. 32 x 23½ cm. Monthly. Address: Departamento de estatística geral, Vitoria, Estado do Espírito Santo, Brasil.

Revista da Federação paulista das cooperativas de café. São Paulo, 1936. Anno I, nº 1, junho de 1936. 19, [1] p. illus., tables. 32 x 23 cm. Address: Rua Boa Vista 14, 1º andar, Caixa postal, 2659, São Paulo, Brasil. [This publication replaces the semi-monthly *Boletim* formerly published by the Federação paulista das cooperativas de café.]

Boletín de la Academia colombiana. Bogotá, 1936. Volumen I, nº 1, junio de 1936. 80 p. 24½ x 17 cm. Monthly. Editor: Daniel Samper Ortega. Address: Apartado de correos, 1260, Bogotá, Colombia.

Revista de ciencias jurídicas y sociales. San José, Costa Rica, 1936. Tomo I, nº 1, junio de 1936. 64 p. 26 x 17½ cm. Monthly. Editor: Lic. Héctor Beeche. Address: Apartado 1577, San José, Costa Rica.

El espectador habanero. Habana, 1935. Vol. V, nº 25, julio de 1935. 32, xvi p. illus. 26½ x 19 cm. Monthly. Editor: J. E. Runken [y Wilson] Address: Pi y Margall nº 69, Habana, Cuba. [Numbers 25 to 36, for the years 1935-36, of this general monthly review were received from the publishers bound.]

Pan American news, edición cubana. Habana, 1936. Año I, nº 1, 4 de julio, 1936. 4 p. 45½ x 30½ cm. Weekly. Editor: Jorge Govantes. Address: Manzana de Gómez 563, Habana, Cuba. [*Pan American News* has been published in Miami, Florida, since April, 1935. Beginning with this issue there are to be two editions, one published in Miami, the other in Habana. Both are written in Spanish, but contain different material.]

Lyceum; órgano oficial [del Lyceum de la Habana] La Habana, 1936. Vol. I, nº 1, febrero de 1936. 54 p: pl. 24½ x 18 cm. Quarterly. Editors: Uldarica Mañas and Camila Henríquez Ureña. Address: Calzada No. 81, Vedado, La Habana, Cuba.

Revista del Grupo minorista de Matanzas. Matanzas, 1927. Tomo I, nº 1, junio de 1927. 104 p. 25½ x 17½ cm. Address: Apartado 58, Matanzas, Cuba.

Seguros sociales; leyes, jurisprudencia e información general. [Publicación del] Instituto de jubilaciones del Uruguay. Montevideo, 1936. Enero de 1936, 46 p. 29 x 20 cm. Monthly. Address: Casilla de correo 1135, Montevideo, Uruguay.

Revista hispanoamericana de ciencias, letras y artes. Madrid, 1935. Año XIV nº 150-52, octubre-diciembre 1935. [56] p. illus., ports. 24½ x 17 cm. Monthly. Editor: José María de Gamoneda. Address: Calle de San Agustín, 7, Madrid (Central), España.

PAN AMERICAN PROGRESS

BRAZILIAN-ARGENTINE RELATIONS

The Brazilian ratification of the Anti-War Treaty of Nonaggression and Conciliation was the occasion for an impressive ceremony held in Rio de Janeiro at the Itamaraty Palace, the home of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, on May 25, 1936. The date chosen for the event, which once more reaffirmed the mutual friendship between Brazil and Argentina, was that of the Independence Day of Argentina. It was particularly appropriate because the treaty had been drafted by the Argentine Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr. Carlos Saavedra Lamas, and submitted to the consideration of Brazil late in 1932. It was signed in Rio de Janeiro on October 10, 1933,¹ during the visit of President Agustín Justo to the neighboring Republic, not only by Argentina and Brazil, but also by Chile, Mexico, Paraguay, and Uruguay. Since that date it has been adhered to by all the American Republics.

After the ratification had been promulgated, President Getulio Vargas signed a law establishing two biennial prizes of 20:000 milreis each in literature and art. The literary award will be given to the Brazilian citizen who has published during the preceding 2-year period the best original study of some phase of Argentine economic, social, political, artistic, or military activities. The art award will be divided into a first and a second prize both in painting and in sculpture, to be granted to the artists contributing to the exhibition of Argentine art held in Rio de Janeiro under Government auspices in accordance with the Convention on Artistic Interchange, also signed in Rio de Janeiro on October 10, 1933. The National Fine Arts Council will appoint the jury to select the four prize-winning works of art, which, with the consent of the artists, will become the property of the nation.

At the close of the ceremony President Vargas presented to Dr. Ramón Cárcano, the Argentine ambassador, the gold pen with which he had signed the law. Dr. Cárcano accepted the memento of the occasion in a gracious speech in which, referring to the international acceptance of the anti-war pact, he said, "America is refractive to war. Protected by two oceans and made fruitful by great rivers, its soil, its climate, its institutions, its free and happy men, shout loudly as with one voice: Peace and labor; respect for other nations and

¹ See BULLETIN of the Pan American Union for April 1933 and January 1934.

their historic stands; well-being and personal guarantees for all men of every station, law-abiding men of good will who wish to share in our civilization."

PRESIDENTIAL MESSAGES

Argentina.—President Justo began his message to the Congress which opened on May 7, 1936, with the encouraging statement that the depression was perceptibly on the wane in Argentina and the reestablishment of economic prosperity, partly due to the effects of government measures, was restoring confidence and stimulating the energies of all those having faith in the nation's future.

After a discussion of current political matters, the President commented on important aspects of international affairs during the past twelvemonth, including the successful efforts to bring the Chaco conflict to a close, the meeting of the Pan American Commercial Conference, the strengthening of ties with Brazil, the selection of Buenos Aires as the seat of the forthcoming Peace Conference proposed by President Roosevelt, and commercial agreements signed with Brazil, Chile, Uruguay, and seven European powers.

The desirability of revising existing codes had been recognized by the Ministry of Justice and Public Instruction, and as a result a bill amending the Civil Code was ready to be submitted to Congress and commissions were at work revising the Codes of Civil and Criminal Procedure and the Commercial Code.

Although the Department of Public Instruction has done much to foster the spread of primary education, the President pointed out that there were still many children for whom there were no school facilities. In 1935 there were 644 schools in Buenos Aires, 5,361 in the Provinces, and 1,249 in the Federal Territories, with enrollments of 301,645, 359,674, and 125,085 students, respectively. The department had direct supervision over 226 secondary schools, with 63,797 students. Included in this category were normal, commercial, industrial, and trade schools. The Government is making a great effort to improve the educational system in such a way as to develop potential abilities and yet avoid overcrowding in professional fields.

The outstanding achievements of the treasury were: (1) a reduction of 746,000,000 paper pesos in the floating debt of the nation, which had reached an all-time high of 1,230,000,000 paper pesos in 1932, but at present is only 100,000,000 paper pesos; and (2) the surplus of 27,000,000 paper pesos at the close of the fiscal year. The President therefore expressed the hope that taxes, especially those levied upon the low-income groups, would be substantially decreased. The Central Bank and the Institute for the Liquidation of Bank Assets have functioned so successfully as to remove any fear of inflation.

After reporting on the activities of the Ministries of War and the Navy, President Justo described the Ministry of Agriculture as a dynamic entity which had won the confidence of all who worked on the land, and he listed measures taken within the year to justify his statement. Among these were increasing the minimum price for the three most important grain crops grown in the country (wheat, corn, and flaxseed); calling for public bids for the construction of the first units in a nation-wide chain of grain elevators; distributing seeds on loan to farmers who had lost their crops; making good fruit more generally available at low prices; encouraging fruitgrowers' unions; enlarging foreign markets; and creating a committee to regulate the production and sale of yerba maté.

The increased petroleum production from old and new wells belonging to the State was a source of great satisfaction, and recent discoveries of oil in the Territory of Chubut gave firmer grounds for optimism concerning the potential wealth of that region.

The public works program adopted has permitted the Government to extend the State railway lines, with obvious benefit to the regions affected, and to continue its program of irrigation, waterworks, port works, and public buildings. Road construction is being pushed, and the sum of 300,000,000 paper pesos will have been spent on highways by the end of 1938.

Before closing with a reaffirmation of his faith in the processes of democracy, President Justo announced that a civil service bill would be introduced in Congress to give government personnel a non-political basis of employment.

Chile.—"America is a continent of peace," said President Arturo Alessandri of Chile early in his message read before Congress on May 21, 1936, "in proof of which it is enough to mention recent events: Chile and Peru agreed upon the solution of their problems and thereby guaranteed their future greatness; Colombia and Peru found a friendly solution for serious incidents; Haiti and the Dominican Republic ended all their boundary questions only a short while ago; Bolivia and Paraguay. . . . are on the way to a solution of their basic difficulties. I do not doubt for a minute but that a peaceful solution will be found for the boundary disputes between Peru and Ecuador, Costa Rica and Panama, etc. The spiritual unity of America does exist, is a tangible fact, and the coordination of its different aspects will be taken up by the Extraordinary Peace Conference whose meeting has been proposed for an early date by the President of the United States."

Among outstanding events in Chile's relations with other countries, the President mentioned the following of American significance: Participation in the Pan American Commercial Conference and the

Special Peace Conference, in Buenos Aires, and the First Regional Conference of the International Labour Office, in Santiago; the visit of the Minister of Foreign Affairs to Buenos Aires, where nine agreements were signed with Argentina; the visit of the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Peru to Chile, where six agreements between the two countries were signed; the ratification of the commercial pact with Peru; the signing of a similar agreement with Ecuador; negotiations for others with Colombia and Cuba; the furthering of commercial relations with Argentina by signing the Protocol of Buenos Aires, which provided for the ultimate solution of the transandine railway difficulties and for studies for a new commercial treaty to replace that now in force but expiring in October 1936; negotiations for a new commercial treaty with Brazil to replace that expiring July 31, 1936; and negotiations with the United States for a new *modus vivendi* of greater scope than that now in force.

The Department of Commerce, which is part of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, reported that exports during 1935 amounted to 475,000,000 gold pesos, four million more than in 1934, and 70 per cent of the average for 1927-29. The decreased volume of agricultural products (352,296 metric tons valued at 43,000,000 gold pesos in 1935 as against 372,994 metric tons valued at 45,000,000 gold pesos in 1934) was due to adverse weather conditions in the country.

That the outlook for 1936 is much more favorable may be judged from the fact that the agricultural exports for the first quarter were valued at 23,000,000 gold pesos as against 13,000,000 in 1935. Mineral exports, long the basis of Chilean economic life, amounted to 2,621,000 tons, valued at 366,000,000 gold pesos. For the first time since 1930 Chile has been able, thanks to the commercial pacts in force, to market its agricultural surplus abroad without recourse to direct subsidies. Small-scale mining, whose principal products are sulphur and gold and copper concentrates, has become an important source of national wealth; this has been in large part due to State organizations of credit and purchase. The efforts of the Government have opened a satisfactory market for Chilean fruits, especially apples, of which 500,000 boxes were placed last year. European markets for dried and preserved fruits are steadily growing.

In speaking of the Ministry of Public Health and Welfare (prior to February 1936 the Ministry of Public Health), the President spoke especially of the establishment of the National Health Council, the work of the Bacteriological Institute in the preparation of pharmaceutical supplies, and the Compulsory Insurance, the Private Employees', and the Public Employees and Journalists' Funds.

The Treasury had announced a surplus of 68,108,253.73 paper pesos for 1934, but owing to improved conditions in 1935, the surplus for

that year amounted to 117,689,223.93 paper pesos. Cancellation of accounts payable, which at one time had totaled 375,000,000 paper pesos, was being continued by the government in accordance with laws no. 5408 and 5585. The president especially recommended to Congress the passage of a bill, already introduced, to amend law no. 4520, of January 3, 1929, which prescribed the drafting of the budget.

Resumption of payments on the foreign debt was an achievement of the past year. This had been authorized by law no. 5580 of January 31, 1935, which provided that half of the state revenues from the nitrate and copper industries should be applied to the purchase of bonds in the open market, if selling below par, and to the redemption of bonds chosen by lot at par, if selling above par. With this authorization, the Amortization Fund has redeemed bonds of a nominal value of \$14,674,500 and £14,020, and accumulated \$2,064,125.80 during 1935 to be used for interest payments. Payment of coupons was begun in France, Switzerland, and Germany in March 1936 and in the United States in April.

The increase of 146,095,798.23 paper pesos in the long-term internal debt was due to the payment or consolidation of debts contracted by earlier administrations and by the issue of bonds amounting to 10,636,914.43 paper pesos to carry out law no. 5420, on agricultural settlements.

The operation of law no. 5350, which reorganized the nitrate industry, has had satisfactory results. During 1935 there were 19 nitrate plants in operation, and the production of nitrate was 49.23 percent higher than in 1934. More plants have opened in 1936, so that unemployment in the northern provinces has been practically abolished.

There were 3544 primary schools which functioned during 1934, with an enrollment of 422,033 in June 1935. In May 1936 there were 83 night schools for adults, with 6,514 students enrolled; as these are the only means of combating illiteracy among the adult population, their number will be increased during the coming year. Among the schools giving special instruction the President mentioned the school for the blind and deafmutes, which is giving greater attention to vocational training; rural schools, 180 of whose teachers attended special courses in farm activities; six farm schools, which are run as boarding schools and have been so successful that more than 30 requests for the establishment of new ones have been received; and *escuelas quintas*, whose 154 establishments provide practical agricultural instruction.

New entrance requirements for normal schools, additional courses designed to meet current conditions in the classroom, and a curriculum drawn up with attention to national needs should result in improved elementary education throughout the country.

The new plan of secondary education recently introduced has given satisfactory results. The renown of Chilean authorities in this field is widespread, and requests that representatives be sent to help reorganize national systems were received from Colombia and Costa Rica in 1935 and from Venezuela in 1936.

At the National University the School of Commerce and Industrial Economics, which was established to train experts in business organization and administration, had a very successful first year. A new course in the Engineering School, to train industrial engineers, is another example of the interest of the University in the economic life of the nation.

Air services have increased during the year. The National Air Line carried 23,560 pounds of regular mail, 7,500 pounds of official correspondence, 17,140 pounds of freight, and 9,941 passengers, making 305 round trips between Santiago and Arica.

For public works 119,347,829.66 paper pesos were spent, as follows:

	<i>Paper pesos</i>
Building-----	20, 214, 148. 65
Railways-----	19, 487, 575. 41
Water works-----	13, 985, 631. 40
Irrigation-----	14, 829, 188. 93
Highways-----	50, 453, 384. 03
Office expenses-----	377, 901. 24

The President urged the passage of a bill, already approved by the House of Deputies, which recommends the sum of 165,000,000 paper pesos to develop in five years a plan for the construction of highways, bridges, and waterways.

Manufacturing is increasing in Chile, and during 1935, 400 reports were made on different phases of that industry, in addition to studies of new types of factories that could be introduced in the country. The studies of the cotton textile industry resulted in the building of a large spinning factory which, when completed, will be capable of supplying the entire domestic market.

The capital of the Institute of Industrial Credit was increased by law no. 5687 of September 14, 1935, to 100,000,000 paper pesos, of which 30,000,000 were subscribed by the Government and the rest by stockholders. The same law broadened the sphere of action of the Institute, and increased its facilities for dealing with small-scale industry.

Recently established institutes for the promotion of mining and industry have proved their worth. The production of copper, gold, silver, coal, and sulphur has shown a noteworthy increase. The Government has continued its petroleum surveys in Magallanes, and is planning a law whereby the Government, together with private capital, may search for oil in other parts of the country, the deposits in Magallanes constituting national reserves.

Fishing is a source of potential wealth for Chile, and as an industry is being aided by Government agencies. Chief among these, in addition to the institutes mentioned in the preceding paragraph, were the Fishing Credit Bank, the Industrial School of Fishing at Talcahuano, and the Oyster Propagation Station at Ancud. As a result of these efforts, the imports of canned fish, which previously had amounted to 8,000,000 gold pesos, fell in 1935 to 135,000 gold pesos.

The cooperative movement in agriculture grew during the year. Among the new cooperative societies were two formed to purchase rural property and divide it among their members; one in the neighborhood of Lake Llanquihue comprising all the farmers in that vicinity, whose aggregate holdings are worth more than 100,000,000 paper pesos; and one of the dairymen supplying the major part of the milk sold in Santiago.

Both the State Railways and those under Government supervision showed an increase in passenger and freight traffic. In the former group 18,499 persons were employed, and 103,582,853 paper pesos paid them in salaries and wages. Although benefits received from the pension and retirement funds amounted to 23,047,990 paper pesos, members of the railway brotherhoods are strongly in favor of amplifying the system to provide for a member's dependents in the case of his death, and a bill to that effect is being drafted.

Tourist travel in Chile was greater by 15,000 persons last year than in 1934, the total number entering the country during 1935 being 55,529. To take care of increasing travel, 20 large hostelrys between Coquimbo and Chiloé have been built or rebuilt at a cost of more than 100,000,000 paper pesos.

The Agricultural Settlement Bank (*Caja de Colonización Agrícola*), reestablished by the law on agricultural settlements of February 15, 1935, has already accomplished a great deal. While the lands distributed for that purpose in previous years amounted to slightly less than 550,000 acres by May 1935, in the year ensuing over 405,000 acres were distributed. Fifteen settlements were established, as compared with 30 during the six preceding years.

In the northern provinces, the Bank has taken a special interest in settlements in the Azapa and Lluta valleys, the Tamarugal plain, and San Pedro de Atacama, while in the south such interest has centered in Chiloé and Aysen.

The Government hopes that the immigration of select families will be encouraged by the Bank, since such a policy would be beneficial to the State. To prove that it would also be to the advantage of the immigrant, the President said that during the last five years production in agricultural settlements had increased 354 percent and population 385 percent with respect to the production and population before the land was divided into settlements. In the same period capital

invested in the cultivation of the soil has increased to as much as 204 percent and private wealth, 223 percent.

The number of persons needing relief has diminished from 282,122 in December 1932 to a bare 13,000, nearly all of whom are women, children, and unemployables. Unemployment, as pointed out earlier in the message, has practically disappeared.

In 1934 there were 614 labor unions, a number which rose to 681 in 1935. Of these, 258 were composed of industrial workers and 423 of artisans. Unionized white collar workers numbered 83,696, an increase of 17,028 over 1934.

The Government Employment Service found work for 14,397 workers; in the 17 maritime workers' bureaus alone 9,864 seamen, officers and men, were registered.

The Central Low Cost Housing Board, ably seconded by the Mortgage Credit Bank, has continued to promote home ownership in the low income groups throughout the nation. Practical instruction in home industries, such as poultry and rabbit raising and silkworm culture, has been provided for those living in low-cost housing projects.

The cultural activities of the Ministry of Labor have included radio broadcasts on social legislation and other subjects of interest to workers, the distribution of passes to theaters, and the establishment of outdoor libraries.

In his concluding remarks, President Alessandri summed up the achievements of his three years in office, and emphasized 12 matters in which the Government is especially concerned. Bills now before Congress on Provincial Assemblies, highways, schoolhouses, minimum wage, and low-cost housing should be approved; legislation on adult education, the cost of living and the salaries of private employees should be adopted; existing legislation relating to public health and physical education should be carried out; legislation found necessary in the work on behalf of women and children should be passed; and the task of redefining educational aims and methods should be continued.—B. N.

READJUSTMENT OF EL SALVADOR'S FOREIGN DEBT

By a legislative decree published in the *Diario Oficial* of May 13, 1936, the Government of El Salvador ratified the agreement negotiated in the City of New York between its official representative, Minister of Finance Rodrigo Samayoa, and the Bondholders' Protective Council, which readjusts the terms of the external loan contract of 1922 and has made possible the resumption of amortization and interest payments thereon.¹ The opinion expressed in Salvadorean economic and financial circles is that the agreement will

¹ See *Diario Oficial*, El Salvador, March 24, 1936, for decree authorizing negotiations; and May 13, 1936, for decree ratifying agreement.

have a most favorable effect on the credit and the general situation of the country. A check for the sum of \$850,000 was delivered on July 8, 1936, by the Ministry of Finance to William W. Renwich, fiscal agent for the foreign loan of 1922, as El Salvador's initial payment under the terms of readjustment.²

Briefly, the following changes are said to favor El Salvador in meeting its obligations arising from the aforementioned contract:

1. The annual payments of \$1,800,000 which were to be made for amortization and interest charges have been reduced to \$850,000, automatically extending the time limit by several years. *El Economista*, of San Salvador, explains that "since the amortization will be slow, with total payments of about \$110,000 for the first year, the amortization period has been extended approximately to the year 1980."

2. The rates of interest have been reduced as follows:

	Bonds outstand- ing	Interest per annum under 1922 contract	New rates of interest per annum	Reduction for first year
		Percent	Percent	
Series A	\$3, 609, 000	8	5½	\$90, 225
Series B	£983, 830	6	4	£17, 877
Series C	\$9, 010, 300	7	3½	\$315, 360

3. Considerable portion of the outstanding balance of the debt has been remitted.

4. Facilities for making the payments due have been granted by adopting a schedule based on the gradual collection of government revenues and other pertinent aspects of the financial situation. This, according to the official publication *La República*, precludes any possible ill-effect on the general policy which seeks to maintain a stable currency exchange, and constitutes an innovation highly beneficial to the interests of El Salvador.

In addition to the foregoing, satisfaction was expressed in official circles at the stipulation whereby the Spanish text is to be used in the interpretation of the agreement, thus establishing a precedent in international financial agreements, inasmuch as the language of the creditor has always prevailed heretofore.—F. J. H.

MINISTRY OF PUBLIC HEALTH ESTABLISHED IN PARAGUAY

Provisional President Franco of Paraguay has created a new executive department, the Ministry of Public Health, by a decree published in the Asunción press on June 16, 1936. The new Ministry will have the same rank as those established by the Paraguayan

² Cable to *The New York Times*, published July 9, 1936.

constitution of 1870: the Interior, Foreign Affairs, the Treasury, Justice, Worship and Public Instruction, and War and Navy. The Ministry is charged by the decree with the duty of caring for the health of the people in accordance with a new "Organic Law of Public Health." Dr. Pedro Duarte Ortellado was appointed to serve as the first Minister of Public Health.

BRAZIL TO REVISE ITS TEXTBOOKS IN THE INTEREST OF PAN AMERICAN FRIENDSHIP

The textbooks used for the teaching of history and geography in Brazilian schools are to be revised in the interest of Pan American friendship. In accordance with a convention signed with Argentina on October 10, 1933,¹ topics which might arouse ill feeling toward any American nation in minds of students are to be eliminated from Brazilian histories and the geography textbooks are to be revised so as to give a clear picture of the resources and productive capacity of the nations of America. To this effect a commission of distinguished Brazilians appointed by the Federal Government has approved the following standards, which must be met by the textbooks used in all public schools as well as in private schools under Government supervision:

HISTORY

1. The history of Brazilian civilization must be written in such a way as to stimulate young people to appraise all aspects of the nation's past. Textbooks must preserve a certain proportion in dividing history into its various periods so that a partial view of the facts will not prevent the student from getting a complete picture of Brazil's physical environment, people, evolution, and unity.

2. History textbooks must not make disparaging comments about foreign countries.

3. History textbooks must expand the chapters dealing with the relations as regard peace and commerce between Brazil and foreign countries, especially American countries, giving the proper historical perspective to international solidarity.

4. Brazilian history textbooks must emphasize the traditional altruism and idealism of the nation's foreign policy and the constancy of its sentiments for conciliation and cordiality.

5. Since truth is a common objective of history, the attitudes, initiatives, and facts in inter-American relations which give an American meaning to our civilization and constitute a safeguard of the pacific destinies of the New World should be emphasized.

6. Considering that the history textbooks used in the primary and secondary schools should supply a maximum of exact information about the past of the country, controversial topics, comments, and digressions should be carefully excluded and only facts given. In dealing with international questions, offensive opinions and ideas which may wound the dignity or feelings of a nation should be avoided.

¹ See BULLETIN of the Pan American Union, January 1934, p. 49.

7. Geography textbooks must use the latest official statistics and portray as closely as possible the resources and productive capacity of foreign countries.

The commission which drafted these standards was composed of the following historians, writers, and educators: Affonso de E. Taunay, Jonathas Serrano, Raja Gabaglia, Souza Docca, Othelo Rosa, Pedro Calmon Moniz de Bittencourt, Fonseca Hermes, and Renato Mendonça.

The convention on the revision of history and geography texts is one of the eleven treaties and conventions signed between Argentina and Brazil when the Argentine President, General Agustín Justo, visited Brazil in 1933. It is open to the adherence of other American States. Together with those signed when Dr. Getulio Vargas, President of Brazil, returned the visit of President Justo in 1935, these treaties and conventions form a series which regulate the manifold phases of mutual relations between Argentina and Brazil and seek to remove many of the obstacles, both tangible and intangible, which might hinder more intensive collaboration in the great task of Pan American progress.—G. A. S.

CONDITIONAL NATURALIZATION FOR ALIEN FARM COLONISTS IN THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

A law promulgated on April 1, 1936, by the Government of the Dominican Republic provides the "formalities, conditions, and limitations" under which "conditional naturalization" may be granted to "aliens, over 21 years old, who come into the Republic for the purpose of engaging in agricultural tasks within the farm colonies of the State, pursuant to special agreements which regulate and guarantee their conduct", once they have been admitted as members of a colony. Application must be submitted to the Executive Power through the Department of the Interior, Police, War, and Navy, and shall be accompanied by the birth certificate and an identification certificate issued by the administrator of the colony, approved by the Secretary of Agriculture, attesting to the fact that the applicant "belongs to said colony and is of good behavior." The naturalization fee is 200 pesos.

A woman married to a foreigner who becomes a naturalized citizen may also acquire citizenship, provided that she applies for it jointly with her husband. However, if he has already been made a citizen, the wife may apply for naturalization only with the husband's consent. The alien's children, if over 18 years, may request naturalization jointly with their father. In all cases of joint application, the naturalization fee will be 100 pesos for the wife and for each child.

Children under 18 years automatically become citizens upon naturalization of their father, but when they become of age, and within the period of one year thereafter, they may renounce their Dominican citizenship. It is not necessary for the applicant to be 21 years old if he is married, or if, having reached his eighteenth birthday, his parents consent to the act of naturalization.

The law sets a probationary period of 5 years during which the immigrant who has been granted "conditional naturalization" papers, must observe good behavior, respect and obey the constitution and the laws of the Republic, abstain "from all unlawful activities and from acts contrary or hostile to the Government of the Republic or to foreign Governments", and devote his time to the work for which he was admitted to the country. Hence, if he should perpetrate or be an accomplice in the commission of a crime, be adjudged "liable to deportation for legal cause", or "indulge in propaganda or commit acts contrary or hostile to the Government of the Republic, or to foreign Governments", or if his rights as member of a farm colony should be canceled for failure to perform his duties as such, his "conditional naturalization" will automatically be revoked. If, however, the period of 5 years passes without grounds for revocation arising, naturalization shall become final and unqualified.—F. J. H.

THE GARDEN OF PEACE IN ARGENTINA

The mayor of La Plata, Argentina, has approved a suggestion of the Director of Public Parks whereby the gardens surrounding the Argentine Theater in that city will be called the Garden of Peace, to commemorate the fact that America is known as the cradle of peace. Each country will be represented by its national flower, which will have a label indicating the nation it symbolizes and giving its botanical description.

On November 19, the anniversary of the founding of La Plata, the garden will be dedicated in a simple service. National and provincial officials and members of the diplomatic corps will be invited to witness the presentation of the garden to the city of La Plata and to America as a living monument to peace.

RECENT CULTURAL ACTIVITIES IN RIO DE JANEIRO

From the latest number of *Correo*, a mimeographed bulletin of international cultural activities published in Spanish by the Division of Intellectual Cooperation of the Pan American Union, the following information has been taken:

"A bust of Olavo Bilac, one of the greatest Brazilian poets, was recently unveiled in Rio de Janeiro. Bilac, who was born in 1865, died shortly before reaching the age of 60. His best-known work is *Tarde*, a volume of 99 sonnets published in 1919. Bilac composed the majority of these poems from 1900 to 1905, while he was engaged in newspaper work.

"The first volume of a Brazilian biobibliographic dictionary by Commander Velho Sobrino, now in press, deals with the letter A and contains 1,200 biographies and 400 photographs. The dictionary has been so planned that, when completed, it will constitute a complete record of the intellectual activities of Brazil. In view of the merit of the undertaking, the Brazilian Academy of Letters has awarded a cash prize to the author to help defray the expenses of publication.

"An interesting series of lectures on international friendship and world peace are being delivered this year at the Alexandre de Gusmão Peace Club of the Pedro II Secondary School in Rio de Janeiro. The club, one of the international relations organizations established throughout the world under the auspices of the Carnegie Foundation for International Peace, was founded in 1932. The club sponsored a permanent exhibition—containing flags and coats of arms of the American nations, as well as portraits, busts, and autographs of Americans who have contributed to cultural progress—which was opened at the school two years ago. At the request of the club, too, a special course on the history of America has been added to the school curriculum. Alexandre de Gusmão, for whom the club is named, was a famous statesman of Brazilian origin who distinguished himself as a diplomatic agent of Portugal during the eighteenth century. He negotiated the treaty of 1750 between Portugal and Spain which solved the misunderstandings of the two crowns with respect to their colonial dominions in the New World."

RECENT ACTIVITIES OF WOMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS

From April 18–23, 1936, the First National Women's Congress in Uruguay held its sessions in Montevideo. Delegates represented more than 20 national and local organizations, and several distinguished women from Argentina also attended the sessions.

During the six days the congress met, women in industry and agriculture, the civil rights of women, the rights of children, birth control, the participation of women in politics, and the prevention of war were discussed. Uruguayan leaders included prominent women, many of international reputation, such as Dr. Paulina Luisi, Señorita Magdalena Antonelli Moreno, Señorita Paulina Fernández Sans, Señorita Paulina Medeiros, and Señorita Sara Rey Álvarez.

An example of the interest taken by Uruguayan women in the welfare of their sex is the María Eugenia Vaz Ferreira Library, named in honor of a well known Uruguayan poet and recently opened to the public. At a meeting of the organizing committee held on April 5, 1936, it was decided that classes, to be held five times a week, should be offered in home economics, hygiene, stenography, music, drawing and other cultural subjects.

In Venezuela women have become especially interested in questions of public health. Several months ago a group of women in Caracas presented a petition to the President of the Republic urging that much needed measures in the field of public health be taken. In order to share in the work, the María Teresa Toro Maternity Clinic, organized by the Venezuelan Women's Association and named for the wife of Simón Bolívar, the Liberator, was opened in Caracas on May 2, 1936. In addition to consultation services for expectant mothers, the clinic has a well-equipped maternity ward.

In Bolivia, women are acquiring an international outlook. Largely owing to the efforts of Señorita Zoila Viganó Castañón, national representative, a branch of the UMA (Unión de Mujeres de America) was founded in Oruro, in March 1936. The union, an international feminist organization, was started in New York on June 10, 1934, by Señora Margarita Robles de Mendoza, of Mexico.

NEW BUILDING FOR THE BOLIVARIAN MUSEUM IN VENEZUELA

Unfortunate circumstances which prevented the inauguration of the new *Museo Boliviano* in Caracas last December were forgotten by patriotic Venezuelans when, on April 19, 1936, they had occasion to celebrate both the anniversary of their Declaration of Independence and the official opening of a fitting place in which to keep and exhibit priceless relics of the struggle for freedom in South America. Established as a national memorial to the Liberator, Simón Bolívar, the museum has sections devoted to other great men prominent in Venezuelan history: Sucre, Miranda, Páez, etc. Its displays of colonial heirlooms, as well as arms, fetters, chains and other grim reminders of despotic days of the past, together with sections given to Indian life and customs, make of it an institution as interesting as it is instructive. The new building, with its spacious halls, affords a better and more scientific study of the numerous articles which the museum contains; but, above all, it is described as a most appropriate Bolivarian shrine which lovers of freedom all over the Americas will be eager to visit.

GENERAL HIGHWAY BOARD CREATED IN PERU

The General Highway Board, a consultative body for the Ministry of Promotion, was created in Peru by a decree of April 7, 1936. It will be composed of five *ex officio* and seven appointed members. The former are all Government officials, headed by the Minister of Promotion; three of the latter are appointed by the Ministries of the Treasury, War, and Navy and Aviation, respectively, and the other four by the Government at the suggestion of the Peruvian Society of Engineers, the National Agrarian Society, the Stockraisers' Society of Peru, and the Peruvian Touring Club. Technical advisors, without voice in the proceedings of the board, will include the inspector general of railways, the director of the Mining Engineers' Corps, and the chiefs of the technical and administrative Bureaus of Roads, Bridges, and Railways.

In addition to supplying the Government with information on highway matters, the board will draw up a national highway plan, draft a national highway law, and suggest measures to be taken to provide highway progress.

ARGENTINE-CHILEAN TRANSANDINE RAILWAYS
COMMISSION

A report on transandine railway communication has been submitted to the Governments of Argentina and Chile by a mixed commission of representatives of the two countries which met at Santiago, Chile, from March 23 to April 8, 1936. The commission met in pursuance of a protocol signed at Buenos Aires on July 2, 1935, providing that such a body be created to make the necessary studies for the establishment of transandine railway communication via Juncal and other points in such a manner that the safety and continuity of the services would be guaranteed from the economic as well as the technical point of view. The commission was likewise requested to recommend to the two Governments modifications in the treaty of commerce of June 3, 1933, having in mind the necessity of supplying the transandine railways with sufficient freight to insure continuous service and to study all measures which would increase the number of passengers using the services. Señor F. Agustín Pinedo, Director General of Customs, and Señor Jaime Larraín G. M. headed the Argentine and Chilean delegations respectively. The report of the commission, which was to renew its deliberations after certain legal questions between the Argentine Government and the transandine railway company had been solved, had not been made public at the time of writing.

COTTON IN ARGENTINA

Situated in a territory where there are favorable soil and climatic conditions and an abundance of public lands, cotton acreage and production in Argentina has increased rapidly since 1929 despite declining prices. Unlike the case in other countries, cotton did not get its start in Argentina as a result of the shortage of supplies brought about by the American Civil War. An attempt was made to produce it in large quantities but after the close of the war many of the newly established plantations were abandoned. Available statistics show that in 1862-63 there were 124 acres planted in cotton and ten years afterward the total acreage had increased by only 872 acres. Under the stimulus of the World War, however, acreage increased fourfold during one year, from 7,598 acres in 1916-17 to 29,096 acres in 1917-18. The rapid rise in Liverpool prices from 1921 to 1924 and intensive propaganda on the part of the Argentine Ministry of Agriculture brought about another very marked increase, from 56,498 acres in 1922-23 to 258,256 in 1924-25 and 271,957 in 1925-26. With lower prices after that year there began a decline in acreage until 1928-29, when large tracts in the sparsely settled northern region, especially in the Chaco Territory, were brought into cultivation. In 1929-30 the record of the year 1925-26 was surpassed and since then acreage and production have moved steadily upward as shown by the following table:

Cotton in Argentina: Acreage, production, and yield

Year	Acreage	Production, bales of 478 pounds net	Yield per acre
	<i>Thousand acres</i>	<i>Thousand</i>	<i>Pounds</i>
Av. 1909-10 to 1913-14.....	5	2	191
Av. 1924-25 to 1928-29.....	232	100	202
1928-29.....	245	118	232
1929-30.....	301	150	238
1930-31.....	315	139	210
1931-32.....	336	169	240
1932-33.....	342	150	209
1933-34.....	480	200	199
1934-35.....	707	295	200
1935-36.....	753	354	200

Compiled by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture, from official reports of the Argentine Ministry of Agriculture.

The production and yield figures in the above table have been reduced to lint cotton. The Argentine farmer, however, generally sells his cotton before ginning, and Argentine statistics generally give production and yield figures in seed cotton. A ton of seed cotton in Argentina yields about 29 percent lint cotton and 68 percent cotton-seed.

The cotton-producing region of Argentina includes the Chaco and Formosa Territories and the Provinces of Corrientes and Santiago del Estero. Over 90 percent of the crop is generally produced in the Chaco. In the last two years, however, the acreage outside the Chaco and especially in Santiago del Estero has increased considerably.

Between 65 and 70 percent of the Argentine cotton crop is exported, chiefly to Great Britain, the remainder being utilized by domestic spinning mills, of which there are seven with an output of about 20,000,000 pounds of yarn. Exports of cottonseed have decreased steadily in recent years as a result of the expansion of the Argentine cottonseed oil industry. The high cost of imported oils during the depression, due to the depreciation of the peso and an increase in tariff rates, has led to a very marked increase in the production of oil from cotton seed, peanuts, turnips, and sunflower seeds. Oil production from these sources has increased from about 18,000 long tons in 1926 to approximately 46,000 long tons in 1934, the largest increase being in cottonseed oil.—G. A. S.

NEW PERUVIAN STAMP ISSUES

Two new series of postage stamps have been announced by Peru. One will commemorate the first centenary of the founding of the Constitutional Province of Callao and will consist of 12 special stamps ranging in value from 2 centavos to 10 soles. They will portray the first Peruvian war vessel, *Nao San Cristóbal*, the naval school, the port of Callao as it is today and as it was in 1746, the locomotive *El Callao*, of the first South American railway, 1851, the postal-packet boat *Sacramento* in 1821, Viceroy José Antonio Manso de Velasco, Count of Superunda, and rebuilder of Callao (1745-61), Fort Maipú during the naval battle of May 2, 1866, with portraits of José Gálvez, commander of the Callao defences) and Brigadier General Casto Méndez Núñez, commander of the Spanish squadron, and another historic fortress, the Real Felipe, Callao, 1747. These stamps were to be issued about the date of the centennial celebration, August 27, 1936.

The second series will replace the stamps in current use and will consist of 10 denominations, 2 centavos to 10 soles, for ordinary use and 13 airmail stamps in denominations of 5 centavos to 10 soles. The designs will be entirely new and will portray natural resources such as guano, petroleum, sheep, gold, silver, and other minerals; parks and buildings; men who played an important part in the establishment of the postal service; typical scenes; and the progress in communication from the days of *El Chasqui*, the mail courier of the Incas, to the present modern passenger and mail air services.

PROTECTION OF NATIVE WILD LIFE IN CUBA

For a period of 20 years the export of live wild animals from Cuba is prohibited by decree-law no. 743, certain exceptions being made in the case of foreign museums or scientific organizations. The flamingo refuge established by decree no. 203 of June 1, 1933, has been enlarged, and the hunting, killing, and capturing of these birds forbidden. No deer may be hunted for 10 years in the Provinces of Habana and Matanzas, and in the others the open season is limited to November and December, each hunter being limited to two animals.

The decree-law creates the Consultative Commission of National Fauna as an adjunct to the Department of Agriculture. The commission, which is a permanent body, will be composed of two professors of zoology; a member of the Academy of Sciences; a member of the Felipe Poey Natural History Society of Cuba; the director of the Bureau of Forests, Mines, and Waters; the inspector general of hunting and wild life; and a fisherman and a hunter of recognized experience. The commission will advise the Government as to the most advantageous closed seasons for wild animals.

SUMMER SCHOOLS FLOURISH IN THE AMERICAS

The inter-American summer school movement, which has done so much to foster amity and friendship among the nations of the New World through better understanding, has enjoyed a splendid season this year, perhaps one of the most successful so far if we consider the extraordinary interest it has aroused everywhere and the fact that new countries have entered this field of education, offering special courses for foreigners. An outstanding example of the latter may be found in the case of Ecuador, where the Central University at Quito was kept open until the end of August solely to give summer courses to a group of teachers representing 28 cities of the State of Michigan. This tour, which is the first of its kind to visit the southern Republic from the United States, was organized at the invitation of Dr. Pedro Pinto Guzmán, president of the university, and afforded the Michigan educators an unusual opportunity to take intensive courses in Spanish, Ecuadorean history, sociology, ancient and modern South American art, geography, and history.

Reports received by the Division of Intellectual Cooperation of the Pan American Union indicate renewed and increased activity in the summer schools of the United States, Mexico, Puerto Rico, Panama, Argentina, and other countries. A new school described as "A New Spanish School in the Old Spanish Southwest" opened its doors for the first time at Gunnison, Colorado, operated by Western State College, and offering special courses in New Mexican Spanish,

Mexican literature, and folk drama of the Southwest. Its courses of study included phonetics, general Spanish literature, and the history of Spain in America, besides a seminar in language teaching.

Three hundred American students were present at the inaugural ceremonies of the sixteenth annual summer school session of the National University of Mexico, and its classes were attended by an even larger number of visitors from the North. Two new courses, on the Nahuatl and Maya languages, were added to the curriculum, which offered foreign students an opportunity to study the language, history, art, and social conditions of Mexico under fifty or more regular professors of the university. Meanwhile, prominent Mexican and American lecturers were appearing before the eleventh seminar conducted by the Committee on Cultural Relations with Latin America, which held its meetings first in the picturesque city of Cuernavaca, capital of the State of Morelos, and later at Mexico City. The lectures were followed by round-table discussions and supplemented with field excursions. Special mention should also be made of the Summer School for Foreigners inaugurated this year by the recently established Workers' University of Mexico, and announced as the first comprehensive attempt to give foreign students the opportunity of investigating at first hand the economic, social, and political problems of Mexican life.

Panama's summer school, so auspiciously started in 1935, had a most successful session, giving instruction in education, modern languages, history, international relations, social service, folklore, etc., under the direction of the Center of Educational and Hispanic American Studies, now affiliated with the National University of Panama. A host of prominent professors, authors, and statesmen lectured in both English and Spanish.

Other Latin American countries attracted teachers and students from abroad with exceptional inducements. The *Fundación Argentina de Educación* offered elementary and advanced courses for foreigners interested in the language and culture of the Spanish-speaking countries, under professors drawn from the National Universities of Buenos Aires, La Plata, and El Litoral. The school of the University of Chile, at Santiago, was held during the summer vacation of the southern hemisphere, in January. It offered 35 different courses during a period of four weeks, was attended by 530 persons, and pronounced a complete success.

Other summer schools, older and better known, which were able to maintain, if not surpass, the high standards set in previous years, were the Summer School of Spanish at Middlebury College, at Middlebury, Vermont, with Dr. Manuel García Blanco, of the University of Salamanca, Spain, and Dr. Margot Arce, of the University of Puerto Rico, as visiting professors; and the Summer School of the University of Puerto Rico, at Río Piedras, where the internationally known

Spaniards, Tomás Navarro Tomás, phonetician, and Amado Alonso, philologist, collaborated with a select group of Puerto Rican professors headed by Antonio S. Pedreira and Concha Meléndez.—F. J. H.

AMERICAN STUDENTS' DAY

June 12, 1936, was the first anniversary of the signing of the protocols which brought to an end the conflict between Bolivia and Paraguay in the Chaco. The Pan American Student Federation of Argentina therefore suggested that the day be set apart as American Students' Day, an occasion for strengthening ties of friendship between secondary school students throughout the continent.

The Provisional Government of Paraguay issued on June 11 a decree stating that since, at the initiative of Argentine youth, an official and popular movement had been begun to celebrate as an event of American importance the peace agreement which ended the war between Bolivia and Paraguay, and since that suggestion was meant to reaffirm the spirit of peace and brotherhood constituting one of the noblest traditions of the nations of this continent and strengthen in the minds of all Americans the ideals of peace and concord, the 12th of June was declared a holiday throughout the Republic in tribute to the American will for peace and as a ratification of the spirit of peace and order.

The day was a holiday in Argentina, by presidential decree of June 9. The Peace Conference held a plenary session in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs at noon, and in the afternoon there was a great student demonstration. After laying a wreath on the tomb of San Martín, the students marched to the Plaza de Mayo, where, after a delegation has presented President Justo with an album of 50,000 signatures requesting that June 12 be declared American Students' Day, they were addressed by the President and by Dr. Eugenio Martínez Thedy, Ambassador of Uruguay in Argentina.

In Bolivia a five-minute silence, observed throughout the country, commemorated the first anniversary of peace. In La Paz, the capital, there was a great demonstration in the Plaza Murillo, and in schools in all parts of the Republic there were addresses marking the occasion.

THE INTERNATIONAL SAMPLE FAIR IN RIO DE JANEIRO

Rio de Janeiro is preparing to celebrate its annual International Sample Fair where products from many lands will be on display from October 12 to November 15, 1936. It is estimated that about a million visitors have attended these fairs in the past and an equally

large attendance is expected this year. This is the only international fair held in Brazil, and as usual exhibitors will receive special concessions from the Brazilian Government, including reduction in freight rates when the products for display are carried on Brazilian vessels and exemption from customs duties provided reexport from the country is guaranteed. Under equal conditions and prices, goods on exhibit will be given preference in purchases made by the Brazilian Government.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS OF THE PAN AMERICAN UNION

Foreign Trade Adviser's Office.—Pamphlets issued by the Foreign Trade Adviser during 1936 are as follows: American Nation Series (new editions), Argentina, Colombia, Cuba, Ecuador, Honduras, and Peru; American City Series (additions), Guatemala City, Panama-Colón, San José, and Tegucigalpa; and Commodities of Commerce (reprint), chicle. These and other booklets in the three series may be purchased from the Chief Clerk at five cents apiece.

Section of Conferences.—A series of monthly articles, each discussing some phase of commerce or finance, are issued for free distribution in mimeographed form by the Section of Conferences. Recent numbers in the series, which is entitled "Commercial Pan America", have dealt with recent commercial policy trends in Latin America, the United States-Panama section of the Pan American Highway, the need for foreign trade, and industrial migration to South America.

Statistical Division.—Detailed reports for the year 1934, compiled from Latin American official sources, have recently been published in the Foreign Trade Series as follows: Dominican Republic (No. 143); Ecuador, Nicaragua, Guatemala, and Venezuela (Nos. 145 to 148, respectively); and El Salvador (No. 151). A general survey of Latin American foreign trade in 1934 (No. 149) has also been published. Commercial statistics for the Republic of Panama for 1935 are available (No. 144) and the foreign trade of Haiti for the same year, now in press, will soon be published (No. 152).

Mimeographed statements of the 1935 foreign trade of Argentina, Brazil, Chile, and Mexico were prepared and distributed by the division in advance of the annual foreign trade reports for these countries.

Reports for Colombia, Peru, and Uruguay, covering the year 1935, are in course of preparation.

Division of Intellectual Cooperation.—*Panorama*, a mimeographed record of international cultural events, is issued in English by the Division of Intellectual Cooperation. The contents of the last number, for July 1936, were as follows: The summer-school movement and

inter-American friendship; what is meant by "Latin American Music"; the Indian in a forceful Mexican novel; outstanding figures in Paraguayan letters; cultural activities in El Salvador; new Chilean school of engineering; Bolívar, Man of Peace; writers of Cuba, Haiti, and the Dominican Republic; Antonio Gattorno, painter of the *guajiros*; people and events in brief review; and read in the magazines. The division has also compiled a list of 72 books on Latin America written in English for boys and girls from 6 to 16. Copies of these publications are available for free distribution until the supply is exhausted.

LATIN AMERICAN LIBRARY NOTES

The Sociedad Luz, of Buenos Aires, celebrated the thirty-eighth anniversary of its founding with the inauguration of a public library of 10,000 volumes, fully cataloged and classified. The work of this society, known as a "people's university", includes free courses in post-graduate work, lectures on science, literature and art, inspection tours to museums and industrial establishments, the publication of pamphlets on various topics, and a children's club and library in addition to the newly-established general library.

The Director of the National Library of Chile, Sr. D. Gabriel Amunátegui, has announced the establishment of courses for the personnel of the library. These courses began May 1, 1936, and are to extend for one year. Enrollment by the public is encouraged, but the courses are primarily for the betterment of the present staff, with the aim to make librarianship in Chile a serious profession. Both cultural and technical studies will be pursued, the former in line with the general knowledge so necessary to actual workers in the library who meet the public or to those who assign definite classification to the varied amount of material that enters the National Library. The technical studies are to consist of cataloging, classification, systems of statistics, Chilean and foreign bibliography, general literature, and languages.

A recently-published law of the Colombian government honored the Colombian novelist Tomás Carrasquilla by authorizing the establishment of a room dedicated to him in the National Library, in which the government will place a portrait of the famous Antioquian. The same law authorized a 10-year period in which the works of the author might be copyrighted either by him or by his heirs.

During the agricultural and industrial exposition held this year by the Rural Federation of Uruguay in the city of Florida, the Federation, with the assistance and approval of the National Library and the Ministry of Public Instruction, opened to the public an interesting

book exhibition. The exhibits included works of outstanding Uruguayan scientists, historians, and literary men; a collection of newspapers from the early days of the country, the first being *La Estrella del Sur*, published in 1807; some valuable manuscripts of Rodó, Acevedo Díaz and others; and old and new illustrations and periodicals, interesting in the historical development of culture throughout the country.

The National Library of Venezuela began the second epoch of its *Bulletin* with the issue for January–March, 1936. The *Bulletin*, suspended since 1933, contains several articles of historical, literary and bibliographical interest by well-known Venezuelans, as well as the report of the librarian and data on new books in the library.

The new Library of Congress in Mexico, the creation of which was mentioned in the July 1936 issue of the BULLETIN, has as one of its purposes the formation of a collection of works by authors of other American countries, these books to be placed in the library for the use of the public. El Salvador has complied with the request for such material by sending a large collection of books by Salvadorean authors through its National Library, of which Señor don Julio César Escobar is director.

From the May 1936 issue of *Brazilian Business*, published in Rio de Janeiro, the following interesting item has been taken:

“The Municipal Library of São Paulo will soon be enriched by the valuable collection of ‘Brasiliana’, which was acquired during a period of years by the late Felix Pacheco, former Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and editor of the *Jornal do Commercio* of Rio. This has been purchased by the prefeitura of São Paulo from the family of Felix Pacheco for the modest sum of 650 contos.

“This is an unusually valuable collection of books on Brazil, surpassed only by the collection of ‘Brasiliana’ in the National Library in the Federal capital. According to documents in the possession of the family, Felix Pacheco spent nearly 1,500 contos in the acquisition of this collection, which contains nearly all the bibliograph[h]ical rarities sought after by collectors, as well as rare manuscripts, engravings and a large number of old maps of Brazil.

“For housing this valuable collection, which is to be added to the Municipal Library now located in Rua 7 de Abril, the prefecture of São Paulo plans to erect, in the near future, a new library building on Rua Xavier de Toledo, a very central location easily accessible from all parts of the city.”

BRIEF NOTES

BRAZIL RATIFIES FOUR INTERNATIONAL LABOR CONVENTIONS.—The Brazilian Government has registered with the Secretariat of the League of Nations the formal ratification of four international labor conventions: The Minimum Age (Sea) Convention, 1920, the Medical Examination of Young Persons (Sea) Convention, 1921, the Night Work (Women) Convention (Revised), 1934, and the Workmen's Compensation (Occupational Diseases) Convention (Revised), 1934.

MODIFICATION OF CUSTOM REGULATIONS AT CUBAN AIRPORTS.—In view of the fact that Cuban custom legislation was not in accord with the spirit of resolution no. 37, adopted at the Pan American Commercial Conference in Buenos Aires on June 15, 1935, the Government of Cuba issued on April 4, 1936, decree-law no. 751 dealing with the clearance of airplanes engaged in the regular service of international air transportation, their passengers, and air express. The revised regulations discuss organization and personnel, the documents to be required in clearing planes, passengers, and express, and the routine of clearing airplanes.

URUGUAY REGULATES EXPORT TRADE IN FRESH FRUITS.—In order to prevent defective shipments and to meet the requirements of consuming markets, the Uruguayan Government has regulated the export trade in fresh fruits. A standard system for the grading and packing of apples, pears, plums, peaches, apricots, oranges, grapefruit, lemons, tangerines, melons, and cherries has been established. Exporters have been required to register in the Department of Agriculture and any shipments which do not conform to Government standards are being rejected by its inspection service.

CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY IN ARGENTINA.—The construction of numerous buildings and homes in the cities of Buenos Aires and Rosario is interpreted by *Véritas*, in its April issue, as a sign of the improvement of economic conditions in Argentina. In Buenos Aires 13,704 building permits were issued in 1934 and 12,774 in 1935, the value of the buildings being estimated at 114 and 126 millions of paper pesos, respectively. The public works office of the municipality of Rosario issued 1,894 building permits during 1935 and the construction work done during that year is valued at 9 million paper pesos. A little over 2 million pesos of this sum was spent in the construction of small homes.

COMMISSIONS TO DRAFT NEW COLOMBIAN CODES.—Two commissions have been appointed by the Government of Colombia to draft a new mining code and a new code of penal procedure. The codes when drafted will be submitted to the national Congress for approval.

BRAZILIAN NEWS SERVICE FOR SHIPS AT SEA.—The Propaganda Bureau of the Brazilian Government has inaugurated a news service for ships at sea which is transmitted by wireless through the co-operation of the Federal Bureau of Posts and Telegraphs. The service features national news and is broadcast in English every day at 9.00 p. m. by the Arpoador Wireless Station at Rio de Janeiro.

ARGENTINE-ECUADOREAN CULTURAL COMMITTEE ESTABLISHED IN QUITO.—The Argentine-Ecuadorean Cultural Committee of Quito was established early in February at a meeting attended by Señor Alberto M. Candioti, the Minister of Argentina to Ecuador. Señor César Carrera Andrade was appointed director of the committee and Señor Luis F. Torres secretary. Among the decisions reached at the meeting were to affiliate with the "Grupo América" of Quito; send greetings to the sister society in Buenos Aires; and arrange a series of lectures, the first to be given by Señor Candioti.

YERBA MATÉ IN THE ORIENT.—Word has been received at the Pan American Union that the South American Maté Company of Ceylon and India has been established to introduce "Paraguayan tea" to the Orient. Although the company has been functioning only a short time, it reports a most satisfactory number of orders as the result of samples distributed.

ANIMAL INDUSTRY INSTITUTE IN BAHIA, BRAZIL.—The Cooperative Institute of Animal Industry of Bahia, a state organization with headquarters in Salvador, was established by State decree no. 9,593 of July 15, 1935, to promote the prosperity of the industry by improving stock, instituting economic and sanitary measures, standardizing and inspecting animal products, making recommendations to the government, etc. The Institute was formally installed on February 6, 1936, when its constitution and bylaws were approved.

CHILEAN PAINTINGS BOUGHT IN THE UNITED STATES.—According to an item in *El Mercurio* of Santiago, Chile, the painting "Paisaje de Cagnes" (Cagnes Landscape) by the Chilean artist Roberto Humeres Solar has been purchased by the Fine Arts Museum of Toledo, Ohio. The landscape was one of eight paintings from Chile exhibited at the 1935 Carnegie International at Pittsburgh. Three other pictures from this group were purchased by private collectors in the United States.



BULLETIN OF THE

Pan American Union

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OCTOBER

1936

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BULLETIN OF THE

Pan American Union



OCTOBER 1936

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THE PAN AMERICAN UNION, originally known as the International Bureau of the American Republics, was established in the year 1890 in accordance with resolutions passed at the First International Conference of American States, held at Washington in 1889-90, and presided over by James G. Blaine, then United States Secretary of State. Its work was greatly expanded by resolutions of the Second Conference at Mexico in 1901; the Third, at Rio de Janeiro in 1906; the Fourth, at Buenos Aires in 1910; the Fifth, at Santiago, Chile, in 1923; the Sixth, at Habana, Cuba, in 1928; and the Seventh, at Montevideo, Uruguay, in 1933. It is an international organization created and maintained by the twenty-one American republics: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, the United States, Uruguay and Venezuela. Its purpose is to promote friendly intercourse, peace, and commerce between the Republics of the American Continent. It is supported by annual contributions from all the countries, in amounts proportional to population. Its affairs are administered by a Director General and Assistant Director, elected by and responsible to a Governing Board composed of the Secretary of State of the United States and the representatives in Washington of the other American governments.

The administrative divisions of the Pan American Union are organized so as to carry out the purposes for which it was created. Special divisions have been created on foreign trade, statistics, finance, agricultural cooperation, and travel, all of which maintain close relations with official and unofficial bodies in the countries, members of the Union. Particular attention is devoted to the development of closer intellectual and cultural relations among the nations of the American Continent, and an administrative division exists for this purpose. The Columbus Memorial Library contains 90,000 volumes and many maps. The BULLETIN of the Pan American Union, published monthly in English, Spanish and Portuguese, is the official organ of the institution.

The Pan American Union serves as the permanent organ of the International Conferences of American States, usually referred to as the Pan American Conferences. In addition to preparing the programs and regulations, the Union gives effect to the conclusions of the Conferences by conducting special inquiries and investigations and by convening or arranging for special or technical conferences in the intervals between the International Conferences.

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Courtesy of E. J. Castellero R.

DR. JUAN DEMÓSTENES AROSEMENA, PRESIDENT-
ELECT OF PANAMA.

He will take office October 1 for a 4-year term.

BULLETIN OF THE
PAN AMERICAN UNION

VOL. LXX, No. 10

OCTOBER, 1936

DR. JUAN DEMÓSTENES AROSEMENA
PRESIDENT OF PANAMA

By Professor E. J. CASTILLERO R.

Member of the Academy of History

ON October first Dr. Arosemena, raised by the suffrage of the citizens of Panama to the dignity reserved by democracies for their most distinguished sons, will take the presidential chair of his country. He will be the ninth President elected to take the reins of Government in the youngest of all the American Republics, and the sixteenth actual incumbent, counting all the designates who for a longer or shorter period have occupied the office.

Dr. Arosemena is well known both at home and abroad. His important services in various fields of national administration fully entitle him to the high distinction which he now enjoys as a reward for his civic labors. His outstanding record in the Department of Foreign Affairs brought him a well-deserved reputation as a statesman, which his ability and his devotion to the study of international affairs increased day by day.

A number of foreign Governments have manifested their admiration for this Panamanian statesman by conferring upon him decorations and honorary titles which are additional evidences of the regard in which he is held. Spain made him Commander of the Order of Isabella the Catholic; Italy, Knight with Cross of the Order of the Crown; Peru, Grand Master of the Order of the Sun; France, Grand Knight of the Legion of Honor; and Haiti, Grand Official of Honor and Merit. He also holds the Grand Cordon of the Order of the Liberator conferred by Venezuela, the Grand Cross of the Order of Merit presented by Ecuador, and the Grand Cross of Boyacá given by Colombia.

Among the learned societies numbering President-elect Arosemena among their active members are the Panamanian Academy of History, the Bolivarian and Ibero-American Societies, the Association of International Law, the Bar Association of Panama, and the Société France-Amérique. He is also corresponding member of the Academy of History of Madrid, the Bolivarian Society of Montevideo and of other similar organizations.

The list of the services which the new President has rendered to the nation is an accurate index of his ability. From positions of minor importance which he filled in the early days of the Republic up to the onerous duties of Secretary of State, a post which he recently left on becoming a candidate for the presidency, his rise was determined by his conduct of successive offices, where he left a record of his capacity, firmness, and fairness. He has been attorney of the Supreme Court, Superior Judge of the Republic, secretary of the National Assembly, Minister of Panama in Ecuador, Governor of the Province of Colón for six years, a member of the National Elections Jury, delegate to the Pan American Postal Congress in Madrid and to the Assembly of the League of Nations, Chief of the Panamanian delegation to the Seventh International Conference of American States at Montevideo, and successively Secretary of Agriculture and Public Works, Secretary of Government and Justice, and Secretary of Foreign Affairs.

As Governor of Colón he was the prime mover in the beautification of the second largest city and first port of the Republic. Every corner of the city bears evidence of his effective action and honorable administration. Indeed, the whole province received many benefits from his government.

Summoned in 1928 to the cabinet of President Rodolfo Chiari as Secretary of Agriculture and Public Works, Dr. Arosemena began the embellishment of the capital. His efforts perforce came to an end when he was transferred shortly thereafter to the portfolio of Foreign Relations, in which his ability as an internationalist was needed. He continued in this office until the end of President Chiari's administration and was reappointed by the latter's successor, President Florencio Harmodio Arosemena. Some time later, disagreeing with the foreign policy of the President, he resigned his post; this was several months before the January 2, 1931, revolution. President Harmodio Arias, the next incumbent, sought the cooperation of Dr. Arosemena in the latter's former capacity as Secretary of Foreign Affairs. Identifying himself wholeheartedly with the governmental ideals of the new executive, he gave of the best of his patriotism and intelligence, especially in cooperating with the President and the two commissioners, Dr. Ricardo J. Alfaro and Dr. Narciso Garay, in the long negotiations for a new treaty with the United States, which now

awaits the ratification of the two countries. Dr. Arosemena also exerted himself to secure a treaty settling the long-standing boundary dispute with Costa Rica.

After considerable persuasion Dr. Arosemena yielded to the urgent requests of a coalition between the old Liberal National and Conservative Parties and the new Revolutionary Party, and as a civic duty accepted their nomination for the presidency. Dr. Narciso Garay remarked that Panama "needs men capable of heading all the government departments at once and capable of resisting the administrative and political influence brought to bear on public officials. Juan Demóstenes Arosemena is such a man. His probity is proverbial, and this quality is the best guarantee of the economic and financial success of his administration."

The new President of Panama was born June 24, 1880. His degree of doctor of laws he received in 1918 from the recently created School of Law and Political Science. Because of his public career he has had comparatively few opportunities for the private practice of law, but his record as judge and executive give him a high standing as a jurist.



THE ARGENTINE HOUSING COMMISSION AND ITS PRESENT WORK

By JUAN OCHOA

Chairman, National Housing Commission

I. PRESENT PROJECTS

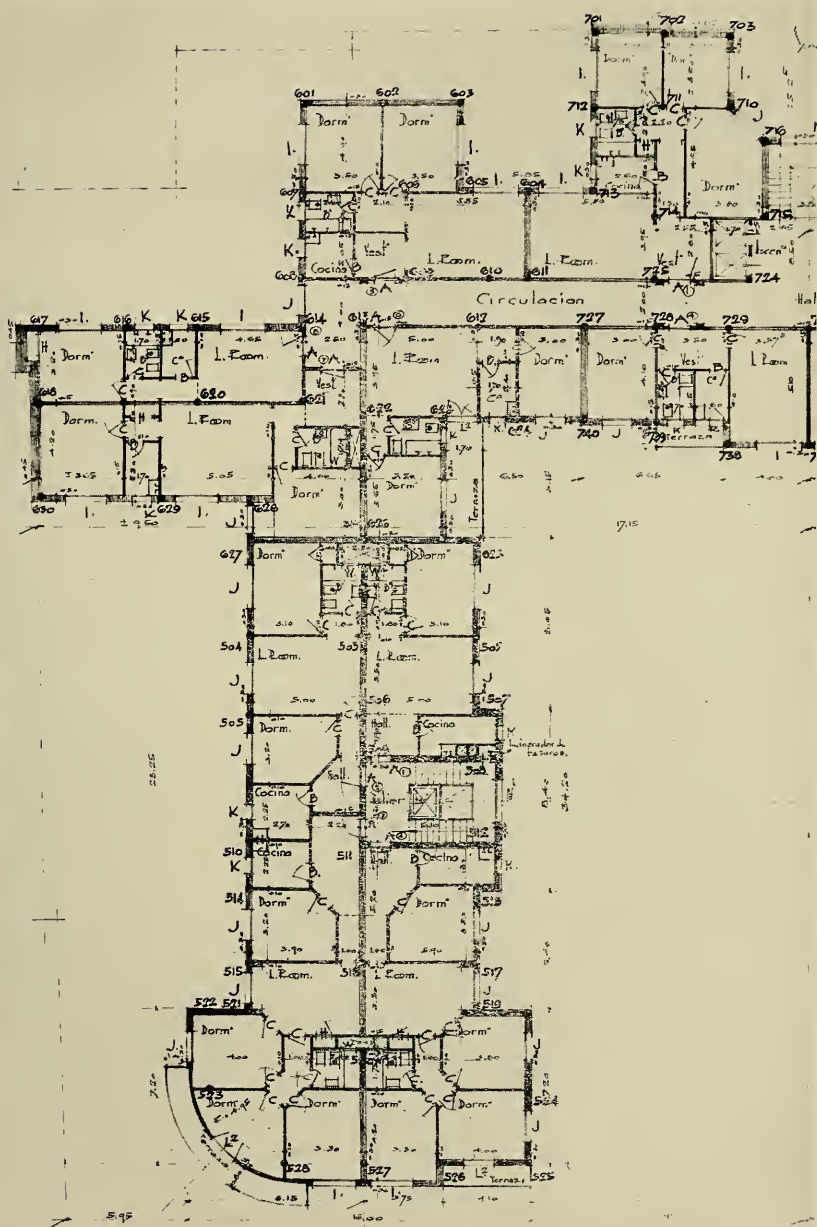
THE National Housing Committee of Argentina, created in 1915, has since that year been engaged, as far as its funds would allow, in erecting dwellings or apartment houses to meet the need of families in low-wage groups. The funds are derived from a tax on racing, from the payments on the houses sold, and from apartment rentals. The law requires that all houses erected must be built in accessible locations and that they fulfill specifications as to sanitation, height of rooms, built-in furniture, common laundries in apartment houses, and other provisions for the health and comfort of the occupants.

The commission is now completing, near the harbor of Buenos Aires, the erection of a six-story building to contain 92 low-rental apartments. The cost will be 1,127,654 pesos (approximately \$376,000) and, as may be seen in the accompanying illustration, it is designed in accordance with the modern trend in architecture. The apartments vary in size from 2 to 5 rooms, in addition to kitchen and bath, and will rent for 35 to 60 pesos.



MODEL OF THE AMERICA APARTMENT, BUENOS AIRES.

The latest of the apartment houses to be erected in Buenos Aires by the National Housing Commission provides modern sanitary living accommodations for 92 families at low rentals ranging from about \$12 to \$20 monthly.



FLOOR PLAN OF THE AMERICA APARTMENT.

The floor plan, of which but half is reproduced, is identical on the second, third, and fourth floors. Apartment units range from two to five rooms plus kitchen and bath.

The location of the house is advantageous from the point of view of the prospective tenants, many of whom will probably be port workers. The district, which is densely populated, is full of insani-tary tenements. In fact, in 64 blocks there are 152 tenements housing 9,741 persons in 2,852 rooms—an average of a room for three persons, a bath for 28, and a toilet for 16.

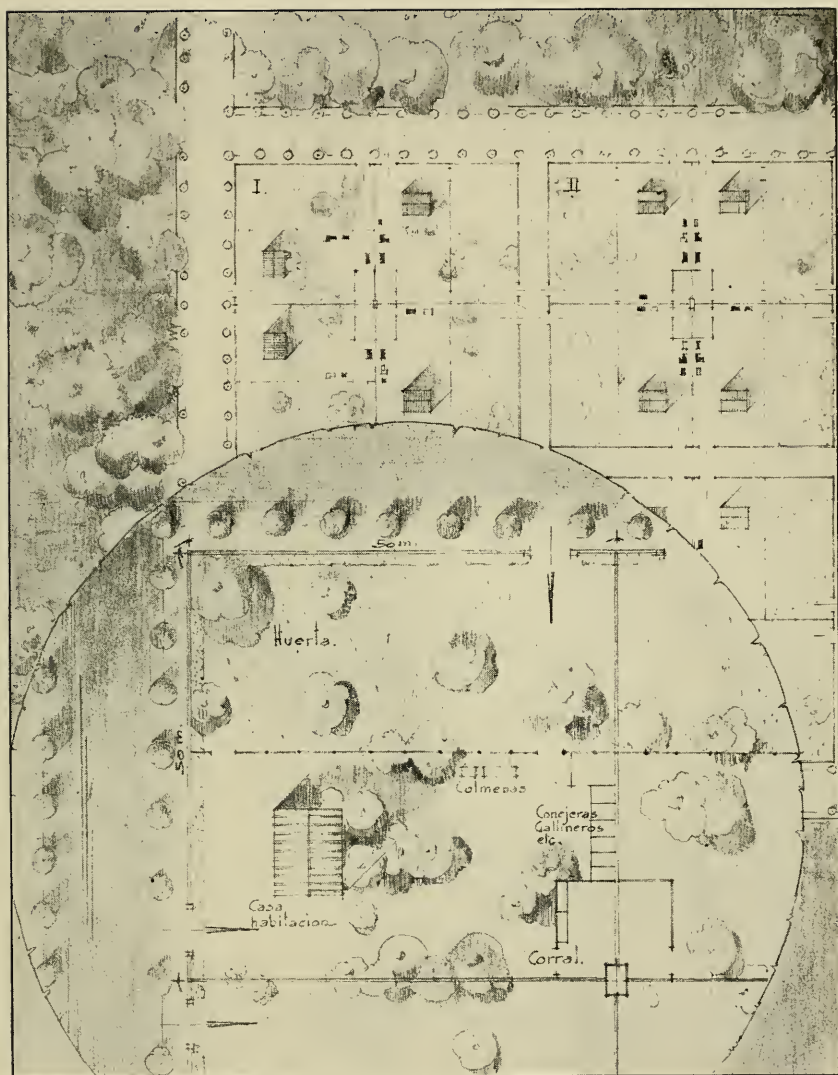
In accordance with the national law on low-rental housing, a register was opened to those desiring to rent one of the apartments in the new building. Instead of a social investigation of the prospective tenants, such as has been made in connection with some of the recent apart-ment housing projects in the United States, the Argentine law requires that lots shall be drawn. In this case there are 92 prizes to be distributed among 2,600 would-be tenants. The fact that so many applied for apartments shows that, while the housing shortage may have diminished, sanitary housing, especially at low cost, is still urgently desired in this metropolis of 2,268,000 inhabitants.

The National Housing Commission had the felicitous idea of naming this new structure "Casa América". It did so as a demonstra-tion of sympathetic understanding between all the nations of this continent which, like Argentina, feel the pressing urgency of housing for wage-earners. The name is also a gesture linking the building with the First Pan American Housing Congress, which is to be held in Buenos Aires at a date not yet fixed.

"Casa América" is located on a corner, and between the two wings is a garden of nearly 11,000 square feet. Another garden, about 35 feet wide, separates this building from the next. On the top floor there are laundry tubs, and the adjoining flat roof will be used for drying clothes.

The commission is also undertaking some work in the National Territories, that is, the parts of the country that are governed by the Federal Government and not by locally elected officials. This work is the construction of houses for wage-earners on lots large enough to give the family the opportunity of raising some of its food. The accompanying plan shows that a block will be divided into four lots each 164 feet square. There will thus be room for growing some vegetables and fruit trees, raising rabbits, poultry, and bees, and pos-sibly for keeping a cow. A secondary object of this scheme is to give children some elementary training in gardening which will tend to interest them in turning to agriculture as an occupation.

This initiative has been so favorably received that several towns have given the Housing Commission plots of land to be used as described. Among them are Resistencia, capital of the Chaco, and Formosa, capital of Formosa. A private citizen in Santa Rosa, capital of La Pampa, has made a similar gift.



SUBSISTENCE HOMESTEADS IN ARGENTINA.

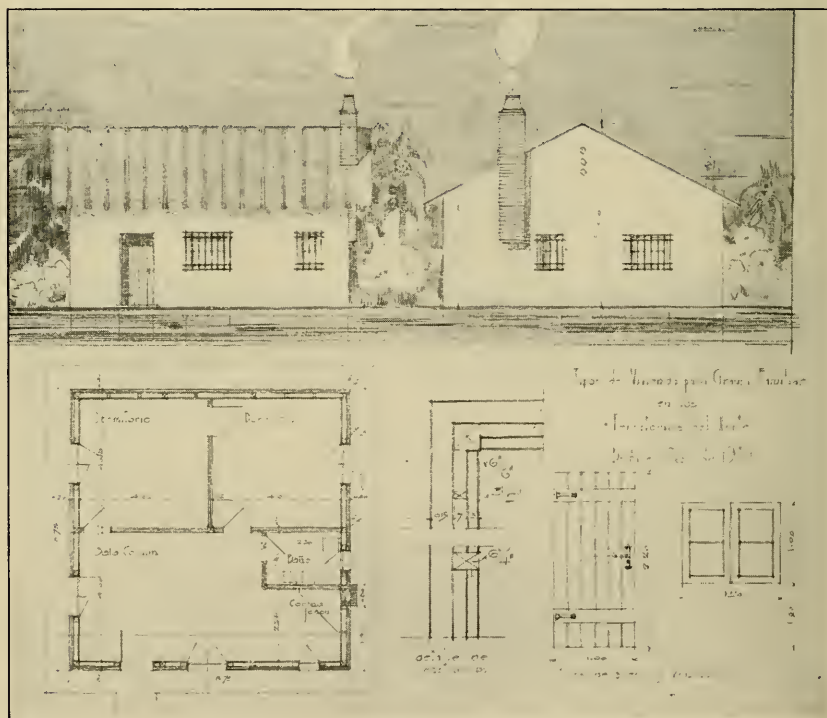
This plat shows two groups of four home sites planned for the National Territories. The size of the individual lots, 26,900 square feet in area, provides for various farm activities on a small scale. The insert shows the placement of the dwelling house, garden, beehives, rabbit warren, chicken house and corral.

II. AWAKENING PUBLIC OPINION

Even more than to achieve practical results the commission now desires to arouse public opinion to the importance of housing for those in low-wage groups; to set up principles for the solution of this problem; and to carry out a searching investigation to ascertain as accurately as possible the true facts on low-cost housing in Argentina.

In fulfilment of this aim, the commission decided in 1934 to publish a quarterly official review, *La Habitación Popular*. Subsequent to the founding of this organ, the commission undertook to visit different parts of the country to investigate the present state of housing. Provincial and territorial commissions were set up to carry out the inquiry and officials were interested in the matter. An auspicious beginning has been made.

As a corollary of this step, the commission resolved to convoke a National Conference on Low-Cost Housing, under the auspices of the President of Argentina. All Provincial and Territorial governments, the most important cities, social, official and philanthropic organizations, and all persons interested in the subject professionally



DWELLING ON A SUBSISTENCE HOMESTEAD.

The architect's drawing shows the front and side elevations together with the floor plan and certain construction details.

or from a layman's point of view will be invited to the conference, which is to be held at the end of the year. The program is divided into sections on: Present state of low-cost housing in Argentina; subdivision of property; rights of the small proprietor; public and private initiative in the solution of the housing problem; the effects of housing on the culture of the masses; life insurance and social-welfare funds; the financing of construction; legislation; and diet in low-wage groups.

III. THE PAN AMERICAN HOUSING CONGRESS

As was mentioned above, Argentina is also engaged at present in organizing the Pan American Housing Congress, to be held pursuant to a resolution passed by the Seventh International Conference of American States held at Montevideo in 1933, and the action of the Governing Board of the Pan American Union, which honored Argentina by selecting it as the seat of the congress. Because of various reasons it has not yet been possible to set a definite date.

In our country it is hoped that the results of this congress will be truly beneficial in advancing the solution of the housing question in the Americas, since the known quantities in this problem are common to many of the nations of this continent, and they are all trying to find the value of x , which will solve the equation. Its solution will be most helpful, especially in the social field, in strengthening the spirit of solidarity that is becoming more and more widespread among our peoples. We trust that all the American Republics will be represented in this important congress by well-qualified delegates.

HOUSES FOR COLOMBIAN BANK EMPLOYEES

JUNE 13 witnessed a pleasing ceremony in Bogotá, when 90 attractive modern houses in the northwestern section of the city were thrown open to their future occupants, all bank employees, who will purchase them on easy payments. Señor Don Julio E. Lleras Acosta, manager of the Central Mortgage Bank, had long had such a plan at heart. When he was approached by a prominent contractor who asked him if the bank would finance some residences for middle-class families he immediately agreed to sponsor the arrangement.

At the ceremony Senor Lleras stated that the total number of houses to be built this year was 198, of which 26 were for manual workers and 172 for white-collar employees, chiefly men connected with banks. While it may seem surprising that the division should be



Courtesy of "El Gráfico".

HOMES FOR COLOMBIAN BANK EMPLOYEES.

Houses of this type and of two other types have been erected to provide homes at a reasonable cost for employees of a number of banks in Bogotá.

made in this proportion, the fact is, said Señor Lleras, that white-collar employees find it far more difficult to save and to maintain their standard of living than do wage-earners. The latter are thrifty and many of them own their homes; aid to them has chiefly taken the form of easing their payments.

A 20 percent down payment on the new houses was required, the balance to be met as rent, at a much lower rate than the prospective owners are now paying to their landlords. The Mortgage Bank, the Bank of the Republic and other institutions whose employees are buying the new houses lent them the money for the down payment if desired, this money to be reimbursed in two years without interest. Each new owner is insuring his life so that in case of his death before completing payments his family will not lose the home and no loss will be suffered by the bank. Some banks made their employees a present of a sum towards the purchase price of their houses.

The cost of the houses already finished or under construction in accordance with this plan is as follows:

	<i>Pesos</i>
16 houses at 1,200 pesos	19, 200
10 houses at 1,900 pesos	19, 000
(The above were opened on May 1 for manual workers.)	
22 houses at 3,000 pesos	66, 000
32 houses at 3,700 pesos	118, 400
26 houses at 4,300 pesos	111, 800
(These houses in the Mueguetá section were opened June 13.)	
62 houses at 4,800 pesos	297, 600
14 houses at 6,000 pesos	84, 000
16 houses at 8,000 pesos	128, 000
(These will be opened later this year.)	
198 houses	1 844, 000

¹ The present exchange value of the peso is \$0.57.

CARLOS GOMES

GREAT BRAZILIAN COMPOSER

JULY 11, 1836—JULY 11, 1936

By ANNIE d'ARMOND MARCHANT

Assistant Editor of the Boletim da União Panamericana

AMERICA was privileged to render homage to one of her great sons on July 11 of this year, the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of the Brazilian composer Carlos Gomes, who, half a century ago, held a prominent place among his contemporaries in the musical world, both of Europe and America. His name stands today as that of the greatest Brazilian composer of all time.

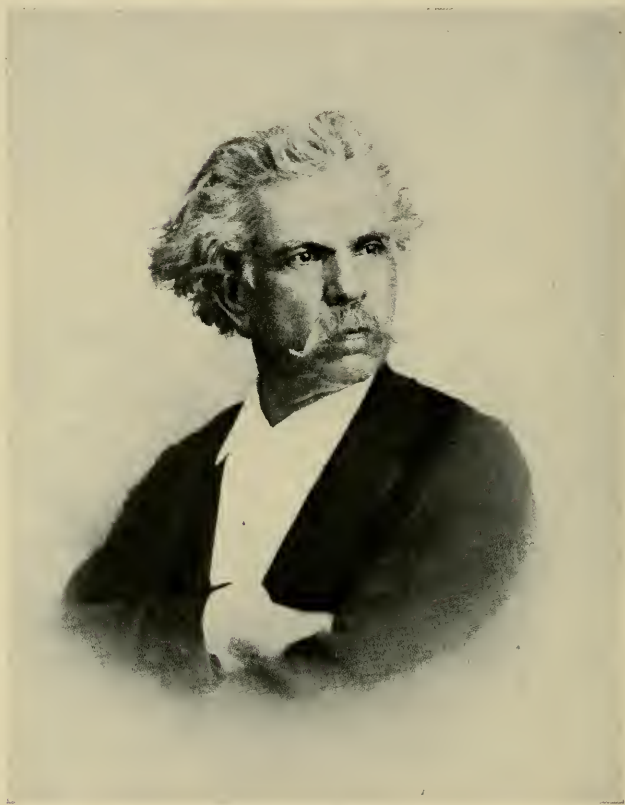
His participation in the Centennial at Philadelphia and the World's Fair held in Chicago in 1893 is a special bond of interest for citizens of the United States, many of whom have heard his compositions broadcast this year and in former years from the Pan American Union.

Both Brazil, his native land, which nursed his genius, carried him well on the way to success and launched him on the road to immortal fame, as well as Italy, where his dreams and hopes were brought to full fruition, have a two-fold reason to be proud of this supreme genius in producing intricate and soul-satisfying harmony. For not only did he excel in the divine art of music but also in those fine qualities of the soul that stand for greatness of character.

Indeed, to one attempting a sketch of his career, Carlos Gomes presents that most satisfying combination—that of a great genius in his high calling and a great man in the ordinary walks of life. Through the changing vicissitudes of fortune, the standards he maintained as son, husband, father, patriot, and friend, were of the same caliber as those to which he attained in the vocation wherein his genius excelled. Some of his most sublime passages were composed at times when his heart was torn between anxiety or grief for his loved ones in sickness or death, and the dire necessity of providing for daily needs. For in one thing the great maestro was a failure, in common with numberless geniuses of all ages. He knew not the art of bartering his God-given talent on advantageous terms for cash. Had the modern system of "managers" then prevailed, these things might have been different—but then Gomes' music might have been different.

Just one instance is sufficient to show his moral fiber and unbending integrity of character:

As a young man Carlos Gomes was sent to Italy to finish his musical education by the Emperor of Brazil, Dom Pedro II, at the latter's



CARLOS GOMES, 1836-1896.

Homage was rendered by the American world of music to the great Brazilian composer on the hundredth anniversary of his birth in July.

private expense. From then on a deep friendship sprang up between the Emperor and his young subject, whose gratitude was deep and lasting. As an old man, Carlos Gomes, the great composer, acclaimed by two continents, returned to Brazil, widowed, broken in health, and greatly in need of financial security for himself and his remaining children. It was soon after the fall of the Empire, and the new Republic met the returned genius with the following magnificent offer: twenty *contos de reis* (then about ten thousand dollars) to write the new hymn of the Republic. Such a sum at that time must have seemed to Carlos Gomes like manna from heaven. It would have meant relief from money worries, sorely needed medical care, and security for the future. Nevertheless, he emphatically refused it without a moment's hesitation. Not that he was opposed to the Republic, but to him it was unthinkable that he should glorify, as it were, the downfall of his great exiled benefactor. "I cannot do it," he said, "I should suffer the eternal punishment of seeing always within myself the black stain of ingratitude."

While devoted to Italy, his foster country, where he was married and his children were born, where all his greatest creations were produced, yet he profoundly loved Brazil, and outstanding among the immortal creations of his genius begotten in a foreign soil, were those which moved magnificently around themes of his native land.

The biographical data appearing in this brief résumé of the composer's life were taken from *Vida de Carlos Gomes*, written by his daughter, Dona Itala Gomes Vaz de Carvalho, and published in Rio de Janeiro last year. Dona Itala is the only surviving member of Gomes' immediate family, and the only repository, as it were, of the fondest and most intimate memories connected with the life of her illustrious father.

Antonio Carlos Gomes was born on July 11, 1836, in the city of Campinas, State of São Paulo, Brazil. He was the son of Manoel José Gomes and Faviana Maria Jaguary Gomes. His mother dying when he was two years old, he was brought up by his stepmother, his father's fourth wife, along with his twenty-five brothers and sisters.

It was largely from his father that Carlos Gomes inherited his musical gift, and to him he was tremendously indebted for his first musical training. Manoel José Gomes was himself a music teacher, a composer of considerable note and master of the city band, in which one by one he incorporated all his sons as soon as they were able to beat time, starting them off as soon as possible with the easiest instruments and promoting them eventually to all the instruments played in the band. At the same time he was careful to provide each one with a trade. Carlos and José Pedro, his only brother through both father and mother, who were the two most talented children, were apprenticed, respectively, to a tailor and a carpenter.

Consumed as he was by his own devotion to music, the worthy pater-familias was inflexible in discipline and the determination not only that each of his sons should worship at the same shrine but that each should strive for perfection. His whole life, in fact, was ordered around this idea of harmony. Being dissatisfied on a certain occasion with a suit of clothes made by his tailor, he said to him: "Look here; our clothes also have a soul which must harmonize with our own."

Carlos was only ten years old when his turn came to be initiated in the band, where in the course of time he played each instrument in turn, besides taking piano lessons. Before he was twenty, he began to compose, his first work of note being *Alta Noite* presented at a public concert given by him and his brother José Pedro in 1859. From then on until he was twenty-four he and his brother worked side by side in their native town, developing their joint career, encouraged by their family and friends, sharing alike in the applause of the public.

However, at that juncture, fate stepped boldly into the picture, separating Carlos Gomes from his brother and familiar surroundings and setting upon him definitely the seal of genius.

The two brothers frequently visited the city of São Paulo, where they mingled with a group of young college students, many of whom become outstanding men in the affairs of the country, two of them Presidents of the future Republic. In the words of Dona Itala, "this nest of fledgling eagles perceived that the Condor of Campinas had for a moment paused among them in his first flight to fame," and urged him to set out to Rio in search of wider horizons.

This the young man was desperately eager to do. Knowing, however, that his father would bitterly oppose such a step, he was faced with the acute necessity of making the greatest decision of his life—on the one hand was his devoted father to whom he owed everything, on the other implacable destiny pointing the way. Destiny won, as usual, and Carlos left, without consulting his father, for Rio de Janeiro, where he put up with friends of his young companions in São Paulo. It so happened that the captain of the ship upon which he sailed from Santos to Rio was also named Antonio Carlos Gomes—a sly reminder of destiny to the effect that that indeed was the way.

At first the young man was so filled with remorse that he could do nothing but await in suspense the answer to his letter craving his father's pardon. Finally it came. After due admonition, it ended thus: "May God bless you and lead you ever upward on the steep and arduous road to glory. Work and be happy! Your Father."

So overjoyed was Carlos Gomes that, dashing away from the friend through whom the letter had come, he rushed through the streets and up to his room, sat down to the beautiful Erard piano which his host had put at his disposal, and composed a Triumphant March which in subsequent years he loved to play on occasions of joy and success.

Not long after his arrival in the capital of his country, Carlos Gomes concluded his first opera, *A Noite do Castello*, which was presented for the first time at the National Opera Theatre of Rio de Janeiro, with great success. Two years later, in 1863, he brought out his second opera, *Joanna de Flandres*, which was even more applauded than the first.

In the meantime, destiny again came to the fore, this time in the person of the Emperor himself, who had been much impressed with the rising musician, in whom he saw definite promise for the future. Acting in accordance with his generous impulse he resolved to send young Gomes to Europe, personally defraying the expenses necessary to complete his musical education.

Carlos Gomes left Rio on the 8th of December, 1863, with a letter from the Emperor to King Ferdinand of Portugal who, in his turn, recommended him to Maestro Lauro Rossi, director of the Conservatory of Music of Milan. Foreigners not being allowed to matriculate in the Conservatory, Rossi took the young Brazilian as a private pupil in harmony and counterpoint, through an arrangement which entitled him to take his yearly examinations at the Conservatory. At the end of 1866, one year short of the time set by the Emperor, Carlos Gomes graduated with the title of "Maestro Compositore" after a brilliant examination and high praise from his examiners.

Soon after this he was engaged to write the music for Antonio Scalvani's yearly review, *Se Sá Minga*, a work which soon became so popular that before long his name was familiarly known throughout Italy. The unstinted praise accorded him inspired Gomes anew with the idea of producing a major work of outstanding merit. And again fate was at hand, ready to choose the subject for the beloved opera which, though not possessing the finished magnificence of some of his later compositions, was destined to remain throughout time as the one most intimately connected with the name of the author—*Il Guarany*. Dona Itala aptly and beautifully expresses the sentiment of all Brazilians, and of others who have had the privilege of hearing this unique composition: "The *Guarany* melodies will remain forever a favorite among music lovers. Which of us does not thrill with patriotic enthusiasm, whether at home or abroad, on the seas or in the mountains, when we hear those first electrifying strains so eminently ours, speaking to us so eloquently of the things of our country, as if they were the very language of our homeland—indeed, as if they were our national hymn!"

But to go back to our story. Carlos Gomes was moodily seated one day in a café, racking his brain for a subject for a good libretto for this monumental work which he had in mind, when suddenly the air was rent by the strident tones of a youngster selling books on the street: "*Il Guarany, il Guarany, storia interessante di selvaggi del*

Brazile!" This was a translation of the splendid novel *O Guarany* written by the famous Brazilian author, José de Alencar. Gomes had his answer, and dashing out of the cafe he went at once to Scalvani, to whom he presented the book, asking him for a libretto on the subject.

While engaged in this major undertaking, Carlos Gomes produced many lighter compositions of distinct merit, among them *Nella Luna* and numerous songs, all of which further popularized the "Maestro" throughout the country and resulted in an early offer by La Scala for the new opera, to be presented during the 1869-70 season.

In presenting this opera Carlos Gomes was confronted by two problems: obtaining a good *Pery* (the Indian hero of the story) and procuring appropriate instruments to interpret the purely Brazilian music. The first difficulty was solved by his securing for the part of the famous tenor Villani who, however, refused to shave off his beard. "Either I sing with a beard or not at all," he declared. So the first *Pery* appeared as a bearded Indian, disguised, it is true, as far as theatrical camouflage could manage, but bearded nevertheless. As to the musical instruments, Carlos Gomes was fortunate enough to find in Milan an unpretentious little factory of musical instruments, which quite acceptably succeeded in imitating those used by the Brazilian Indians, such as *borés*, *tembis*, *maracás*, and *inubias*.

Another difficulty was that of having the scenery accurately painted. Always there was the tendency, in representing the Tropics, toward the already familiar African scenery used in Meyerbeer's *Africana*, and the Brazilian composer had considerable difficulty in obtaining a proper representation of the typical forests of his own country and the Indians thereof, who were liable to appear with African features instead of the clear-cut profile of the South American native. Finally, however, a very satisfactory representation of the Brazilian forest was obtained, and everything was duly set for the opening night, which Carlos Gomes had wanted to postpone, apprehensive still that all was not as it should be.

The première of *Il Guarany* was given on March 19, 1870, to a full house composed of the most outstanding representatives of the musical world. The fame which the maestro had gained for himself in music of lighter vein had caused the new opera to be widely discussed beforehand, and speculation ran rife as to how the popular Brazilian would measure up in a work of such magnitude. Again the unique nature of the composition, representative of the early days of far away Brazil, was further conducive to curiosity and so, on this opening night, tense expectation gripped La Scala's vast and elegant throng. The maestro himself was overtaken by profound despair, "like one condemned to die." Feeling totally alone and desolate,

despite the distinguished attentions accorded him on all sides, his soul cried out for a friendly presence to sustain him as he faced the great audience of more than three thousand persons who would presently pass sentence on his supreme effort.

Il Guarany, however, was a complete and sensational success; the theatre rang with applause from beginning to end, and Carlos Gomes received an epochal ovation. Verdi, who was there, exclaimed: "This young man is a true genius; he begins where I end!"

As the curtain fell, the victorious composer, eluding his brother and a multitude of friends waiting at the exit, shot out of the building and made for home. Once there he threw hat, coat, gloves, and shoes to the four corners of the room, and diving into bed, covered his head with the clothing like a child afraid of the dark, and shaking as if with the ague, murmured over and over again: "I have won the battle, I have won the battle!" There his friends found him safely entrenched at the end of their quest. The next day he was the recipient of exalted honors from high places, the King himself conferring upon him the title of Knight of the Order of the Crown of Italy. And for long after *Il Guarany* was the talk of the town.

The maestro dedicated *Il Guarany* to his beloved patron Pedro II and on the birthday of the Brazilian Emperor, December 2, 1870, the opera was given for the first time in Rio de Janeiro, before the imperial family and Brazilian elite. In the homeland of its creator, *Il Guarany* received the affectionate welcome of the Brazilian people.

Il Guarany definitely placed Carlos Gomes in the ranks of the immortals and marked his undisputed consecration in the musical world. Thenceforth his way led ever upward on the path of glory, marked by such outstanding productions as *Fosca*, *Salvator Rosa*, *Maria Tudor*, *O Condor*, *Lo Schiavo* and *Colombo*, interspersed with numerous delightful compositions of a minor character.

The composer's favorite was *Fosca*, of which Filippo Filippi, probably the greatest musical critic of the time, said: "*Fosca* is a marvelous opera in which Carlos Gomes fulfills with interest the promise of *Il Guarany*." In this opera Carlos Gomes shows his first tendency away from the Italian school toward Wagnerianism.

Lo Schiavo was based on a novel called *Moema*, by Escragnolle Taunay, a notable Brazilian author, portraying the moral nobility of an enslaved Indian. This remarkable composition was dedicated by the maestro to Princess Isabel of Brazil, in homage for her abolition of slavery in Brazil. Joaquim Nabuco, the Viscount de Taunay, André Rebouços and other Brazilian sponsors of liberty have called *Lo Schiavo* "the opera of emancipation *par excellence*." André Rebouços says in his *Memorias*: "Carlos Gomes is the Maestro of Abolition—that should be his title in legend and in history."

The height of Gomes' career was attained with the production of *O Condor*, considered by some his most excellent work, which had its première 21 years after that of *Il Guarany*.

Not long before the appearance of *Fosca*, Carlos Gomes married Donna Adelina Peri, daughter of a noble Italian family, impoverished in the wars of independence. By temperament and education Donna Adelina was an ideal companion for the highly strung maestro. Cultured, calm, and ever alert to the well-being of her famous and temperamental husband, she was herself a finished pianist, having graduated in the conservatories both of Rome and Milan. To his wife, who died in 1888, and his five children, three of whom, a girl and two boys, died in infancy, Carlos Gomes was profoundly devoted.

Whenever he could, Carlos Gomes returned to Brazil, visited his home city to mingle with the friends of his youth, received fresh courage from his compatriots, and returned again to immerse himself anew in the mysteries of harmonious creations.

Twice the United States had the privilege of special contact with the great Brazilian composer. The first was through a hymn composed especially to be played at the Centennial ceremonies on July 4, 1876, in Philadelphia, at the behest of Dom Pedro II, who was a guest at the ceremonies. The hymn, ordered by telegram and written in haste in the midst of multitudinous affairs, was nevertheless a success and one of the outstanding events of the occasion, being executed immediately after the reading of the Declaration of Independence from the original manuscript. *The Philadelphia Spectator*, of July 5, 1876, referring to this part of the program says: "General Hawley [President of the Centennial Commission] advanced to the front of the platform and said: 'We are now to have a greeting from Brazil', and as the applause which greeted this announcement subsided the Emperor Dom Pedro II was invited to the raised stand and there presented to the people in the square by President Ferry [Thomas W., Vice President of the United States]. His appearance was greeted with the most enthusiastic cheering, after which he resumed his place on the stage. The full orchestra then began the spirited movement of an instrumental 'Hymn for the First Centennial of American Independence', composed by A. Carlos Gomes, of Brazil, at the request of His Majesty Dom Pedro II. This work has a martial movement throughout and combines the spirited melodies of the Italian school with the classic harmonization of the German masters."

The second time that the United States had occasion to appreciate the work of the musical ambassador of Brazil was in 1893, during the Columbian Exposition at Chicago, when Carlos Gomes came in person to organize the concert for the celebration of Brazilian Day, September 7. The program, composed entirely of Gomes' music and directed by the maestro himself, was executed by the Columbian Wagnerian Band, made up of 114 European musicians.

Newspaper accounts of the performance at the time furnish vivid testimony of the outstanding nature of the music rendered.

The Philadelphia Spectator, after a detailed account of the brilliant Brazilian ceremonies carried out in honor of the Independence of Brazil, referred to the musical program as follows:

"Brazil's fete at the Fair was celebrated yesterday with a concert of the best Brazilian music and a reception in the beautiful Brazilian building at the north end of the park. The music, which was of the highest order, was produced under the direction of Maestro Carlos Gomes, the most distinguished composer of the great South American Republic, and it drew a large and notable audience to Music Hall at two o'clock in the afternoon. . . .

"The concert in Music Hall lasted from two to five o'clock. Under Maestro Gomes and the Exposition Orchestra, vocal and instrumental selections from the operas *Il Guarany*, *Salvator Rosa*, *Condor*, *Fosca*, and *Lo Schiavo* were presented. The soloists were Al Boetti, tenor; Miss Kate Bensberg, soprano; Orme Darval, basso."

According to the *Chicago Herald* of September 8, 1893, Maestro Carlos Gomes was the hero of the celebration of the Independence of Brazil; the orchestra was the largest which had ever played in that great hall; and the vast audience of distinguished Americans and notable foreigners was most enthusiastic in its applause, the men repeatedly calling out "Bravo! Bravo!" and women rising and waving their handkerchiefs. The *Herald* goes on to say that the homage thus rendered on the 71st anniversary of Brazilian Independence through the achievements of so brilliant a representative of that friendly Republic was greater than any rendered ever before to Brazil outside of the country, during the 393 years since its discoverers sighted the land of Santa Cruz, as Brazil was first called, and planted thereon the Portuguese flag.

American music lovers have since become, to a certain extent, familiar with the great Brazilian's name and music appearing on programs from time to time, and especially on those of the concerts of Latin American music given at the Pan American Union and broadcast throughout the Americas. This year numbers of Carlos Gomes' music have appeared in the programs of all the Pan American concerts, in honor of the great maestro in the year of the centenary of his birth.

Destiny, which from the beginning had played its part so openly in the life of Carlos Gomes, decreed that he should give up his soul in the land of his birth. In 1895 he returned to Brazil to assume direction of the Conservatory of Music to be founded in Pará. Together with the prospect of returning to his country and there building up a great conservatory of music, the offer held also for the maestro the very acceptable promise of a fair livelihood for himself and family,

of which he was then greatly in need. With supreme enthusiasm he entered upon his work, but his health proved to be totally unequal to the task, which he was obliged to relinquish. His native State, São Paulo, came forward with a substantial pension for its famous son, but his time was short.

Carlos Gomes died in Pará on September 16, 1896, in his sixty-first year, sincerely mourned throughout the whole country. The State of São Paulo sent a ship to bring his remains back to his native State. At the principal cities down the coast and through the State of São Paulo the journey was marked by impressive services all the way from Pará to Campinas, the native town of the composer. There his body lies, surmounted by a bronze statue resting on a granite base. In São Paulo also there is a magnificent monument, erected to the memory of Carlos Gomes by the Italian residents.

More significant, however, and more lasting than bronze or granite, is the image of the inspired composer enshrined in the hearts of his countrymen who, accompanied by his admirers the world over, this year render just homage to the memory of their glorious and beloved compatriot.



A CONCERT IN THE GARDEN OF THE PAN AMERICAN UNION.

Compositions of Carlos Gomes have been featured in the concerts of Latin American music played at the Pan American Union the past summer.

FROM BUENOS AIRES TO NEW YORK ON A BICYCLE

By JOSÉ TERCERO

Chief of the Travel Division, Pan American Union

AFTER travelling nearly 15,000 miles from one end of the continent to the other on "a bicycle built for two", two plucky Argentine youths arrived at the capital of the United States on September 8, on their way to their final destination, the city of New York.

The almost unbelievable feat of making this overland journey from Buenos Aires has been accomplished by Víctor Scaraffia and Vicente Gregori Espasa, both 25 years of age, who left Buenos Aires on the first of January, 1934. After crossing the Andes into Chile by way of the Uspallata Pass, they continued northward along the coast of South America, visiting the Republics of Peru, Ecuador and Colombia. They then entered and crossed Panama, the five Central American countries, and Mexico, and reached the United States at Laredo, Texas, on July 11, 1936.

From the border they proceeded across the States of Texas, Arkansas, Missouri, Ohio, Pennsylvania and Maryland, arriving at the District of Columbia on U. S. Highway 240 from the city of Frederick.

Apprised of their arrival in the United States, the Pan American Union, in cooperation with local organizations, prepared a fitting reception at its headquarters. The boys were met at the District line by a group of Boy Scouts and by several members of the National Capital Wheelmen's Association. With a motorcycle escort provided by the Metropolitan Police Department, the cyclists entered the City of Washington and proceeded to the Argentine Embassy for a brief call on the Ambassador, continuing then to the building of the Pan American Union where a distinguished group of representatives of the United States Bureau of Public Roads, the American Road-builders Association, the Esperanto Association of North America, and the Boy Scouts of Washington, headed by Dr. L. S. Rowe, Director General of the Pan American Union, had assembled to welcome the boys. The ceremonies were broadcast over a national hook-up of stations of the National Broadcasting Company.

"The remarkable bicycle trip of these youthful pioneers," in the words of Dr. Rowe, "is of real significance. . . . Víctor Scaraffia and Vicente Gregori Espasa are worthy representatives of the youth of Argentina, and, indeed, of the youth of all the Americas. . . ."

"During their amazing journey, which constitutes a notable record of courage and endurance, these two fine boys visited the capitals of 13 American countries. They have crossed some of the highest

mountain passes in the Andean ranges of South America. They have followed parts of the trails blazed by the Spanish conquistadores. They have paused at the resting places of some of the great American patriots. Their journey, beset by many dangers, has taken them through deserts and forests, through plains and highlands. Everywhere they have been cordially welcomed by the authorities and the people of each country traversed, and now, after two years and eight months, they have reached the capital of the United States, bringing their message of friendship and goodwill to the authorities and to the youth of this country before completing the last lap of their tour to the city of New York. . . .



BUENOS AIRES.

With New York as their ultimate destination, two adventurous young men, Victor Scaraffia and Vicente Gregori Espasa, started January 1, 1934, on a novel journey by tandem bicycle. They arrived in Washington on September 8, 1936, after having traveled perhaps more of the roads of South and Central America and Mexico than any one else.



Photograph by V. Scaraffia and V. G. Espasa.

THE ROAD TO THE ANDES.

In western Argentina the cyclists' route to Chile lay through the Uspallata Valley.



Photograph by V. Scaraffia and V. G. Espasa.

COTTON FIELD, LURÍN, PERU.

To the south of Lima, in the midst of a rich agricultural section, lies Lurín. Peruvian cotton, especially the well-known Tangüis variety, is noted for its excellent quality.



Photograph by V. Scaraffia and V. G. Espasa.

CHIMBORAZO, IN THE ECUADOREAN ANDES.

Famous in literature and in history, a view of this majestic peak is one of the impressive sights in a trip through Ecuador.



Photograph by V. Scaraffia and V. G. Espasa.

NEAR PAMPLONA IN THE COLOMBIAN ANDES.

Where the country could not be traversed by bicycle, the tandem at times was carried either by burro or on the cyclists' own shoulders.

"We may truly say that their trip is the forerunner of a current of overland travel among the Republics of America, and therefore is of great interest to all those who have advocated and supported the project of a great Pan American system of highways linking the nations of the New World."

As Dr. Rowe explained, the two young men ". . . followed for a very considerable portion of their journey large sections of the route

INTERNATIONAL
BRIDGE, COLOMBIA-
VENEZUELA.

Travelers going from one of these Republics to the other via the Simón Bolívar Highway cross the frontier over this bridge, connecting San Antonio, Venezuela, with El Rosario, Colombia.



Photograph by V. Scaraffia and V. G. Espasa.

of the Pan American Highway from the United States to the Argentine Republic. Throughout their tour they found long stretches of dry-weather roads and of all-weather highways which, at a not distant future, will form part of the great Pan American Highway system. On their trip they found that this is no longer a visionary dream, but a project fast becoming a reality. Mexico recently inaugurated the first link of the Inter-American Highway from the border of the

IN PANAMA.

Here in Panama, as in other parts of their journey, the Argentines traveled over roads that will later become links in the Pan American Highway.



Photograph by V. Searaffia and V. G. Espasa.

United States to Mexico City, and the Mexican Government is completing the second link to the border of Guatemala. With the cooperation of the United States, the survey of the Inter-American Highway through the five Central American Republics has already been completed and with the construction of several remaining links there will soon be a continuous highway route to Panama City.

"Many of the South American Republics are already connected by excellent highways and the various Governments are carrying forward their respective road building programs, at the completion of which it will be possible for the peoples of the American nations to visit one another and to strengthen the ties that already link them as friends and neighbors."

In extending to the young men the welcome of the Pan American Union, Dr. Rowe paid significant tribute to the youth of Argentina. "The people of the United States have always had a sincere admira-

tion for the people of the great Argentine Republic. The goodwill tour that you are about to complete will serve, I am sure, to strengthen the bonds of friendship that already unite the two countries. As has been the case in the other 11 American Republics that you have already visited, the people of the United States, and particularly the younger generation, see in you two worthy representatives of the youth of Argentina. Your great country has a brilliant future when the generation that you represent takes its place at the helm. I bid you Godspeed for the rest of your journey. When you return to your country you will carry a message of friendship from the youth of the other Americas to the youth of Argentina."

Víctor Scaraffia and Vicente Gregori Espasa first conceived the idea of making this trip when they met in Europe where they were continuing their education. After returning to Argentina late in 1933, they obtained the enthusiastic support of the Argentine Boy

STELA AT QUIRIGUÁ, GUATEMALA

At Guatemala and in the Yucatan peninsula ruins of early American civilizations were visited.



Photograph by V. G. Espasa.



Photograph by V. Scaraffia and V. G. Espasa.

PUEBLA, MEXICO.

Numbered among the majestic mountain peaks seen by the cyclists were Popocatepetl and Ixtaccihuatl, which dominate the Mexican plateau.

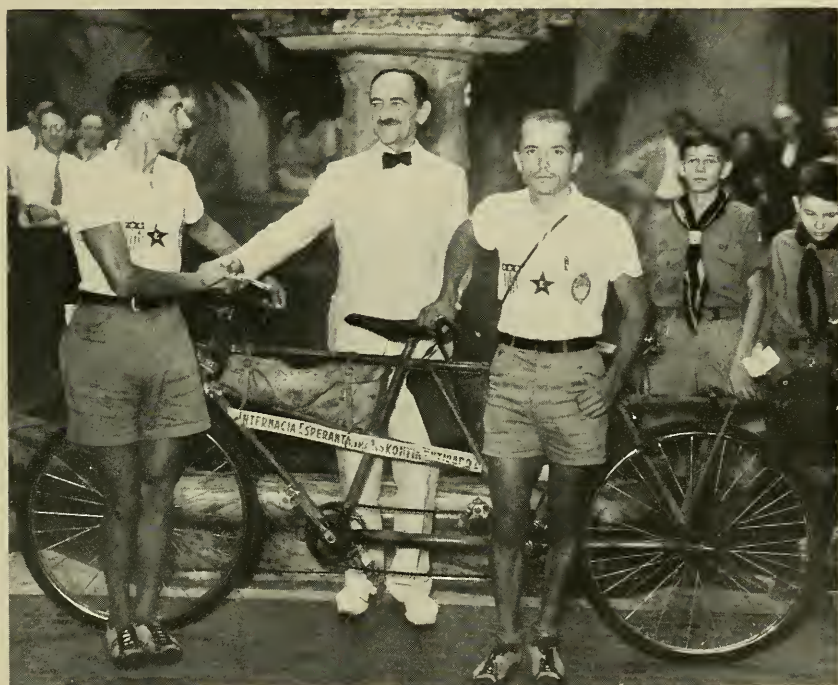
Scouts and of the Esperanto Association, and chose the first of January 1934 as the date of their departure. Their first serious mishap occurred in the Atacama desert of northern Chile where they were lost for five days and came close to death for lack of water. The intense cold of the Ecuadorean highlands proved to be another serious handicap, surpassed only by the dangers and obstacles presented by the impenetrable Darien forests of northwestern Colombia and eastern Panama. They were forced to pause in Panama, Costa Rica and Mexico to regain their health, but the remainder of the journey northward from Mexico was made without serious difficulties.

Utterly devoid of boastfulness, the two engaging lads explained to representatives of the press that their trip was not made in its entirety on their bicycle. At various points in the Andes of Peru and Colombia they were forced to carry their bicycle on mules or burros, and sometimes on their own shoulders. After an unsuccessful attempt to cross the Darien forests, they were obliged to ship their bicycle by launch along the Caribbean coast of Panama. The same was true in southern Costa Rica and again in the Peninsula of Yucatan, where they shipped their bicycle from Payo Obispo to Progreso while they continued on foot through the forests, visiting several chiclé plantations and the famous Maya ruins of Yucatan.

During this lap of their hazardous journey they were rescued by airplane from the heart of the jungle and taken to the nearest hospital suffering from malaria.

Of all the many dangers that beset them on their trip, not one was due to the human element. They were welcomed and aided by everyone along their route. They have been befriended by Government officials, by wealthy miners and plantation owners and by the humblest natives in the tropical jungles and in the mountain highlands.

Vicente Gregori Espasa and Víctor Scaraffia, after completing their journey to the great metropolis of the north, will return to their native land to continue their medical studies. Their return trip, however, as they smilingly explained with a significant wave of the hands, will not be on their now famous tandem.



ARGENTINE BICYCLISTS IN THE PAN AMERICAN UNION.

Víctor Scaraffia (shaking hands with Dr. L. S. Rowe, Director General of the Union) and Vicente Gregori Espasa, with the sturdy machine on which they had traveled nearly 15,000 miles from Buenos Aires.

CHOCOLATE IN NEW SPAIN¹

By BEATRICE NEWHALL

Assistant Editor, Bulletin of the Pan American Union

LONG before the discovery of America, cacao was in cultivation from Mexico to Ecuador. It is distinctly one of the products which the new continent has contributed to the world's food supply.

Cacao is the product of a small tree native to America, but its original habitat is still undetermined. Van Hall² considers that certain species were unquestionably indigenous along the Amazon and Orinoco and their tributaries, probably in Guiana, and certainly in Central America. Thence the nomadic Indians spread its cultivation, and animals, especially monkeys, disseminated it through the forests.

Four varieties of cacao were known to the Aztecs at the time of the Spanish conquest early in the 16th century. Another tree was sometimes planted in cacao orchards. Although not a true cacao, it had a fruit similar, but of inferior quality. The Indians used to mix this last with the true cacao; it was also eaten raw, made into sweets, and given as alms to the poor. In colonial days it was known as *cacao patlachtlí*.

From an early period the native peoples who cultivated cacahuaquahuitl invented legends on the origin of cacao and the drink made from it, and developed certain rituals, ceremonies, and festivals which, according to historians of the conquest, were very important. Few of them, however, have been preserved.

An Aztec legend says that Quetzalcoatl, the gardener of the paradise where the first sons of the sun lived, brought the seeds of the cacahuaquahuitl to earth to provide men with a dish which the gods themselves did not disdain. Linnaeus agreed with this opinion and gave the genus the botanical name of *Theobroma*, food of the gods.

Among the Mayas, during Muan, the fifteenth month of their year, the owners of cacao plantations, and those who were going to plant new ones, celebrated a festival in honor of their patron divinities Chac, the god of agriculture, Hobnil, a god of food, and Ekchuah, the patron of merchants and tradesmen and therefore protector of

¹ This article is based on the entertaining book "Amaxoxoatl, o Libro del Chocolate", by José García Payón, Toluca, Mexico, 1936. Among the interesting illustrations in this book are a monolith of the Totonaque culture, in which the tree of life is a cacao tree; chocolate cups of various countries and periods, from a carved gourd of Tabasco to Goethe's porcelain cup; a drawing by Brancaccio, representing symbolically the exportation of cacao (published in Rome, 1672); and Venetian, French, and German pictures of the 18th century, showing the social vogue for taking chocolate.—EDITOR.

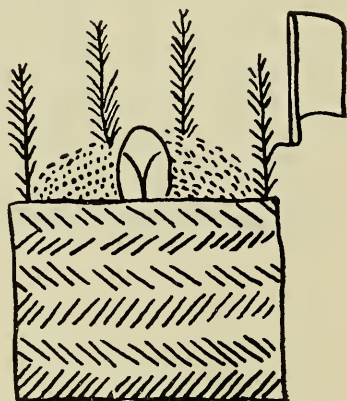
² C. J. J. van Hall: "Cacao." Second edition. Macmillan and Co., Ltd. London, 1932.

the cacao trade. The ceremonies included the sacrifice of a dog having cacao-colored spots. The Pipil Indians, before planting cacao, collected all the seeds in small vases, with which they carried out certain rites before an idol, and the ground to be planted was sprinkled with the blood of sacrificed birds.

Among the Poya Indians on the Mosquito Coast of Honduras, cacao was essential in requesting a maiden in marriage. A matron took a certain quantity of cacao in the name of the bridegroom to the parents of the bride; if the suitor was accepted, the offering was consumed in the preliminary ceremony, otherwise it was refused. After the wedding, the bride provided cacao for two feasts, the first in the bridegroom's house, the second in her family's. The role which this bean played in native weddings during the pre-Hispanic period seems to have been general among the peoples of the Torrid Zone; even today it is customary among the Lacandones for a newly-married bride to present her husband with a bench and five cacao beans, and for him to give her a skirt and a like amount of cacao.

From early times a complete cacao monetary system was used by the people of Mexico. It is difficult to determine exactly the purchasing power of this money in all the regions where it was in use, because contemporary writers vary greatly in their estimates, and there was no real fixed value, since it necessarily varied a great deal according to the abundance of the crop. But cacao was used not

only to make small purchases, but also to buy high-priced commodities, such as slaves. Oviedo, an early chronicler, said that in the regions where cacao circulated as money the people used it for buying and selling just as Christians used good doubloons. Another early historian, Peter Martyr, says that Cortés used cacao to pay his soldiers. According to still another authority, in the Cathedral of Mexico City before one *Ecce Homo* there was a basket where the pious deposited cacao beans, so that the statue was known as "Our Lord of the Cacao". In small markets in Mexico and Central America the custom of using cacao as currency lasted well into the nineteenth century; an English writer witnessed its use in a town in Chiapas as late as 1887. When Humboldt and Bompland visited Mexico early in the century, 6 beans equaled 2 cuartos in value, and 40 half a real.



AZTEC HIEROGLYPHIC.

This symbol denoted 20 baskets of ground cacao.



A CACAO TREE.

The cultivated tree, which attains its full growth in 10 or 12 years, reaches a height of 15 to 25 feet. The blossoms and fruit develop on the main stem and older branches.

Since cacao was used by the natives of Mexico and Central America as a measure of wealth, it is not to be wondered at that the tree was considered of great value, and that the lords and chieftains who could include it among their assets were considered to be very rich *cachunis*, or princes. Poor people could not afford to drink cacao for, as Oviedo says, it was the same as swallowing money.

In some of the early codices, such as that prepared by native artists for the Viceroy Antonio Mendoza to send to Spain, lists of towns paying tribute to the Aztec overlord were included. The kind and number of articles which each province had to pay were represented in hieroglyphics, and cacao and special pieces of pottery for drinking chocolate were often mentioned.

Chocolate, as we use it today, was not known by the Indians. They drank what later came to be known as cold, or frothy, cacao. This they considered the finest of foods and to it they attributed marvelous properties. "They mixed with cacao," Icazbalceta tells us, "various herbs, spices, chiles, honey, rose water, grains of *pochotl* or *ceiba* (*Bombax ceiba*) and especially corn." They knew several methods for preparing the drink, all of them without cooking, and they drank it cold. The most usual manner of preparing it was to grind the cacao and other seeds and make a paste with water, take some of it and add still more water, beat the liquid and pour it from one vessel to another,

letting it fall from a height to make it frothy. After it had been beaten until it was almost all froth, it was served to the most important men in great *jícaras* or gourd vessels, at the end of the meal.

According to an ancient Maya legend, Xmucane invented nine drinks, the fourth of which was composed of ground corn and cacao and especially designed for public festivities. The cacao fat was extracted and mixed with raw corn meal; after it had fermented, the resulting liquor was mixed with cacao. This drink was a specialty of the Itzaes, who called it *zaca*.

In order to prepare chocolate (*xocoatl*) "humble cacao" was especially used. The natives also utilized the kinds employed for money after the beans had been some time in circulation, since they were perishable.

As to the value of this drink, the conquerors' opinion was long divided: it was called "a drink worthy of a king," "the drink of the rich and noble," and at the same time "more appropriate for swine than for men." Even after years had passed, after the custom had extended to Europe and the flavor been improved by the use of sugar, opinions continued to differ. Those who opposed it said that it increased weight and if used constantly weakened the constitution and caused many troubles, and that it was a heavy food, suitable only for Indian stomachs, while many eminent French physicians of the eighteenth century were full of its praises and recommended it for serious ailments.

Besides enjoying chocolate as a drink, the Indians also used cacao fat in cooking and as a medicine. They employed cacao fat or "cocoa

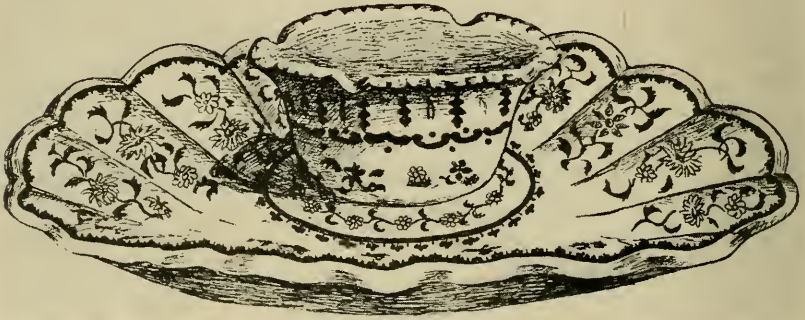


A CACAO POD CUT IN HALF.

The pod varies in length from $5\frac{1}{2}$ to nearly 9 inches, according to variety, and the number of beans or seeds from 32 to 48. The beans were used as a circulating medium in early times, a custom which endured far into the nineteenth century in some isolated localities.

butter" as we moderns do, to cure burns, chapping, etc., and in the manufacture of perfumes, pomades, and cosmetics. An ancient chronicler tells us that the Indian women used cacao fat as a cosmetic because it left their skin soft and smooth, yet not greasy or shiny, and elderly people were rubbed with cacao oil to keep their muscles in good condition and prevent rheumatism. Oviedo says of cacao butter: "This unguent is a sovereign remedy for many ills and pains and wounds. . . . I took some of it to Spain and in Ávila gave a vial of it to the Empress, and when Her Majesty asked whether it was good for wounds, I said that I knew from experience that it was."

Hernán Cortés and his companions became acquainted with chocolate about the end of 1519 when they partook of it on their arrival at Moctezuma's court. They even realized that it was one of the main resources of the country, and for a long time kept up the



A MANCERINA.

This type of cup with plate for serving chocolate as a beverage was named for its inventor, the Marquis of Mancera, Viceroy of Peru and of Mexico.

plantations until the rich mines of silver and other valuable metals eclipsed cacao entirely. At first they probably did not fully appreciate the beverage—although in one of his letters to Charles V, Cortés exalted its virtues because it increased resistance to corporal fatigue—until they learned to add sugar and developed a drink pleasing to the palate, using the vanilla which the Indians knew, as well as cinnamon, anise, and other spices brought from Spain.

Cacao and the utensils for making it are said to have been first carried to Spain by Cortés himself on his return in 1528. He took it more as a curiosity than for commercial reasons, since the true trade in cacao was developed only about 1640, after Europeans had devised a more agreeable method of preparing it. Even then, for sometime afterwards it was thought of chiefly as a medicament.

It is probable that, during the early years of the conquest, the Spaniards modified the original recipes until there were a great many

of them. Father Ximénez, one of the first 12 Franciscans to come to America, describes two methods of making "cacao water", and ends by saying, "if any one wants to know of any other chocolate drinks, he should consult Dr. Barrios' book, where he will find taste to his taste, so that he may follow his own taste." In the *Problems and Secret Marvels of the Indies*, a work written by Dr. Juan de Cárdenas in 1591, two long chapters are devoted to this most Mexican of beverages, in which the author offers with complacent gastronomic longwindedness a recipe for preparing chocolate, and a dissertation on the different fashionable ways of taking it.

A MOLINILLO, OR CHOCOLATE BEAT- ER.

When chocolate is served as a beverage in Latin America, beating is an important process in its preparation. Sticks, with loose rings, frequently carved elaborately, are twirled between the hands in the manner shown to make the liquid frothy just before it is brought to the table.



"It may be safely averred", says Castillo Ledón, "that the basic recipe for making chocolate suffered few modifications in New Spain. Its ingredients and even its name were changed in Europe, but here it remained almost the same during the sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth centuries, in spite of Dr. Cárdenas' assertion that every lady prided herself on making chocolate according to her own invention and method. It was not until towards the end of Spanish domination in America that there was a tendency toward simplification. The omission of most of the purely indigenous ingredients made the beverage ideal for homes and religious institutions; generally speaking, in addition to cacao it contained sugar, cinnamon, eggs,

almonds and a bit of vanilla." Thomas Gage, that seventeenth-century Englishman whose *New Survey of the West Indies* has provided entertainment and information to readers for nearly 300 years, mentions the fact that two convents in Oaxaca became famous not for their religious practices but for their excellent chocolate drinks and beverages made of chocolate and corn, as well as for the chocolates they put up in boxes. These were not only taken to Mexico City but sent annually to Spain.

Chocolate was first prepared, as we have seen, with the help of two *jícaras* or gourds, in one of which it was served; hence the custom, among Spaniards in Mexico and Central America, of asking for "a *jícara* of chocolate." Shortly thereafter the special pottery vessel called *chocolatero* came into use; in it water or milk was put to heat, the tablet of chocolate added to melt, and the liquid beaten until it frothed. The beater was a small, carved stick. The use of cup and saucer came later, as did the custom of serving with the chocolate various kinds of cakes and biscuits, often spiced with cinnamon, either placed on the saucer or offered on great platters. The saucer (*mancerina*), which was only a porcelain plate with a circular ridge in the center for holding the *jícara* of chocolate, took its name from the Marquis of Mancera, Viceroy of Peru, 1639-48, and of Mexico, 1664-73. He invented it in order to prevent the spilling of any of this delicious beverage, which was served him every morning while he was dressing.

The ill-starred custom of asking in restaurants and cafés, in Mexico and Central America, "Do you wish French or Spanish chocolate?", must date from the viceroyalty of the Marquis of Croix. Spanish chocolate is thick and without froth, and probably was already in use in Spain; French chocolate, on the other hand, must have received that name when, according to the chroniclers, the Marquis introduced French table customs with his French name.

In New Spain—that is, colonial Mexico—chocolate was generally taken at five in the afternoon, the customary hour for receiving calls. Yet an eminent sixteenth-century physician, Dr. Cárdenas, claimed that "the best hour to take chocolate is before breakfast, at seven or eight in the morning, for then the heat generated by so hearty a drink dissipates all the phlegm which the supper and dinner of the day before have left in the stomach." Another physician, recommending temperance, said that five or six ounces of chocolate should be taken in the morning during the winter, and if the patient were choleric, endive water should be used in place of ordinary water.

The origin of a punning byword in South America (to be heavier, i. e., more boring, than the chocolate of the Jesuits) is amusingly explained by Ricardo Palma in one of his *Tradiciones Peruanas*. There were differences of opinion over administration and other

policies between a viceroy of Peru and the Jesuits of Cuzco. In spite of the fact that the former had a good friend at court, the latter seemed to have more influence in Spain, to the viceroy's great annoyance. The great and sudden popularity of Cuzco chocolate in court circles was reported to the viceroy, who soon suspected the two facts to be connected. After a customs clerk had reported that the cases containing Cuzco chocolate were amazingly heavy, the viceroy made a surprise visit to Callao to inspect the current shipment to Spain. An opened box apparently contained only the tablets of fragrant chocolate that were supposed to be there, but since each one was heavy—as heavy, Palma says, as a goody-good's gossip—the viceroy ordered some of the tablets to be cut open, and in the center of each was an ounce of gold.



GRACIAS A DIOS, HONDURAS 1536—1936

"**T**HANK God we have found level ground," exclaimed the doughty Spanish captain Juan de Chaves when, after many days of travel across mountain and ravine, he came upon the site where in July 1536 he founded, at the command of the Adelantado Pedro de Alvarado, the city that bears the name of that invocation—Gracias a Dios.

The chief object of the Spanish conquistadors at that time was to find a place which would serve as a center of communication with the provinces of Guatemala and whose geographical situation would make it the logical seat of the Royal Audiencia in charge of the Provinces of Central America. In addition to being geographically suited for that purpose, Gracias a Dios had a delightful location in the shadow of Celaque, one of the highest mountains in Honduras and the source of the picturesque Arcagual River whose clear waters lave the shores of the venerable city.

From the very beginning Gracias a Dios, which celebrated its fourth centenary in July 1936, was the scene of historic events, especially during colonial days. Proof of the importance of Gracias a Dios in those days is the fact that Adolfo de Maldonado succeeded in establishing there on May 16, 1544, the Audiencia de los Confines; among the illustrious personages who were present at its inauguration were the Bishop of Guatemala, Francisco Marroquín, and the Adelantado Francisco de Montejo, who had returned to govern the Province of Honduras after the tragic death of Pedro de Alvarado. The establishment of that Audiencia meant that Gracias a Dios became the capital of a kingdom which extended from the southern provinces of Mexico to the Isthmus of Panama. The city recalls with pride that the venerable Apostle of the Indies, Fray Bartolomé de las Casas, enjoyed its hospitality for some time. He arrived there in 1545 to plead the cause of the Indians before the Audencia.

After the seat of the Audiencia had been transferred in 1549 to Guatemala and in 1563 to Panama, the Kingdom of Guatemala was divided between two Audencias, that of Panama and that of New Spain. The city of Gracias fell under the jurisdiction of the latter, but in 1568 it again came under the jurisdiction of the Audiencia of Guatemala. In the succeeding years it was once more the center of heroic deeds; it was there that the brave Indian chiefs Lempira and Capan Galel showed their prowess in defense of their fatherland, and there

too that the standard of the new civilization was firmly implanted. "In Honduras," one of the country's historians has said, "no city has a history of such vicissitudes as Gracias. That city alone embodies whole chapters of our history; in that department the most glorious pages of the conquest and colonization were written, pages which reflect the glory not only of our nation, but also of the history of the entire continent."

Among the picturesque sites in or near this legend-laden city special mention should be given to the Castle of San Cristóbal; on the summit of a little hill some 550 feet high rest the remains of the illustrious Honduran Juan Lindo, who, after having been President of El Salvador and of Honduras, chose Gracias a Dios as the scene of his declining years. Gen. José María Medina, another President of Honduras, had built on the top of the hill a castle in the shape of a five-pointed star, whose angles are fortified with great walls and bastions. This has become the favorite promenade for those who live in the city. From the top of the hill a plateau several miles wide can be seen; there the airport of Gracias, one of the best in the country, has been installed.

The Mejocote river, or Río Grande, is another favorite place for excursions. On its shores lies the village of the same name, where mounds of ancient civilizations have been found. Excavations have brought to light curious pieces of native pottery, including tiny statuettes resembling Egyptian figurines.

Unfortunately a serious earthquake destroyed the ancient splendor of the city, and today only the ruins of its great buildings, the foundations of its fallen churches, and the grass-grown highways which were once rectangular streets, give an idea of the splendor of the city where for a time the historic Audiencia de los Confines had its seat.



A HONDURAN TOWN.

THE HABANA CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL

IN one of the fine residential districts of Habana, the beautiful capital of Cuba, stands the handsome building of the free city hospital for children, among the best institutions of its kind in the Americas. Its erection and equipment were largely due to the efforts of Dr. Miguel Mariano Gómez Arias, mayor of Habana, and his successor, Dr. Guillermo Belt. Three eminent pediatricians and professors in the University of Habana: Drs. Ángel Arturo Aballí, Clemente Inclán, and Agustín Castellanos, were called to aid in planning and organizing the hospital.

On July 15, 1935, the hospital opened its doors to the public. From the first days its large capacity was taxed to the full, and as its fame grew child patients were brought from every corner of the country as well as from the capital itself. All the facilities of the hospital are free, since its purpose is to treat children in families which cannot afford to pay for medical and surgical attention. It will also be a teaching center for physicians and nurses.

Besides 160 beds for hospitalized cases, including a ward for communicable diseases, there are a number of dispensaries for out-patients. In the general clinic, six physicians work from 8 to 10 in the morning, and six more from 10 to noon. Two of each group are specialists in the diseases of babies and four in those of older children. Fifteen is the maximum number of patients examined by one physician in his two hours on duty. There are also special dispensaries dealing with diseases of the eye, ear, nose, and throat; heart, nerve, nutritional, skin, and social diseases; orthopedics; general surgery; dental work; and psychoanalysis.

One entire floor of the hospital is devoted to operating rooms and their necessary adjuncts. There are two operating rooms with amphitheatres (one rectangular, the other round); a third for eye, ear, nose and throat cases, and a fourth for orthopedic surgery. The rooms with amphitheater are provided with a special radio apparatus for making the explanations of the operating surgeon easily available to the students present. The circular room is also air-conditioned. Each operating room has an adjacent anesthetizing room and another for sterilization of instruments. There is a laboratory for ultra-rapid microscopic diagnosis and a section for preparing all the serums used for injections.

The management of the hospital is divided into technical and administrative divisions, a plan new to Cuba. The latter division relieves the medical superintendent and staff of the multitudinous



Courtesy of Dr. Guillermo Belt.

MUNICIPAL HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN, HABANA.

This fine hospital was opened June 30, 1935, by the then mayor of Habana, Dr. Guillermo Belt y Ramírez. Built in accordance with the most advanced ideas and modernly equipped, it offers medical and surgical services to poor children of the city and provinces



Courtesy of Dr. Guillermo Belt.

VIEW OF ONE OF THE INFANTS' WARDS.

The hospital has a competent staff, augmented by physicians and nurses doing post-graduate work in the diseases of infancy and childhood.

details which must be attended to in the conduct of a large institution which is open day and night. Among the duties of the medical superintendent is the arrangement of opportunities for post graduate specialization in the diseases of infancy and childhood by physicians and nurses. The technical departments of the hospital are: 1, general surgery; 2, neurology; 3, child psychiatry; 4, clinical laboratory; 5, pathological anatomy; 6, dermatology and syphilography; 6, orthopedics; 7, dentistry; 8, diseases of the ear, nose and throat; 9, heart disease; 10, metabolism and nutrition; 11, diseases of the



Courtesy of Dr. Guillermo Belt.

AWAITING THEIR TURN AT THE CLINIC.

At the general clinic, open 4 hours every morning, 12 physicians work in 2-hour shifts. There are also special dispensaries for certain specified ailments.

eye; 12, research; 13, diet—this section prepares refrigerated feedings of modified milk according to the formula prescribed by the physician and gives them to patients for home use; 14, X-ray, fluoroscope and physiotherapy; 15, pharmacy; 16, blood transfusions; 17, treatments, including injections and minor surgical operations (more than 150 cases are treated daily); 18, allergy; and 19, graphic work. Special attention was devoted to equipping the last-named division, which has apparatus for taking and projecting still and motion pictures and a camera lucida for drawings; it also has provision for making colored drawings of pathological subjects. A library is available to the staff.



Courtesy of Dr. Guillermo Belt.

ANIMALS FOR EXPERIMENT PURPOSES.

The hospital breeds the animals used for experiment purposes.



Courtesy of Dr. Guillermo Belt.

A CORNER OF THE PATHOLOGICAL ANATOMY LABORATORY.

In addition to excellent laboratory equipment, the hospital has provided generously for its staff of photographers and artists.

The annual expense of maintaining the hospital is \$200,000, which is borne by the city of Habana. About \$65,000 is spent for administrative purposes, including food, medicines, and apparatus, and the balance pays the salaries of the medical staff and other personnel. Besides thirteen honorary physicians there is a paid staff of 20 doctors, besides 9 internes, 2 dentists, 4 pharmacists, a physician-dietitian, 2 X-ray specialists, one specialist in pathological anatomy, one for giving blood transfusions, and 4 laboratory assistants. There are 36 graduate nurses, besides students. The total personnel is 243, of whom 118 belong to the technical staff and 125 to the administrative.

TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES WITH LATIN AMERICA

FISCAL YEAR 1935-36

By MATILDA PHILLIPS

Chief of the Statistical Division, Pan American Union

ACCORDING to figures recently published by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, United States Department of Commerce, the total trade of the United States with the 20 Latin American Republics, during the fiscal year ended June 1936, amounted to \$856,920,000. The figure for the preceding fiscal year was \$759,510,000, showing an increase in 1936 of 12.8 percent.

Imports, amounting to \$428,327,000 in 1935 and \$493,639,000 in 1936, registered an increase of 15.2 percent. Exports increased from \$331,183,000 in 1935 to \$363,281,000 in 1936, indicating a gain of 9.7 percent.

Imports from the northern group of countries, amounting to \$181,233,000 in 1935 and \$210,933,000 in 1936, were higher by 16.4 percent. Imports from South America, to the value of \$247,094,000 in 1935 and \$282,706,000 in 1936, were greater by 14.4 percent.

Exports to the Republics of North America, valued at \$159,640,000 in 1935 and \$180,778,000 in 1936, recorded an increase of 13.2 percent, while those to South America, totaling \$171,543,000 in 1935 and \$182,503,000 in 1936, gained by 6.4 percent.

The following tables show the distribution of trade with each of the Republics for the 12 months ended June 1935 and 1936, and the percentage change in 1936:

TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES

Trade of the United States with Latin America, 12 months ended June—United States imports from Latin America

[Values in thousands of dollars, i. e., 000 omitted]

Country of origin	1935	1936	Percent change in 1936
Mexico.....	38,357	47,292	+23.3
Guatemala.....	5,337	8,215	+53.9
El Salvador.....	4,945	4,748	-3.9
Honduras.....	7,289	5,310	-27.2
Nicaragua.....	2,541	2,182	-14.2
Costa Rica.....	2,784	3,475	+24.8
Panama.....	4,752	4,688	-1.3
Cuba.....	109,612	129,209	+17.9
Dominican Republic.....	4,422	4,350	-1.6
Haiti.....	1,194	1,464	+22.6
North American Republics.....	181,233	210,933	+16.4
Argentina.....	44,414	62,278	+40.2
Bolivia ¹	308	474	+53.9
Brazil.....	95,554	100,629	+5.3
Chile.....	25,421	24,945	-1.8
Colombia.....	44,979	46,209	+2.7
Ecuador.....	3,055	3,163	+3.5
Paraguay ¹	511	757	+48.1
Peru.....	6,160	8,923	+44.9
Uruguay.....	4,960	12,551	+153.0
Venezuela.....	21,732	22,777	+4.8
South American Republics.....	247,094	282,706	+14.4
Total Latin America.....	428,327	493,639	+15.2

Trade of the United States with Latin America, 12 months ended June—United States exports to Latin America

[Values in thousands of dollars, i. e., 000 omitted]

Country of destination	1935	1936	Percent change in 1936
Mexico.....	61,400	68,161	+11.0
Guatemala.....	4,035	4,106	+1.8
El Salvador.....	3,193	2,789	-12.7
Honduras.....	6,079	5,346	-12.1
Nicaragua.....	2,529	2,217	-12.3
Costa Rica.....	2,770	2,580	-6.9
Panama.....	19,021	22,847	+20.1
Cuba.....	52,459	64,737	+23.2
Dominican Republic.....	5,109	4,451	-12.9
Haiti.....	3,045	3,544	+16.4
North American Republics.....	159,640	180,778	+13.2
Argentina.....	46,460	50,748	+9.2
Bolivia ¹	3,264	3,461	+6.0
Brazil.....	43,570	45,961	+5.5
Chile.....	14,448	15,727	+8.9
Colombia.....	22,767	23,061	+1.3
Ecuador.....	2,535	3,228	+27.3
Paraguay ¹	655	502	-23.4
Peru.....	11,247	13,550	+20.5
Uruguay.....	6,196	7,386	+19.2
Venezuela.....	20,401	18,879	-7.5
South American Republics.....	171,543	182,503	+6.4
Total Latin America.....	331,183	363,281	+9.7

¹ United States trade with Bolivia and Paraguay must pass through bordering countries, with the result that United States statistics do not fully record the actual volume of trade with these countries.



PAN AMERICAN UNION NOTES

COLUMBUS MEMORIAL LIBRARY

Periodicals devoted to bibliography.—New periodicals essentially bibliographic in character have been received from Argentina, Bolivia, and Mexico. The *Boletín informativo*, of the Biblioteca Rivadavia of Bahía Blanca, Argentina, of which number 19, for July 1936, has just been received, contains the announcement of "Book Week" celebrations in Bahía Blanca, a list of recently received books, the supplement to the general catalog of books in the library (which contains almost 42,000 volumes), and brief articles on the children's reading room and the Nobel literary prize and its winners.

The Bolivian magazine is *Revista de la Biblioteca y Archivo Nacional de Bolivia*, of which number 3, June 1936, is the first issue to appear since 1920. During these 16 years, says the director of the National Library in a brief preface, conditions in the country interrupted bibliographic work there, so that the opportunity to resume the publication of this magazine is welcomed by the library. The June issue contains the first installment of the catalog of the National Library arranged by classification numbers, some 40 entries (to be continued) of the Bolivian section of the library and the continuation of the chronological catalog of the National Archives (a work begun in the *Boletín y Catálogo del Archivo General de la Nación*, but discontinued when the magazine ceased publication in February 1932).

From Mexico a new monthly publication entitled *Letras, bibliografía mexicana* makes its appearance with the June 1936 issue. *El libro y el pueblo*, published by the Mexican Ministry of Public Education, has suspended publication and the bibliographic monographs of the Ministry of Foreign Relations are no longer being printed. The publishers of this new little magazine hope through its pages to acquaint readers with new Mexican books. The issue at hand contains an introductory editorial, three book reviews, an

article on Gregorio López y Fuentes, the first winner of the recently instituted Mexican national literary prize, and a list of books for sale by "Ediciones Botas", many of them recent.

Recent acquisitions.—Among the new books received during the last month, those mentioned below should be especially interesting:

Los 2,600 libros más pedidos en la Biblioteca nacional. Buenos Aires, Imprenta de la Biblioteca nacional, 1936. 106, [1] p. 22 cm. [The purpose of this most recent publication of the National Library of Argentina is "to give the student a quick, convenient means of finding the book he wants or directing him to the current bibliographic material on the subjects or topics in which he is interested," according to the preface. Since these 2,600 books are used by 80 percent of the readers, the library has compiled a list alphabetically by authors giving the title of each work and its classification number.]

Bibliografía bancaria por autores [publicación del] Instituto de economía bancaria [de la] Facultad de ciencias económicas, Universidad de Buenos Aires. Buenos Aires, Tomatis y Sella, impresores, 1936. t. I: 256 p. 23 cm. [A bibliography of 6,000 entries on money, banking, credit, and exchange is being compiled in the Instituto de Economía Bancaria. This, the first volume published, contains 500 of the briefer entries (financial conditions making possible only a small publication at the present time); one-half of the books referred to are in Spanish, and the others in French, English, Italian, and German. Future volumes will contain additional entries listed by authors and a bibliography of banking by subject matter. The bibliography has been compiled from material found in 12 of the principal libraries in Buenos Aires. The books are listed by author, and in addition to the title, publisher, date, and number of pages of each, the place where the volume may most conveniently be consulted and its table of contents are also given.]

La América española; geografía física, económica, política, y reseña histórica de las naciones hispano-americanas, por José R. del Franco. . . . 2^a. ed. Buenos Aires, Imp. M. Rodríguez Giles, 1926. viii, 284, (5) p. fold. col. map. 21 cm. [This work was approved by the International Congress of History and Geography of America, which met in Buenos Aires in 1924. To each Spanish-American nation and to Puerto Rico one chapter is devoted describing its physical, economic, and political geography and giving a brief historical sketch. The introduction and 19 chapters compose a geographical and historical survey of the textbook type.]

Índice das constituições federal e do estado de São Paulo, com o historico dos incisos e a atividade parlamentar dos constituintes [por] Sergio Milliet e J. F. Moreno. São Paulo, Coleção do Departamento municipal de cultura, 1936. 1345 p., 1 l. 22½ cm. (Coleção do Departamento municipal de cultura, S. Paulo. II.) [This volume contains the final text of the federal constitution of 1934, each clause accompanied by the various versions suggested in the preliminary draft or in the discussions and by the corresponding article in earlier constitutions; an alphabetical list of members of the Constituent Assembly, with references to their parliamentary activities; an index of the subject matter contained in the constitution; the text of the São Paulo State constitution of 1935, analyzed in the same manner as the federal constitution; an index by subject matter of speeches and activities of the State Constituent Assembly; a list of its members; and an index of the subject matter of the constitution.]

Legislación y reglamentación municipal; constitución política del Estado, leyes y reglamentos vigentes sobre materias en relación con la administración comunal. Trabajo confeccionado por el Sr. Guillermo Jofre Vicuña. . . . con

la colaboración de los Srs. abogado don Carlos Rubio D. y Ramón Contreras Y. Santiago de Chile, Prensas de la Editorial Ercilla, 1936. 743 (3) p. 26½ cm. [Señor Jofre Vicuña, the former editor of the *Boletín municipal*, has long been interested in matters pertaining to municipal government. The present volume contains the national constitution of Chile, legislation establishing the boundaries of Provinces, departments, counties, and cities, and legislation dealing with elections, municipal government, organization, finance, and paving.]

Abraham Gazitua Brieba, su vida y sus obras, con un prólogo de Don José A. Alfonso. Santiago de Chile, Imprenta universitaria, 1935. 467, (5) p. plates (incl. ports., col. coat of arms). 21½ cm. [Abraham Gazitua was prominent in business and philanthropic circles as well as in public life. His activities in the Chamber of Deputies and, at the turn of the century, in the National Cabinet, were devoted to improving economic and social conditions. Testimony to this effect is found in the collection of bills introduced and speeches made by him, which is appended to the story of his life.]

Obras de Crescente Errázuriz. . . . Selección y bibliografía de Raúl Silva Castro. Santiago de Chile, Imprenta Zig-Zag, 1936. 3 v. 28 cm. Contents.—Tomo I. Páginas escogidas.—Tomo II. Estudios históricos.—Tomo III. Obras pastorales escogidas. [The activities of the erudite and versatile Archbishop of Santiago can be realized in no better way than by a collection of his more important writings, such as these three volumes contain. Señor Silva Castro's 74-page bibliography (which, however, he admits is incomplete), his notes, and the tributes to Don Crescente published at the time of his death which are appended to the third volume, supplement the collection.]

Guía turística de Colombia [por] R[icardo] Valencia Restrepo. [Bogotá, Imprenta nacional, 1936.] 5 p. l., 7-402 p. illus., plates (maps), tables. 24 cm. (Publicaciones del Ministerio de agricultura y comercio.) [Señor Valencia Restrepo is chief of the Tourist Travel Bureau of the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce in Colombia. This very complete travel guide of Colombia is based, therefore, on official data. Each of the Departments has a chapter, prefaced by a map, devoted to it. Every city in the Department is mentioned and the following information furnished wherever possible: population, year of foundation, altitude, mean temperature, places of interest, hotels with prices and number of rooms, local celebrations, notable buildings, monuments, natural beauties, neighboring resorts, means of communication, educational facilities, charitable organizations, public utilities, and commerce and industry. At the end of the chapter devoted to the national territories, tables are furnished giving distances, rates, and time required between Bogotá and the principal cities of the country by rail and by air.]

Gregorio Vazquez de Arce y Ceballos, pintor de la ciudad de Santa Fe de Bogota, cabeza y corte del Nvevo Reyno de Granada; la narración de su vida y el recuento de sus obras, por Roberto Pizano Restrepo. . . . Paris, Camilo Bloch, editor, 1926. x, 186 p. front., illus., 19 plates (facsim.). 31 cm. ["The object of this work is to pay a tribute of admiration to the father of painting in Colombia," says the author in his preface. No one was better fitted to comprehend the merits of Gregorio Vásquez's work than Roberto Pizano, whose death in 1929, at the age of 33, robbed Colombia of one of its most promising young artists. Gregorio Vásquez was born in Bogotá in 1638 and died in 1711. This volume, which contains the story of his life and work and a catalog of 403 of his paintings, is beautifully illustrated with reproductions of some of his finest works. It concludes with catalogs of the paintings by Gaspar de Figueroa and Baltasar de Figueroa, two other native seventeenth-century Colombian artists.]

Anuario general de Costa Rica. [Editores propietarios: Lino Bergna, Dr. Alejandro Zen.] 1 ed. [San José.] Imprenta Borrás hnos., 1934. 719, (2) p.

illus., ports., 3 fold. maps (1 col.). 26½ cm. [This *Anuario* forms an excellent reference book for the merchant, professional man, and tourist. The first sections contain a series of articles in Spanish and English, descriptive of the country as a whole, of the capital, and of the individual provinces. The succeeding sections are in Spanish, and deal with the government, statistics, the tariff, communications, transportation, industry, and commerce. Interspersed in these sections are interesting scientific articles on matters pertinent to the country, and directories of public officials, public institutions, and commercial and industrial enterprises in the Republic.]

Readaptaciones y cambios [por] Carlos Izaguirre. Tegucigalpa [Imprenta Calderón, 1936]. 1 p. l., v. (3)–205, ii p. 22 cm. [Señor Izaguirre, formerly chargé d'affaires in Washington and member of the Governing Board of the Pan American Union, is well known in Honduras as an educator and writer. The contents of this book first appeared as a series of newspaper articles in *El Cronista* in the early part of 1935. The "readaptations and changes" suggested by the author are for the most part of a political nature, referring particularly to Honduran problems, although some of the essays are philosophical or sociological in character.]

Economic and social program of Mexico (a controversy). Speakers: Dr. W. W. Cumberland, Dr. R. A. McGowan, Dr. Joseph Thorning. . . . Ramón Beteta. . . . Translated into Spanish and edited by Ramón Beteta. *Programa económico y social de México* (una controversia) Sustentantes: Dr. W. W. Cumberland, Rev. Padre Dr. R. A. McGowan, Dr. Joseph Thorning. . . . Lic. Ramón Beteta. . . . Traducido al español y editado por Ramón Beteta. México, 1935. 211 p., 2 f. illus. 22½ cm. [At the ninth annual session of the Institute of Public Affairs at the University of Virginia, held in July 1935, two sessions of the Latin American Round Table were devoted exclusively to Mexican problems. In addition to authorities on economic, social, and religious matters from the United States, Dr. Ramón Beteta was invited to present the Mexican point of view. Although he was then Director General of the Bureau of Statistics in Mexico, Dr. Beteta attended in an unofficial capacity. In this volume Dr. Beteta presents the debates in both English and Spanish.]

Los orígenes de la guerra del Paraguay contra la triple alianza, por Pelham Horton Box. . . . Versión castellana de Pablo M. Ynsfrán, hecha con permiso del autor y de la Universidad de Illinois y revisada por el Prof. J. R. Carey. . . . Asunción, La Colmena S. A., 1936. 5 p. l., [9] 371 p. 23½ cm. [Dr. Box's work was written in partial fulfilment of the degree of doctor of philosophy at the University of Illinois in 1927. The fact that Señor Ynsfrán, who was chargé d'affaires of the Paraguayan legation in Washington from 1929 to 1933, chose this study for translation indicates that he considers it a trustworthy picture of the causes leading up to the important historical events of 1865–70. The bibliography shows the great amount of original source material, especially hitherto unconsulted documents of various governments, which the author used. The English title of the book is *The Origins of the Paraguayan War*.]

Los caminos del Inca en el antiguo Perú, por Alberto Regal. . . . Lima, Sanmartí y cía., S. A., 1936. viii, 187 p. 5 maps (2 fold.) 24½ cm. [Señor Alberto Regal, a professor at the Engineering School of the Catholic University of Peru, is a specialist in roads and pavements. This interesting volume treats of the great roads built by the ancient Incas in what is now Ecuador, Peru, Chile, Bolivia, and Argentina. The several chapters describe the construction of Inca highways and bridges, give the routes of the main roads, and locate whenever possible the towns mentioned by ancient authorities as being on or near the main and secondary highways.]

Guía monográfica del Perú. . . . Editores: Diógenes Vásquez, Oficina estadística, Departamento de publicidad. [Lima, Editorial Lumen.] 1936. Section I, Tomo 1: xxviii, 29-269 p. illus. (ports.), tables, diagrs. 25 cm. [This is the first volume of a new series of monographs which will describe in detail Peruvian credit, commerce and industry, agriculture and livestock raising, mining, culture, and government. In addition to data on the theory of credit and its contribution to the economic development of Peru, the volume discusses national banking legislation, organization, and statistics. Future volumes of the section on credit will contain material on banks and other credit institutions and biographies of individuals prominent in this field in Peru. Señor Vásquez, the publisher, expects this series to be of service to all those interested in the economic development of Peru.]

Problemas sociales y económicos de América Latina [por] Moisés Poblete Troncoso. . . . [Santiago de Chile] Ediciones de la Universidad de Chile, 1936. t. 1: vii, 247 p. tables. 19½ cm [The latest work of Moisés Poblete Troncoso, well known throughout Latin America for his studies on labor and social conditions, as well as in Europe, where he is on the staff of the International Labor Office, is the first of several volumes in which every aspect of the social and economic questions of Latin America as a whole will be considered. This volume discusses: population and the race question; characteristics of American social and economic problems; agricultural policies and practices; the influence of foreign capital on the economic development of Latin America; and its social evolution in pre-colonial, colonial, and post-colonial periods.]

New magazines and those received for the first time are listed below:

Boletín informativo; Biblioteca Rivadavia de Bahía Blanca. n° 19, julio, 1936. 19 p. 17½ x 26 cm. Monthly. Address: Biblioteca Rivadavia, Bahía Blanca, Argentina.

Antorcha; pedagógico y literario. La Paz. Año 1, n° 1, marzo 15, 1936. 16 p. 20 x 27 cm. Semi-monthly. Editors: Ernesto Aliaga Suárez y Nicolás Raúl Gómez. Address: Casilla 459, La Paz, Bolivia.

Revista de la biblioteca y archivo nacional de Bolivia. La Paz. n° 3, junio, 1936. 18 x 26½ cm. Monthly. Editor: Moisés Santiváñez. Address: Sucre, Bolivia.

Brasil feminino; revista ilustrada. Rio de Janeiro. n. 30, junho-julho, 1936. 40 p. 23 x 31 cm. Bi-monthly. Editor: Sylvia Patricia. Address: Avenida Rio Branco 117, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

Mulher; boletim da federação brasileira pelo progresso feminino. Rio de Janeiro. Anno 2, n. 3, março, 1936. 4 p. 24 x 33 cm. Monthly. Editor: Maria Sabina. Address: Edifício Odeon, Praça Marechal Floriano 7, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

Revista universitaria; revista de ciencia e literatura. Porto Alegre. Ano 1, n. 1, maio, 1936. 48 p. illus. 19 x 27½ cm. Monthly. Editor: F. Talaia O'Donnell. Address: Caixa Postal 1119, Porto Alegre, Brazil.

União ovina; revista dedicada á criação de ovelhas e ao commercio de seus productos. Porto Alegre. Ano 1, nos. 1-2, janeiro-fevereiro, 1936. 24 x 32 cm. 48 p. illus. Bi-monthly. Address: Casa Rural, 1° andar, Sala n° 3, Porto Alegre, Brazil.

Nahuel-Huapi; revista mensual gráfico descriptiva del sur de América. Concepción. Año 1, n° 3, marzo, 1936. 40 p. illus. 22 x 30 cm. Monthly. Address: Casilla 323, Concepción, Chile.

Sech; revista de la sociedad de escritores de Chile. Santiago. Año 1, n° 1, julio, 1936. 36 p. 19 x 26 cm. Monthly. Address: Santiago, Chile.

Boletín; sociedad profesores de instrucción primaria. Santiago. Año 3, nº 2, mayo, 1936. 15 p. illus. 19 x 27 cm. Monthly. Address: Moneda 1351, Santiago, Chile.

Boletín histórico del Valle; órgano del centro Valle Caucaño de historia y antigüedades. Cali. Entrega 31, junio, 1936. p. 292-339. 16 x 24 cm. Monthly. Editor: Gustavo Arboleda. Address: Cali, Colombia.

Educación; órgano de la dirección de educación pública. Cúcuta. Año 3, nº 15, junio, 1936. 115 p. 15 x 23 cm. Monthly. Editor: Felipe Ruan. Address: Dirección de Educación Pública, Cúcuta, Norte de Santander, Colombia.

Base; revista de cultura. Quito. nº 1, enero-marzo, 1936. 76 p. 19 x 29 cm. Quarterly. Address: Calle Rocafuerte nº 6, Quito, Ecuador.

Revista del instituto normal "Manuel J. Calle". Cuenca. Nueva serie nº 3, junio, 1936. p. 138-247. 16 x 22 cm. Monthly. Editor: Luis R. Bravo. Address: Apartado M, Cuenca, Ecuador.

Letras; bibliografía mexicana. México, D. F. Año 1, nº 1, junio, 1936. 16 p. 14½ x 19 cm. Monthly. Editor: Gilberto Basa. Address: Apartado 941, México, D. F., México.

Dominical; revista del hogar. Panamá. Año 5, nº 235, 14 de junio, 1936. 12 p. illus. 27 x 41 cm. Weekly. Address: Panama, Panama.

El Agricultor venezolano; órgano de divulgación del Ministerio de agricultura. Caracas. Año 1, nº 2, junio, 1936. 42 p. illus. 20 x 27½ cm. Monthly. Address: Caracas, Venezuela.

Asociación de artes gráficos de Caracas; informes de la comisión de propaganda. Caracas. Año 1, nº 6, mayo 28, 1936. 8 p. 17 x 23½ cm. Semi-monthly. Address: Norte 3, nº 81, Caracas, Venezuela.

Cultura nacional; revista literaria y científica. Caracas. Año 2, nº 3-6, junio, 1936. p. 63-96. 16 x 23½ cm. Monthly. Editor: J. M. Núñez Ponte. Address: Caracas, Venezuela.

Revista telegráfica; órgano del gremio sociedad de telegrafistas venezolanos. Caracas. Año 36, segunda época, nº 1, junio, 1936. 16 p. 23½ x 31 cm. Monthly. Address: Caracas, Venezuela.



PAN AMERICAN PROGRESS

RENEWAL OF DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS BETWEEN BOLIVIA AND PARAGUAY

In a brief and simple ceremony, the Republics of Bolivia and Paraguay signed an agreement on August 25, 1936, at a meeting of the Peace Conference in Buenos Aires, for the renewal of diplomatic relations between the two Governments.

The fact that four days previously the repatriation of prisoners had been officially reported as virtually ended was mentioned in the agreement.

At the close of the ceremony, Dr. Tomás Manuel Elío presented, on behalf of the Bolivian Government, the Grand Cross of the Condor of the Andes to Dr. Saavedra Lamas and to the delegates from other nations who have shared in the labors of the conference.

In an editorial entitled "Along the true path of peace" and published two days later, *La Prensa* of Buenos Aires discussed the event in the light of the forthcoming Conference for the Maintenance of Peace. After pointing out that there was a unanimous sentiment in the Americas for the peaceful solution of international difficulties, and mentioning the achievements of Peru and Colombia and of Peru and Ecuador in this respect, the editorial continued:

"A new note, most eloquent for American brotherhood, has just been struck by the Governments of Bolivia and Paraguay when they signed, day before yesterday, in response to the labors of the peace conference, the act by which they renewed diplomatic relations, interrupted not only by protocol but also by a long war disastrous to both countries.

"It is highly gratifying for all America, and a great satisfaction to the mediators of peace, that the grave international problems of the continent are being settled in an atmosphere of friendship and concord. These are not isolated events which are taking place; they are eloquent manifestations of a continental conscience whose foundations, continually being strengthened, give grounds for the hope that they will be unshakable.

"Accomplishments like those which we have mentioned . . . arouse the hope that the Conference for the Maintenance of Peace may figure on this continent and in other parts of the world as a valuable contribution to international law."

RECIPROCAL TRADE AGREEMENT BETWEEN NICARAGUA AND THE UNITED STATES PROMULGATED

On September 1, 1936, President Roosevelt proclaimed the trade agreement between the United States and Nicaragua which was signed on March 11, 1936. The agreement, which had been proclaimed by the President of Nicaragua on the preceding day, becomes effective on October 1, 1936.

The agreement was described in an earlier press release from the Department of State as based on the principle of unconditional most-favored-nation treatment and carrying a guaranty of such treatment with regard to future duty reductions or concessions by either country. This treatment is provided for in regard to all import and export charges and customs formalities, and both most-favored-nation and national treatment are guaranteed in regard to internal taxes. The imposition of any new or increased import tax or charge is prohibited on the products listed in the schedules, the only exception being anti-dumping duties and other special charges whose imposition is required by existing laws. Both countries also agree, with certain recognized reservations, that to safeguard further the tariff concessions on products enumerated in the schedules they will not impose any import prohibitions or restrictions thereon.

Tariff advantages granted by Nicaragua affect 24 tariff items, on 9 of which duty is reduced, and on 15 of which assurances against increase are given. Many of these items cover several commodity classifications, so that benefits accrue to over a hundred commodity subdivisions. The articles on which tariff is reduced include hog lard; condensed, evaporated, dried whole and dried skimmed milk; canned and dried fruits; canned vegetables; rubber heels; specified medicinal preparations and proprietary medicines; and varnishes and ready-mixed paints. The agreement binds against tariff increases on wheat flour; dried beans; industrial machinery; electrical equipment; dry, wet, and storage batteries; radio apparatus; typewriters; upper leather; automobile tires and tubes; cotton hosiery; and specified medicinal preparations and proprietary medicines.

Benefits to Nicaragua consist of a reduction of 50 percent in the duty on Peru balsam and the assurance that coffee, cacao beans, bananas, cabinet woods in the log, deerskins, logwood, crude ipecac, reptile skins, and turtles will continue on the free list as long as the agreement is in force. These products represent over 90 percent of the total imports by the United States from Nicaragua during 1932, 1933, and 1934.

INTER-AMERICAN CLAIMS COMMISSIONS

MEXICO-UNITED STATES.—Commissioner Benito Flores of the General Claims Commission, United States and Mexico, arrived in Washington with his staff of assistants on August 13, 1936, to begin conferences with the commissioner for the United States, Oscar W. Underwood, Jr., for the purpose of reconciling their respective appraisals of the general claims between the two countries coming under the Protocol of April 24, 1934.

By agreement between the two Governments, the commissioners must render a joint report on or before August 1, 1937, indicating those claims on which they have reached an agreement as to their merits and the amount of liability, if any, and the cases in which they have been unable to agree. Upon the basis of this report, the two Governments shall then conclude a convention for the final disposition of the claims, either by an agreement for an *en bloc* settlement, or by an agreement for the disposition of the claims upon their individual merits.

Commissioner Flores, a former justice of the Supreme Court of Justice of Mexico, has also served as commissioner on the British-Mexican Claims Arbitration. His staff consists of Señores Vicente Sánchez Gavito and Alfonso Flores Durón, counsels, and Señor Javier Sánchez, administrative assistant.

PANAMA-UNITED STATES.—The awards made by the General Claims Commission, United States and Panama, under the conventions of July 28, 1926, and December 17, 1932, were satisfied when the State Department received on July 1, 1936, a draft for \$111,246.25 from the Panamanian Legation. Article II of the convention of 1932 provided that "the total amount awarded in all the cases decided in favor of the citizens of one country shall be deducted from the total amount awarded to the citizens of the other country, and the balance shall be paid at the city of Panama or at Washington, in gold coin or its equivalent, the first of July, 1936, or before, to the Government of the country in favor of whose citizens the greater amount may have been awarded." The awards in favor of American nationals totaled \$114,396.25, and those in favor of Panamanian nationals, \$3,150. In order that the awards of American claimants might be satisfied in full, Congress has appropriated the sum of \$3,150.

MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT OF BRAZIL

In presenting his message to Congress on May 3, 1936, President Getulio Vargas of Brazil was optimistic over present conditions in the country and the prospects for the future. Many of the advances,

cultural and material, which he pointed out have resulted directly from provisions in the Constitution of 1934; this was especially true in the fields of higher education and labor. The policies of the present Government, continuing those of the Provisional Government in power 1930-34, have been largely responsible, he said, for the progress in financial and economic matters. Aviation and manufacturing activities have steadily increased, the cost of living has become more stable, and the financial structure of the country is sounder than for many years in the nation's history.

After a brief introduction, in which he pointed out that the Constitution of 1934 had shown a gratifying flexibility in dealing with all contingencies of a social nature which had arisen, he discussed in detail the work of the executive departments.

Justice and the Interior.—The new Federal Constitution required changes in State organization and administration, and during the period from May 12, 1935, to February 22, 1936, all 20 States adopted new constitutions drawn up in fulfillment thereof. On December 18, 1935, three amendments to the national constitution were promulgated; these measures (which were summarized in the BULLETIN for June 1936) were designed to preserve public order, and replaced the National Security Law passed earlier in the year.

Three codes have been revised. The Penal Code was submitted to the Chamber of Deputies late in 1935, the Civil Code was almost ready to be submitted to Congress at the time of this message, and the Code on the Judicial Organization of the Federal District and Acre Territory was ready for their action.

The Bureau of Publicity and Culture, created by law of July 10, 1934, has included among its activities the distribution of press releases on economic and cultural subjects; the broadcast and re-broadcast of radio programs over a national chain of 43 stations; the transmission of short-wave programs in English, French, Spanish, German, and other languages, with the distribution of pamphlets, maps, and similar material on Brazil; the making of national motion pictures and the extension of courtesies to foreigners wishing to photograph scenes showing the scenic wonders of the country and its industrial and agricultural possibilities; and the maintenance of a tourist travel division.

Foreign Affairs.—President Vargas spoke of the growing feeling of continental unity throughout the Americas, and of the need to give expression to that feeling through international cooperation.

Brazil, which has set an example in the peaceful solution of boundary questions, has continued the demarcation of the limits agreed upon with Paraguay, Colombia, and British and Dutch Guiana.

Foreign trade was stimulated by treaties with four European powers for the liquidation of commercial credits, a convention with Uruguay

on the interchange of fresh fruits, a trade agreement with the United States, and a new treaty of commerce and navigation with Argentina, signed during the visit of President Vargas to the River Plate nations.

The First South American Meteorological Conference, called in compliance with resolution XXXVIII of the Pan American Commercial Conference in Buenos Aires, was held in Rio de Janeiro from October 26 to November 4, 1935. It was voted to continue the work of this body in a second conference, to be held in Lima in 1936, especially to discuss the systematization of information for air services.

After speaking at some length of his visit to Argentina and Uruguay in May 1935, President Vargas mentioned foreign groups and individuals who had come to Brazil from Europe, Asia, and American countries on commercial, economic, and cultural missions.

War and the Navy.—Of the activities of these Ministries, the air mail services alone are of general interest. The Brazilian military air mail service is one of which any nation might well be proud. Over its lines, which in 1935 were extended to Asunción, Paraguay, approximately 620,000 miles were covered during 5,620 flight hours in 1935, and over 42,000 pounds of mail were carried. In spite of recognized handicaps under which naval aviation operates, there were 7,863 flights totaling 11,768 hours, covering about 930,000 miles.

Education and Public Health.—While according to the Constitution the Federal Government is responsible for setting the educational standards to be used throughout the nation, it has direct supervision only over secondary, higher, technical, and special education. The bureau in charge of secondary school inspection reported that the number of boarding schools recognized by the Government had increased from 277 in 1932, when a revised secondary school program went into effect, to 440 in 1935, and that enrollment had shown a corresponding growth, from 52,280 to 79,835. The popularity of commercial schools has increased during the past 10 years, for while in 1926 there were only 26 such schools, with 911 students, there are now 236, with an enrollment of 24,349.

The Federal Technical University has not yet been installed because of a governmental decision to broaden the program of such instruction. Two long-established institutions, the Polytechnical School and the National School of Chemistry, which will be part of the University, are carrying on their work in improved quarters. The University of Rio de Janeiro, the Federal Technical University, and other institutions providing specialized instruction will eventually be combined as the University of Brazil.

The Government maintains 19 vocational schools in different parts of the country, in which 5,596 students are enrolled. The Wenceslau Braz Vocational Normal School, with 239 students, is training teachers for this important branch of education. Other special schools under

Government auspices are the Benjamin Constant Institute for the blind, and the National Institute for Deaf-Mutes.

Non-academic institutions connected with this ministry are the Oswaldo Cruz Institute, known to scientists throughout the world; the National Museum; the National Historical Museum; the National Observatory; the Ruy Barbosa House in Rio de Janeiro, which, when alterations have been completed, will be a museum to the memory of a noted Brazilian statesman and jurist and a center for studies; and the National Library. Among new institutions being planned by the Government are the National Fine Arts Museum and the National Institute of Educational Motion Pictures.

President Vargas stated that the public health and social welfare services of the nation were not yet well coordinated, but that a bill to accomplish that purpose was being drafted and should soon be submitted to Congress for approval. The National Public Health Institute, a research organization specializing in sanitary problems and coordinating the results obtained in existing institutions throughout the country, will probably be opened this year.

Public health publicity was carried to the people by motion pictures, radio, lectures in secondary schools, special courses for primary school teachers and principals, and the distribution of more than 800,000 pieces of printed matter.

In response to an appeal to State, municipal, and church authorities, over 450 towns and nearly 500 institutions, more than 20 of which were established for the purpose, are cooperating with the Bureau for the Protection of Mothers and Children. The bureau not only distributed special literature, but persuaded nearly 300 newspapers throughout the country to run a special child-welfare section.

Financial aid has been granted by the Government to the States for both educational and public health activities. Santa Catarina and Paraná received 558 contos (a conto is worth about \$60 at the free rate of exchange) for education in newly settled regions, and the Technical University of Rio Grande do Sul was given 978 contos. Grants to 10 States were made to help preventive work in endemic diseases. The Government also granted 7,888 contos to private institutions throughout the Republic, of which 4,051.5 contos were for public health and 3,836.5 were for education.

Labor, Industry, and Commerce.—The Constitution of 1934 took an advanced stand on matters relating to labor, summarizing and consolidating legislation already passed on the subject. Social insurance funds, including pension and retirement funds, had capital of about 350,000 contos by the end of 1934, with 400,000 beneficiaries. Benefits paid out in 1934 totaled 59,209 contos.

Private insurance was written by 80 companies, 34 of which were foreign and 46 national. Although article 17 of the 1934 Constitution prescribed the nationalization of all insurance companies, the requisite legislation has not yet been passed. No new foreign companies have been authorized to do business in the country since that date, however, and those already operating have not been permitted to broaden their scope.

The right of both employers and employees to form unions was also expressly recognized in the 1934 Constitution. There are at present 449 employers' unions and 685 trade unions, whose membership increased 37 and 57 percent, respectively, in 1935.

Labor courts and commissions of conciliation were created by the Constitution, but their decisions were to be administered by the regular courts. This made the system complicated, President Vargas acknowledged, especially as some questions do not fall under the jurisdiction of the commissions or of the National Labor Council, reorganized in July 1934. The labor courts have not yet begun to function, and the President recommended that they be established as soon as possible.

Immigration was restricted by the new Constitution on a quota basis, so that the number of immigrants admitted in 1935 was only 29,585. To supply the demand for labor in the State of São Paulo and certain southern regions, 23,000 nationals were transferred from other parts of the country. An immigration bill has been prepared, dealing with the requirements the immigrant must fulfill, national quotas, *cartas de chamada* (authorization from the Brazilian Department of Labor for the issuance of a visa) and the concentration and assimilation of the foreign born. The bill also institutes the National Immigration Council, which will study and recommend immigration measures to the Government, and provides that at least 30 percent of the membership of every agricultural settlement must be Brazilians, that no primary or secondary school in such settlements shall have any but native Brazilian teachers, and that children under 12 shall be taught in Portuguese only.

The Bureau of Statistics of the Ministry has issued figures comparing the industrial census of 1920 with that now under way. Although in six States—Bahia, Espírito Santo, Paraná, Rio Grande do Sul, Paraíba, and Sergipe—there was no increase in industrial enterprises, a marked growth was evident in other parts of the country, varying from 20 percent in Acre Territory to 3,225 percent in the Federal District. There were 30,000 industrial companies in 1935, as against 13,305 in 1920; to show how such increase corresponded to the development of the country, the President cited the electric power companies, of which there were 306, with a capacity of 475,632 h. p., in 1920, while in 1934 there were 952, with a capacity of 1,010,546 h. p.

The industrial output of the country had an estimated value of 6,000,000 contos, of which the textile industry accounted for 1,400,000. Others of importance cited were the metallurgic, paper, and pharmaceutical supply industries. One of the infant industries promoted by the Government is the manufacture of bags, etc., for agricultural products from native fiber plants instead of from Indian jute, of which 31,000 contos' worth was imported in 1935. During the past year 5,000 tons of fiber were raised in different parts of the country, representing 30 percent of the raw jute imported. The 12 jute manufacturing factories in Brazil produced 55,000,000 yards of burlap for sacking.

The exports of oleaginous seeds increased in value from 48,000 contos in 1933 to 100,000 in 1935. A product comparatively new to commerce is the oiticica nut, whose oil is said to have qualities similar to those of tung oil.

In spite of such barriers to international trade as import quotas, foreign exchange restrictions, and similar measures, the exports from Brazil for the past five years have shown a steady increase. In 1935 they totaled 2,271,762 tons, valued at 4,104,000 contos. The principal exports were coffee, cotton, cacao, hides, tobacco, mate, rice, oranges, frozen meats, skins, carnauba wax, castor-oil beans, sugar, preserved meats, unshelled Brazil nuts, and rubber.

Imports for 1935 were also the highest of any year from 1931-35, amounting to 4,295,392 tons valued at 3,855,981 contos. The balance of trade in Brazil's favor was thus over 248,000 contos. Since Brazil relies upon the export of raw materials for much of its wealth, the Government has decided to open publicity offices in New York, Buenos Aires, Paris, and Berlin. Of these the Buenos Aires office had already been opened at the time the message was read.

The latest railway statistics, for 1933, show that 23,037,567 metric tons of merchandise and 148,823,310 passengers were transported. The gross receipts amounted to 816,586 contos.

The Bureau of Statistics and Publicity has two functions: to compile statistics concerning labor, welfare, and other matters under the jurisdiction of the ministry, and to provide accurate and timely information for use at home and abroad. Of interest are the estimated employment figures for 1935, compiled with the aid of the actuarial council: agriculture, stockraising, and rural industries, 8,860,000; commerce and industry, 2,088,000; liberal professions, 240,000; unclassified, 700,000.

Transportation and Public Works.—The foreign exchange situation, the rising cost of materials for the renewal and upkeep of roadbeds and rolling stock, and a limited budget have worked together to reduce the operating capacity of the railroads. In spite of that fact the Government has taken steps to electrify the country's principal

road, the Central Railway of Brazil, whose deficits had been steadily mounting. This decision was reached because the nation, while poor in coal and fuel oil, is rich in water power. The results of experiments by private companies indicate that such a step would not only benefit the railways but also help the development of the electric equipment industry.

The Commission of Federal Highways reported repairs, construction, and surveys on seven important highways throughout the country, on which 4,000 contos, out of a total disbursement of 9,146 contos, were expended.

Of the 57,573 contos appropriated for drought relief, 40,179 were for works carried out by the *Inspeccoria*, the bureau in charge of drought relief. These included irrigation and work on public and private dams; well-drilling; highway construction, upkeep, and repair; and reforestation and fish culture.

The Post Office and Telegraph Bureau reported the purchase of nine powerful radio-telegraphic stations, six of which could also be used for radio-telephony. Three of the latter have already been installed in the capital, one in Bahia, one in Recife, and one was in course of installation in Porto Alegre.

Two civil aviation lines, from São Paulo to Cuyabá via Corumbá, 1,160 miles long, and from Belém to Manáós, 932 miles long, received Government subsidies. Five other national companies and five foreign companies also operated in the country during the year. The progress made by commercial air transportation in Brazil since its beginnings in 1928 may be gauged by the figures for 1935: 3,374 flights; 2,311,645 miles flown; 25,592 passengers carried, 175,603 pounds of mail; 716,727 pounds of baggage; and 356,492 pounds of freight.

Agriculture.—The recent reorganization of this Ministry had two purposes: to guarantee by law to the Federal Government supremacy over the States and private enterprises (in matters relating to mining and water power) and to make sure that national agricultural programs would be properly planned and carried out. Therefore the Ministry has been divided into three sections, dealing with the animal, vegetable, and mineral kingdoms respectively, and various councils, dealing with production, forestry, scientific expeditions, and hunting and fishing, have been established.

The ministry maintains the National Agricultural School, the National Veterinary School, the Agricultural School at Barbacena, and ten agricultural training schools in various parts of the country. The total enrollment in these institutions during 1935 was 1,575. Extension work, by means of meetings, exhibitions, and contests, as well as by demonstration in schools and experiment farms, did much to spread scientific and practical information about agriculture to

farmers. Research and experimentation are carried on by the Federal Government in 5 central organizations, 15 institutions in various parts of the country, and by the Government in cooperation with the States in 9 stations, with 3 more in the process of installation. Detailed information was given concerning the activities of the five central organizations: the Service of Geology and Mineralogy; the Central Laboratory of Mineral Production; the Institute of Agricultural Chemistry; the Institute of Vegetable Biology; and the Institute of Animal Biology.

Sanitary measures include the inspection of imports and exports, both vegetable and animal, for the presence of pests and diseases, as well as the adoption of measures for their prevention and control in the country.

Production has been stimulated by the work of six national bureaus, dealing with mineral products; vegetable products; textile plants; fruit growing; irrigation, colonization, and reforestation; and animal production, respectively, and by the technical coffee service in São Paulo. Agricultural material, including seeds, tools, and insecticides, was distributed throughout the country. Seeds to the quantity of 795,000 pounds, for example, were distributed among 4,222 farmers in 651 municipalities.

In connection with mineral production, studies have been made of the economic possibilities of the national gold, nickel, lead, silver, chromium, mica, and bauxite deposits, 1,032 analyses made of mineral samples, and technical aid given to 14 companies by 16 engineers. The stimulation of vegetable production is being carried on by plant and tree nurseries, coffee experiment farms, and demonstration farms, either directly by the national bureau or in cooperation with States or individuals. Textile-plant nurseries have been established, in cooperation with the States, in 28 localities, and the total seed production amounted to 701,714 pounds. Three fruit nurseries, in Maranhão, Piauy, and Ceará, distributed seedlings and slips for grafting, and five more such nurseries are being established.

In addition to stimulating production, the Ministry of Agriculture is interested not only in organizing the forces of production and modernizing the methods in use, from the first planting to the final sale, but also in price regulation.

One of the most important agricultural events of the year was the National Cotton Conference held in São Paulo with State and Federal cooperation. Experts from the whole nation attended, 52 papers were read, 70 resolutions were passed, and interesting developments are expected to result from the meeting.

The President pointed out that in some of the more economically advanced States there was a certain amount of duplication in the activities of local and national agricultural authorities. The best

solution to this problem, he said, was to keep, as far as possible, existing organization and legislation with such coordination of the two services in each place as would assure the carrying out of the federal program. By law No. 199 of January 23, 1936, the Government has been authorized to make agreements with the States for the coordination and development of services having to do with the activities of the Ministry of Agriculture.

Treasury.—President Vargas stated that the economic situation of Brazil was most encouraging, pointing out that the production of all raw materials had shown a definite increase in 1935 over 1930. Exports, which dropped steadily from 1930 to 1933, amounted to 2,761,762 tons in 1935, an increase of almost 500,000 tons over the exports of 1930. The value in money, too, was much greater, 4,104,008 contos in 1935 as against 2,907,354 in 1930, although the decline of the milreis (1,000 milreis equal 1 conto) was reflected in the fact that exports in 1930 were worth £65,745,925 sterling, while those of 1935 were worth only £33,011,848. Imports also fluctuated, but the balance of trade was always in Brazil's favor. In 1935, although imports were less in quantity (4,295,392 tons) than in 1930 (4,881,379 tons), they were worth more in contos than in 1930 (3,855,921 contos in 1935 in contrast to 2,343,705 contos in 1930). Coastwise trade showed a steady improvement during that six-year period, increasing from 1,560,000 tons worth 2,058,000 contos in 1930 to 2,180 tons worth 3,298,000 contos in 1935.

Three specific commodities discussed in connection with the economic situation were coffee, cotton, and table fruits. The coffee situation is becoming more nearly normal, showing a decided improvement in spite of the declining trend of coffee prices in world markets. The situation today is incomparably better than that of 1930. The depression which started in 1929 had affected it strongly, but by the adoption of two policies, the burning of excess stock and the restriction of production, conditions have been much improved.

While the value, in pounds sterling, of coffee exports has decreased, that of cotton has increased, in spite of the fact that the world market prices have fluctuated sharply. Although Brazil has no control over world prices, it has been able to neutralize the ill effects of fluctuation by the production of first-grade cotton and the exportation of increasing amounts. Cotton exports from 1925–33 were very uneven, rising from 30,635 tons in 1925 to 48,728 in 1929, and falling to 515 in 1932. In 1934 exports jumped to 126,548 tons, valued at 456,198 contos, and increased the following year to 138,630 tons, valued at 647,993 contos.

The production of table fruits has increased steadily in quantity and value during the 10-year period, 1926–35. The production of the latter year, 29,363,700 quintals (a Brazilian quintal equals 129.54 pounds) was nearly three times that of 1926, and its value, 556,800

contos, almost six times as great. This advance was especially notable in the case of citrus fruits, exports of which increased nearly 8 times in quantity and more than 14 times in value.

Although the national budget showed a deficit every year from 1931 through 1934, the financial situation improved, and had it not been for extraordinary expenditures for unforeseen contingencies, amounting to 341,623 contos, the books for 1934 would have been closed with a favorable balance of 213,518 contos. The picture at the close of 1935 was even more encouraging: a deficit of only 149,308 contos in a total expenditure of 2,872,001 contos, rising economic indices, the cost of living more or less stable, the total movement of bank loans and deposits more than 30 and 35 percent higher, respectively, than those of 1930, and Government bonds holding firm on the exchange.

During 1935 the Government redeemed foreign currency obligations amounting to 66,320 contos, which represented £659,493, \$1,863,400, and 7,645,250 paper francs.

The 1934 Constitution forbade the levying of certain taxes, such as those on travel and transportation, and transferred to the States the right to levy others, such as sales, gasoline, and real-estate taxes and the tax on industries and professions. The President pointed out that the income from those six taxes in 1935 had amounted to 197,627 contos, a sum which the Government could ill afford to lose, and recommended, to offset the loss, a revision of federal taxation to make it better adapted to present conditions.

The consolidated internal debt of the country outstanding was 3,282,983 contos at the end of 1935. Bonds worth 334,250 contos were amortized during the year, and others which had been authorized to the amount of 387,821 contos were not issued.

The national foreign debt as of December 31, 1935, amounted to £105,791,253; \$172,333,645; 229,185,500 gold francs; and 288,551,462 paper francs. The foreign-currency debt of the States has been diminishing since 1930, and the amounts outstanding as of December 31, 1935, were as follows: £44,121,366; \$139,022,500; 226,701,125 francs; and 8,366,000 florins.

The foreign exchange situation has been complicated by the existence of frozen credits. After the Foreign Exchange Agreement with Great Britain of March 29, 1935, and the Trade Agreement with the United States of February 2, 1935, had been ratified by Congress, the Treasury took steps to carry out the provisions of each for the liquidation of frozen commercial credits. The agreement signed with a London banking house on February 20, 1936, has already been approved by the Auditing Bureau, and that signed in Washington with the National Foreign Trade Council, Inc., was being studied at the time the message was delivered. This agreement, which was discussed in the BULLETIN for January 1936, p. 59, has since gone into effect.

Payments of £853,113/11/0, \$2,440,124.52, and 4,401,943 francs were made in 1935 in accordance with the agreements signed in June 1933 for liquidating the frozen commercial credits existing at that time. It is estimated that the American debts will be entirely liquidated in July 1938, the English in August 1938, and the French in August 1939.

The Government has been accumulating a gold reserve, which on March 30, 1936, amounted to 16,547, 341.891 grams, worth approximately 300,000 contos.

The Bank of Brazil performs a double function; it is the chief commercial bank in the country and the financial agent of the Government. Loans and discounts in 1935 amounted to 3,075,000 contos, deposits 2,689,000 contos, public funds deposited 687,000 contos, bank deposits 598,000 contos and checks cleared 22,052,000 contos.

The Banking Mobilization Bureau (described in the BULLETIN for October 1932) reported that amortization and liquidation of securities amounted to 4,154 contos.

Banking operations throughout the country have reflected the improved economic situation in Brazil. Bank loans, which in 1930 totaled 5,961,000 contos, amounted to 7,752,000 in 1935, and deposits rose in the same period from 5,731,000 to 7,766,000 contos.

Independent organizations whose work was mentioned by the President were the Federal Foreign Trade Council, the Commission on Economic and Financial Reforms, and the Central Purchasing Commission. The Federal Trade Council has three subcommittees, on production, tariffs, and transports; commerce and agreements; and credit and publicity, respectively. The studies made by the council provide a valuable source of information on various aspects of the life of the country; of especial value were those on the issuance of tax-free export permits for low-priced coffees (for publicity in non-coffee-drinking countries, especially in the Far East); rayon; regulations for the merchant marine; the draft for a decree establishing the drawback system now being examined by the Treasury; and protection for the maté industry. The council also drafted the law for unifying the commercial relations of Brazil with other countries and the revision of its commercial agreements (see BULLETIN for April 1936).

The Commission on Economic and Financial Reforms, established by law No. 51 of May 14, 1935, was created to make the necessary studies for revising the entire tax system, reducing public expenses, revising government salaries, recommending reorganization of government services, and suggesting other measures related to national economy.

The Central Purchasing Commission has, in the five years since its creation, more than justified its existence. When first established, it represented an innovation at variance with long-established customs,

but with the removal of some early difficulties, and the cooperation of all concerned, its benefit as a public service has won wholehearted support. Purchases made by the commission in 1935 amounted to 105,752 contos.—B. N.

THE CACAO INSTITUTE OF BAHIA, BRAZIL

Within the relatively short space of 5 years the Cacao Institute of Bahia has revolutionized the credit situation in the Brazilian cacao-producing zone and has brought about a marked improvement in the transportation, grading, storing, and marketing of this commodity. The Institute, established in 1931, is a private enterprise, although it has received considerable assistance from the Government and cooperates closely with the authorities. Unlike the Coffee Institute of São Paulo, it has not sought to valorize cacao by limiting its entry to shipping ports.

When the Institute was established, the outstanding problem of the Bahia cacao grower was credit. The total debt of the cacao zone was estimated at 70,000 contos, with interest rates running from 12 to 36 or more percent. The Institute was able to take over about half the outstanding indebtedness, thus saving the farmers from 2,500 to 3,000 contos a year in interest payments alone, besides giving them the advantage of longer terms. Not only those who obtained loans but the entire farming community benefited, since the effect of the Institute's credit operations was to lower interest rates throughout the whole zone. Thus the cacao growers of Bahia were already enjoying many of the advantages granted to all Brazilian farmers when on April 7, 1933, President Getulio Vargas established a maximum rate of 8 percent on rural mortgage loans and 6 percent on short term loans for the financing of crops and the purchase of agricultural machinery. Subsequently the Institute went further than the Government by reducing the interest rate on mortgage loans to 6½ percent, including commissions, and to 6 percent on all agricultural short term loans. The latter are intended to help the farmer who needs money at the beginning of the season and to finance the purchase of farm equipment and machinery which can be paid for within two or three years. In the first case loans run from 9 to 12 months and are secured by crop liens; in the second they are secured by real property and run up to five years. In both cases the loan is limited to 25 percent of the average value of the borrower's crop during the three previous years.

The first mortgage loans granted by the Institute were intended to cancel and consolidate burdensome outstanding debts, payment being made directly to the former creditors. The agencies which granted these loans—local banks, export houses, and small capitalists—

were more interested in the collateral than in the use to which the money was put. From the economic point of view a large percentage of it was wasted. In making new mortgage loans, therefore, the Institute maintains a strict supervision over the expenditure of the money to prevent waste and especially to keep the farmers from using funds obtained at 6 percent to make commercial or other loans at a much higher rate.

Through its purchasing policy and its efficient information service which supplies planters with the latest quotations at São Salvador (Bahia) and foreign markets, the Institute has been able to reduce the difference which formerly existed between the price paid for cacao at interior points and the export price at Bahia. Cacao purchases by the Institute have been a steadying influence in periods of falling prices. Today the Institute is the largest cacao exporter in Brazil.

It is expected that a large part of the cacao crop formerly lost because of deterioration will in the future be saved through the establishment of modern air-conditioned warehouses. The Institute has erected one at São Salvador and another at Ilheus, with a capacity of 250,000 and 100,000 bags, respectively, and plans to establish others at important interior points.

The Institute maintains an agricultural station at Agua Preta, near Ilheus, where experiments are conducted in the cultivation of cacao. In time the work of the station will not only put cacao production on a more scientific basis, but through its experiments with other crops exert considerable influence in diversifying the agricultural production of Bahia. At Agua Preta the Institute also maintains a meteorological station and a medical center.

With the cooperation of the towns and villages the Institute is constructing a network of roads in the interior of Bahia, which has already cut in half the cost of bringing a bag of cacao from the farm to the shipping port. In connection with its road-building program the Institute has established a subsidiary company which operates a fleet of busses and trucks.—G. A. S.

AGRARIAN REFORMS IN PARAGUAY

Of the million people who inhabit Paraguay, the Government estimates that no more than 5 percent are landowners. Believing that a wider distribution of the land is necessary to stimulate production and give stability to the rural population, Provisional President Rafael Franco signed a law May 5, 1936, which authorizes the Government to expropriate up to five million acres of land not under cultivation, pay for it with a special issue of bonds, divide it in plots of from

25 to 250 acres, and sell it to landless farmers on easy terms. The first steps in this ambitious program have already been taken. According to press dispatches, the Government decreed the expropriation of several tracts of 20,000 acres each for its initial land distribution projects, and early in August took over enough land in the Departments of Caballero, Sapucay, and Caazapa to settle 15,000 families. At the same time the Government is conducting a campaign to teach farmers modern methods of cultivation and provide them with the necessary implements and seed as rapidly as finances permit.

Referring to the principles on which the Government's agrarian policy is based, the new law states that the Revolution does not accept either the Roman law concept of the *jus abutendi*, the right to do exactly as one likes with property, or that of "agrarian collectivism or communism which does away with private property in favor of the State." "The Revolution," the law says, "gives a new meaning to property rights by recognizing that property has a social function to perform; this function gives rise to duties and obligations to society which the owner cannot escape under any circumstances. For the agrarian reconstruction of the country, the Revolution adopts the principle that the land belongs to the person who works it." In the future, if the general interest so requires, a partial nationalization of land, mines, yerba maté stands, and forests may be established.

An Agrarian Reform Council is to recommend to the President what land should be expropriated. All land suitable for colonization and farming but not exploited properly by its owners is subject to expropriation. Land will be taken preferably in sections where there is an established rural population which does not own the land it works, in order to give farmers title to the plots they have under cultivation.

Land so expropriated will be paid for in bonds, issued by the Agricultural Bank, bearing 5 percent interest with a 2 percent annual cumulative amortization. The basis for compensation will be the assessed valuation of the property. Interest and amortization charges are secured by an increase in the export duty on tannin from 0.025 to 0.15 pesos gold per 100 kilos, an annual tax of 10 pesos paper per head of cattle, and a progressive tax on unimproved and uncultivated rural property. The Agricultural Bank is authorized to issue these agrarian promotion bonds to the amount of 100 million pesos, and after two years from the date of issue to accept them up to 50 percent of their face value as collateral for loans.

"Any Paraguayan," the law states, "male or female, who wishes to devote himself or herself to agricultural pursuits, is entitled to ownership of a plot of land which, when cultivated, can produce an adequate income for such person and his or her family." Besides owning a plot of from 25 to 250 acres, the farmer will have the use of a communal tract set apart within or near the settlement for grazing

or other purposes. The price of the land will be the cost of expropriation and division into plots, and the farmer will be allowed 15 years in which to pay for it; until it has been paid for, the State will hold a mortgage on it. Settlers will be exempt from the payment of land taxes for a term of 5 years. The land shall be cultivated by the settler or by members of his family, who must live on it for at least 9 months of the year and are forbidden to lease or speculate with it in any way. Should the settler violate these conditions, the land will revert to the State and he will lose whatever payments he has made. Title to the plots will be granted by the Agricultural Bank, and the courts will not recognize any legal action whatsoever concerning the validity of the titles. Not more than one plot may be acquired by an individual or family. Preference in adjudicating the plots will be given to those who are in possession of or occupy the land to be distributed, to veterans, and to Paraguayans who have been repatriated. Foreigners coming to Paraguay to farm will also be entitled to land under the terms of the law.

Colonization by private enterprise will also be encouraged by the Government, the present legislation on the subject remaining in force until new laws are issued. All private colonization projects must be approved by the Department of Lands and Colonies and carried out under its supervision.

The State is to be in charge of agricultural education. The rudiments of agriculture are to be taught in all schools in the country for at least 2 years. The establishment of five regional agricultural schools, at Villarrica, Encarnación, Pilar, Concepción, and San Juan Bautista de las Misiones and of a secondary agricultural school at Asunción is authorized by the law. A corps of five traveling agronomists has also been established to teach farmers modern methods of cultivation and instruct them in the organization of cooperative societies.—G. A. S.

THREE NEW AGRICULTURAL ORGANIZATIONS IN ARGENTINA

The *Boletín Oficial* of July 27, 1936, contained three recent decrees each of which established a new organization to further the aims and activities of the Ministry of Agriculture in Argentina.

The National Advisory Forestry Commission, created by decree of June 3, will be composed of representatives of official and private agricultural, highway, and railway organizations. Its duties include making recommendations to the Ministry of Agriculture on all forestry matters, including legislation; carrying on research; keeping in touch with activities abroad, and arousing public opinion to the need for preserving national forests.

The Wool Research Institute was established as a dependency of the Livestock Bureau of the Ministry of Agriculture on June 10. The importance of sheep growing to the country may be seen from the fact that the annual value of wool, mutton, and hides is over 200,000,000 pesos. More than three-quarters of this amount comes from wool, exports of that commodity alone being estimated at 122,000,000 pesos. The decrease in the number of sheep and in wool production makes advisable a unified program as regards both breeding and production, with special attention to the types of wool in demand in foreign markets. The duties of the Institute include research and recommendations on all phases of the classification, production, and marketing of the product.

The National Advisory Commission on Fish Culture was created on July 10, under the chairmanship of the Minister of Agriculture. Its members will be chosen from corresponding bureaus of the Ministry, and from other public and private institutions, such as the National Museum of Natural Sciences and the National Parks Bureau. The first duty of the commission will be to plan for a physical, chemical, and biological study of inland waters, as a preliminary for determining the introduction of new varieties or the propagation of those already established. The commission will also prepare a list of all kinds of fish and other animals found in national waters; draw up plans for a large national aquarium and for smaller ones in the interior; and suggest legislation to national and State Governments.

THE NEW SPIRIT AT OLD SAN MARCOS.

In the wide-reaching work of reorganization which began with its reopening in July, 1935, the University of San Marcos (Lima), the oldest institution of its kind in South America, has added to its curriculum a number of important courses, thus offering the Peruvian student a splendid opportunity to pursue advanced work in a broad field of study. San Marcos was founded in 1551.

Only recently a new School of Business Administration (*Instituto Superior de Ciencias Comerciales*) was created, with courses leading to the degrees of Bachelor of Commercial Science and Public Accountant. Graduates obtaining either degree will be eligible to become candidates for the degree of Doctor of Economic Sciences, by taking the extra subjects requisite therefor. The subjects taught in the school are divided into four general classifications: economics, law, business practice, and languages. The first group includes political economy, statistics, finance, commercial history and commercial geography; the second: elementary public law (the constitution and the administrative structure of Peru), elementary civil law, commercial law,

maritime law, and tariff and financial legislation; the third: commercial correspondence and drafting of instruments, etc., general and applied accountancy, administrative accountancy, study of natural and manufactured products, organization and administration of commercial and industrial enterprises, special mathematics, banking methods and commercial psychology; while the languages studied are English and either French, German, or Italian. In addition there is a preparatory course for the benefit of students who have failed in the entrance examinations given by the university and of those not admitted owing to lack of the necessary credits.

Political difficulties had kept the University of San Marcos closed for a period of three years. Consequently, before its doors were thrown open once again fundamental changes were made to avoid, as far as possible, a recurrence of such difficulties. The *Estatuto Universitario*, rules and regulations which govern the institution, provides that the University shall abstain from all intervention in politics and that neither professors nor students may invoke, either individually or collectively, their position as such in order to take part in political activities.

The academic year began with an enrollment of 1,070 students, not counting the School of Medicine, which had been operating normally under a special decree for a period of two years. Other sections which began work in the course of the year were the Academy of Languages, the Institute of Theoretical and Applied Psychology, the School of Liberal Arts, the School of Law and Political Science, and the Information and Publications Bureaus. Another important addition was the Radio-Broadcasting Institute organized by Francisco Curt Lange, the noted Uruguayan musical expert whose splendid work at the head of the Montevideo Institute of Musical Investigation has stamped him as an educator and artist of the first rank in Latin America. The University has greatly improved its facilities in the fields of physics and chemistry; while the Central Library, which now offers many new services, has established a department of bibliographic information and begun publication of a quarterly magazine. Furthermore, on the occasion of the sixth celebration of Pan American Day, April 14, 1936, the University Council of San Marcos decided to set up a new office called *Casa de las Américas* (House of the Americas) to cooperate in all cultural matters with similar offices established in other countries.

The selection of Dr. Alfredo Sol y Muro as head of San Marcos was hailed in Peru as a most appropriate and deserved recognition for a lifetime of faithful service to university and nation. Essentially a product of San Marcos, where he received the degree of doctor of laws after graduating from the National School of Chiclayo, Dr. Sol y Muro has been a member of the law faculty at his alma mater almost continuously since 1904. His brilliant career as an attorney includes

many posts of great distinction, such as justice of the Supreme Court, president of the Bar Association, member of Congress, etc. In his speech accepting the presidency of the university, he called for full cooperation between professors and students to keep San Marcos fast to its high cultural mission. "Let us devote ourselves to the cult of wisdom and of virtue," he said, "and with this in view let us work toward uplifting our concepts and methods, and toward a loftier aim in life. I appeal to professors and students alike to the end that in these halls we may not proclaim anything except rights based on the aggregate of our duties as men, that is to say, individual and social duties, duties to the nation and to the world, earthly duties and spiritual duties. Let us cooperate in the task of developing in the soul that which is known as discipline—not the discipline imposed by external force but that forged by each individual to regulate his own freedom. Ethics, Culture, Discipline: these are the social functions of the University."—F. J. H.

PEOPLE'S RESTAURANTS IN PERU

Proudly exhibiting four magnificent buildings erected at convenient locations in Lima and Callao, the Government of Peru is proceeding earnestly with its highly altruistic program which will eventually provide the working man and the needy with "people's restaurants," modern and efficient, where "pure, economical, and abundant food" may be obtained in pleasant surroundings. The project originated during the administration of the late President Luis M. Sánchez Cerro who, on October 27, 1932, signed a law taxing domestic and imported cigars and cigarettes, the proceeds thereof "to be used for the construction, financing, or lease of suitable quarters for the establishment of people's restaurants and the acquisition of the equipment necessary for their operation".¹ Lima has three of these restaurants, while Callao has one, all completed in a period of two years and inaugurated with appropriate ceremonies attended by high government officials. President Benavides was the honor guest at the formal opening of the Callao restaurant and, in the course of a speech, referred to this novel plan as one of the outstanding achievements of the Government on behalf of the masses. "The ever increasing number of patrons, which include not only workingmen but also people of moderate means", he said, "demonstrates that the restaurants already completed have been truly beneficial to the population of Lima."

The restaurants established so far are housed in specially constructed buildings made of reinforced concrete and provided with water, drainage, and electric light while the sanitary equipment, kitchens, machinery, furniture, and utensils leave nothing to be desired,

¹ Law no. 7612, *El Peruano*, official daily of the Peruvian Government, Oct. 28, 1932.

according to Don Roberto Haacker Fort, prominent engineer and chairman of the executive committee in charge of the construction program. Pure, wholesome food is cooked in kitchens open to the view of patrons sitting in the spacious dining rooms with capacity for 800 persons or more. Meals are served for 20 and 30 centavos of a Peruvian sol.²

The success of the popular restaurants has been particularly evident in the field of social welfare, inasmuch as they have been depriving the lower type of eating houses of customers who paid relatively high prices for the dubious privilege of "having their health ruined." These establishments, "devoid of all sanitary facilities, with their questionable reputation and repugnant environment and their unsupervised and unscrupulous methods of cooking", were described by an official as "receiving halls for hospitals." Another point stressed by the sponsors of the people's restaurants is the fact that money which formerly went to foreign countries will now remain in Peru. Statistics show that, from April 9, 1934, to December 31, 1935, and with only three restaurants open to the public, over 1,500,000 persons had been served, in spite of the fact that Restaurant No. 2, at Rimac, did not begin operations until July 28, 1935, and the third one, at Callao, had seen only 15 days of service at the close of last year.

Interest in the people's restaurant scheme has been aroused among officials of other Latin American countries, and they are watching closely the results obtained in Peru. They do not overlook the salutary effect that these establishments can have with their example of "cleanliness, courtesy, and service."—F. J. H.

ERRATUM—CHILEAN AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

In the summary of the message of President Alessandri to the Chilean Congress, published in the September issue of the *BULLETIN*, the first complete paragraph on page 735 should read: "The Department of Commerce, which is part of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, reported that exports during 1935 amounted to 473,000,000 gold pesos, four million more than in 1934, and 70 percent of the average for 1927-29. The decreased volume of agricultural products (352,296 metric tons valued at 92,000,000 gold pesos in 1935 as against 372,994 metric tons valued at 105,000,000 gold pesos in 1934) was due to adverse weather conditions in the country."

² Par value of the sol is 47.50 cents of the U. S. dollar. Recently it has been quoted at about 25 cents.

NECROLOGY

ALBERTO ADRIANI.—The Venezuelan Minister of the Treasury, Dr. Alberto Adriani, died in Caracas on August 10, 1936, at the age of 38. His death is mourned not only in his own country, where his talents as a statesman augured a brilliant future, but also in Washington, where he had lived several years as a valued member of the staff of the Pan American Union.

Dr. Adriani was born in the State of Mérida, where he received his early training; later he attended the School of Political Sciences in Caracas and the University of Geneva. In 1920 he entered the service of his Government in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and the following year was sent to Geneva as consul. While there he acted as secretary to the Venezuelan delegations to four Assemblies of the League of Nations. In 1927 he came to Washington as delegate to the Pan American Conference on the Uniformity of Specifications and the Pan American Commercial Conference which met in May of that year. He was still in that city when the Division of Agricultural Cooperation was established in the Pan American Union pursuant to a resolution of the Sixth International Conference of American States which had met in Habana in 1928; as first chief of that department he started its activities along the helpful lines which have been followed since his resignation in 1930. When, after the death of Gen. Juan Vicente Gómez, in December 1935, Gen. Eleazar López Contreras became Provisional President, Dr. Adriani was appointed Minister of Health, Agriculture, and Stockraising. In April 1936, after General López had been elected President, Dr. Adriani was transferred to the portfolio of the Treasury, the position he held when his untimely death occurred.

VITAL BRAZIL Jr.—One of the most promising of younger Brazilian scientists, Dr. Vital Brazil, Jr., died in Rio de Janeiro on July 9, 1936, as the result of a laboratory infection. Dr. Brazil, who was not quite 32 at the time of his death, was the worthy son of a famous father; Dr. Vital Brazil, Sr., founder of the Butantan Institute (popularly known as "the snake farm") in São Paulo, is director of the institute for the preparation of serums, vaccines, and for research which bears his name in Nictheroy. Dr. Brazil, Jr., a graduate of the Medical School in Rio de Janeiro who had done advanced work in Germany, had carried on notable research in serums and vaccines, one of his outstanding contributions being the preparation of a special vaccine, immunizing against typhus, which

could be taken orally. His activities in the public health services in the State of Rio de Janeiro led to other scientific research; at the time of his death he was engaged in work on the bacteriology of water and on the coccobacillus.

MANUEL MARÍA GIRÓN.—With the death of Dr. Manuel María Girón in Washington, D. C., on September 11, 1936, Guatemala lost a veteran statesman and diplomat. Born in Guatemala City in 1868, he was educated there and in Europe. On his return to his native land, Dr. Girón taught at the national university and began his public life as mayor of the capital. In 1909 he was elected deputy to the National Assembly, of which he was a member and officer for many years. His experience in foreign service included the posts of Minister to Mexico and to Costa Rica, El Salvador, Honduras, and Nicaragua, and member of a special mission to the United States in the autumn of 1917. From 1926 to 1929 Dr. Girón was a member of the Claims Commission, United States and Mexico, and from 1930 to 1933 a member of the Inter-American High Commission.

ROGELIO IBARRA.—The Minister of Paraguay in Chile, Señor Rogelio Ibarra, died in Santiago on July 8, 1936, at the age of 47. In spite of his youth, Señor Ibarra had had a long public career. After holding the position of chief of police, he was elected deputy to the National Congress, of which he was for many years president. In 1922 he entered the cabinet as Minister of Justice, later holding the portfolios of the Interior and of Foreign Affairs. His first diplomatic post was that of Minister to Brazil, and it was during his incumbency that the two countries signed in 1928 the Ibarra-Mangabeira Treaty, which ended the geographic and financial differences between them, dating from the war of 1865. Later he represented his country in Bolivia, Peru, and Chile.

VÍCTOR M. LONDOÑO.—The wide-spread grief felt in Colombia at the death of the poet and patriot Víctor M. Londoño was reflected in a decree providing that he be buried with official honors. Señor Londoño, who died on June 23, 1936, at the age of 62, had been in the foreign service of his country as secretary of the legation in Ecuador, Minister to Venezuela, and consul in Paris. He left France to serve the Government in the Amazon region of Colombia, as a result of which his health was seriously impaired. His poetry, which had appeared in magazines and newspapers for some 30 years, has never been published in book form.

ANTONIO MORA Y ARAUJO.—The Argentine Ambassador to Peru, Dr. Antonio Mora y Araujo, died in Buenos Aires on May 18, 1936, shortly after he had returned to his native land on leave. Before

entering the diplomatic service, Dr. Mora had taught school, been a newspaper editor and publisher, and practiced law in his native Province of Corrientes. In 1921 he was appointed Minister to Brazil, and when, two years later, the legation there was elevated to an embassy, became the first Argentine Ambassador. He had been Ambassador to Peru since 1933.

ENRIQUE URIBURU.—Educational, financial, commercial, and agricultural circles in Argentina mourned the death of Dr. Enrique Uriburu, which occurred on June 17, 1936. A professor of economics and finance in the Law School; an active member of the Argentine Rural Society, of which he was an officer from 1915 to 1922; president of the Bank of the Nation after the change of administration in 1930; Minister of the Treasury; and president of a business house, Dr. Uriburu brought to every undertaking a keen intellectual curiosity, an unusual outspokenness, clearcut convictions based on careful study, and a charming personality. Dr. Uriburu was 59 years old at the time he died.



BULLETIN OF THE

Pan American Union



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1936

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U N I O N O F A M E R I C A N R E P U B L I C S

BULLETIN OF THE

Pan American Union



NOVEMBER 1936

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THE PAN AMERICAN UNION, originally known as the International Bureau of the American Republics, was established in the year 1890 in accordance with resolutions passed at the First International Conference of American States, held at Washington in 1889-90, and presided over by James G. Blaine, then United States Secretary of State. Its work was greatly expanded by resolutions of the Second Conference at Mexico in 1901; the Third, at Rio de Janeiro in 1906; the Fourth, at Buenos Aires in 1910; the Fifth, at Santiago, Chile, in 1923; the Sixth, at Habana, Cuba, in 1928; and the Seventh, at Montevideo, Uruguay, in 1933. It is an international organization created and maintained by the twenty-one American republics: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, the United States, Uruguay and Venezuela. Its purpose is to promote friendly intercourse, peace, and commerce between the Republics of the American Continent. It is supported by annual contributions from all the countries, in amounts proportional to population. Its affairs are administered by a Director General and an Assistant Director, elected by and responsible to a Governing Board composed of the Secretary of State of the United States and representatives in Washington of the other American governments.

The administrative divisions of the Pan American Union are organized so as to carry out the purposes for which it was created. Special divisions have been created on foreign trade, statistics, finance, agricultural cooperation, and travel, all of which maintain close relations with official and unofficial bodies in the countries, members of the Union. Particular attention is devoted to the development of closer intellectual and cultural relations among the nations of the American Continent, and an administrative division exists for this purpose. The Columbus Memorial Library contains 90,000 volumes and many maps. The BULLETIN of the Pan American Union, published monthly in English, Spanish and Portuguese, is the official organ of the institution.

The Pan American Union serves as the permanent organ of the International Conferences of American States, usually referred to as the Pan American Conferences. In addition to preparing the programs and regulations, the Union gives effect to the conclusions of the Conferences by conducting special inquiries and investigations and by convening or arranging for special or technical conferences in the intervals between the International Conferences.

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DELEGATES TO THE ECUADOR-PERU BOUNDARY NEGOTIATIONS.

This photograph was taken in the Governing Board Room of the Pan American Union, October 7, 1936. Seated around the table, from left to right, are: Drs. Arturo García Salazar, Manuel de Freyre y Saniander and Víctor Andrés Belaúnde, Peruvian delegates; Gonzalo Ulloa, secretary general of that delegation; Enrique Arroyo Delgado, secretary general of the Ecuadorean delegation; and Drs. Alejandro Ponce Borja, Homero Viteri Lafronte and José Vicente Trujillo, delegates of Ecuador.

ECUADOR-PERU
BOUNDARY NEGOTIATIONS

THE opening session of the Ecuador-Peru Boundary Negotiations was held on September 30, 1936, at the White House. President Roosevelt received the delegates in the Blue Room: Dr. Homero Viteri Lafronte, chairman of the Ecuadorean delegation with the rank of Ambassador, Drs. Alejandro Ponce Borja and José Vicente Trujillo, delegates plenipotentiary of Ecuador, with the rank of Minister, Señor Manuel de Freyre y Santander, Peruvian Ambassador to the United States and acting chairman of the Peruvian delegation; and Drs. Arturo García Salazar y Víctor Andrés Belaúnde, delegates plenipotentiary of Peru with the rank of Minister. The ceremony was also attended by Capt. Colón Eloy Alfaro, Ecuadorean Ambassador to the United States; the Hon. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State of the United States; the Hon. Sumner Welles, Assistant Secretary of State; Mr. Lawrence Duggan, Chief of the Division of Latin American Affairs of the State Department; Mr. Richard Southgate, Chief of the Division of Protocol and Conferences of the State Department; Dr. L. S. Rowe, Director General of the Pan American Union; and the military and naval aides to the President.

After the delegates had presented their credentials, which were found to be in due form, President Roosevelt welcomed them in the following words:

YOUR EXCELLENCIES:

In the agreement signed at Lima on July 6, 1936, by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Peru and the Minister of Ecuador to Peru, for the purpose of making operative the provisions of the Protocol of June 21, 1924, it is stated that these two great Republics, throughout the course of the long discussion of their boundary controversy, have never faltered in their determination to settle this boundary question by pacific means, and have ever been confident of their ability to arrive at a complete and permanent solution of the controversy.

It is in that spirit that the Delegations of Ecuador and Peru meet in Washington today. I welcome you to the capital of my country, which shares with your countries the conviction that disputes between nations, when the will for agreement exists, can always be resolved by the peaceful methods of negotiation, conciliation or arbitration.

Within the past few years, several boundary disputes in this hemisphere have been settled by peaceful means. Two other American Republics at the present time are giving clear evidence of their faith in and adherence to this procedure. These are matters for legitimate pride on the part of the nations of the New World. It is my sincere hope, which, I am confident, will be fulfilled, that another important chapter in this inspiring record may be written by the Delegations of Peru and Ecuador as a result of the friendly negotiations which are being initiated today.

The Protocol of June 21, 1924, provides for a further Protocol to embody the terms of the common agreement reached through these discussions. After the ratification of this agreement by the Congresses of your two countries, if there is a territorial zone upon which agreement has not been possible, that zone is to be submitted to the arbitral determination of the President of the United States. If that duty falls to me, I pledge to you my best endeavors to conclude successfully the work of peace which you are about to begin.

The maintenance of peace in this Western Hemisphere must be the first concern of all of our peoples and of their Governments. I am confident that your deliberations here will furnish further encouragement and support for the practical application of the principle of the pacific settlement of disputes among nations.

So, you are doubly welcome to the United States and to this capital. You are very welcome because of your high purposes, and you are equally welcome as distinguished representatives of our two sister Republics. I wish you Godspeed in your mission of Peace.

The Acting Chairman of the Peruvian delegation replied to the President's remarks:

MR. PRESIDENT:

In the name of the Peruvian Delegation, I wish to express to Your Excellency our appreciation of the honor which you have conferred upon us by your desire to attend, in your official home, this inaugural session of the Conference which the delegates of Peru and Ecuador are initiating, in accordance with the stipulations of the Protocol of 1924.

I also wish to extend a cordial greeting to our distinguished colleagues from Ecuador, assuring them that they may count on our loyal cooperation, as we are certain that we may count on theirs, to attain lasting results from these negotiations.

The constituent elements of nationality are governed by the principle of sovereignty. They are not subject to controversy, because, integrated as they are in indivisible national unity, to question them would be to question the latter's very existence. The present problem, then, is not a question of nationality or of organic sovereignty; it is simply a question of boundaries. In dealing with this question, by adjusting ourselves to the aforementioned principle and respecting what life has created and consolidated, we should find objective formulas which will bring into harmony the positive realities of the two countries. If those formulas were not feasible, there would always be, within the norms indicated, the juridical solution which has been the unfailing tradition of Peruvian diplomacy.

The boundaries which, in this way, we succeed in defining will constitute, not a dividing line, but additional points of contact between two sister nations; and we will have accomplished a work of American solidarity inspired in the ideals which animate the Continent.

He was followed by the Chairman of the Ecuadorean delegation, who said:

MR. PRESIDENT:

Let my first words be sincere thanks to His Excellency the President of the United States of America for his kind invitation to come to the historic White House and hold here the inaugural session of the conferences of the plenipotentiary delegates of Ecuador and Peru.

The generous and understanding attitude of the President of the United States has given emphasis to the important negotiations which are today being initiated, and we are honored by his presence.

I thank you for that, Mr. President, and I thank you especially for the words of welcome with which you have received us and for the wishes you have expressed that our negotiations reach happy conclusions which may end forever the boundary question between Ecuador and Peru.

In the policy of good understanding and the consolidation of peace among the nations of the American Continent, which you have promoted with so lofty a spirit and so broad a vision, the attitude you have taken in settling the Ecuadorean-Peruvian problem is one more contribution, valuable and significant.

In this solemn hour in the international life of America, I interpret the feeling of the Ecuadorean Government and people when I express the keen pleasure which Ecuador feels in keeping this honorable appointment, and state the sincere loyalty and the firm purpose with which my Government is attending the Washington conferences, to seek and find the final solution of the century-old boundary litigation.

And I say "seek and find" the final solution of the problem because I have had opportunity to learn the determination which the Government of Peru has shown in this respect, and because I know, too, the intelligence, the learning, and the discernment of the distinguished members of the Peruvian Delegation, whom I greet as friends and collaborators in a common task, in the noble enterprise of bringing to an end an old dispute, strengthening the bonds of brotherhood between our countries and assuring American peace.

The numerous boundary disputes which the nations of America have had as part of the inheritance from their mother-country, Spain, have been solved little by little, and there is now pending only the boundary problem between Ecuador and Peru, in spite of the several attempts which have been made to end it.

A definite and positive step to bring about the settlement of this problem was taken by the Governments of Ecuador and Peru when they signed in Quito the Protocol of June 21, 1934, an instrument which happily and ably combines all the resources established by modern international law for the friendly solution of differences between States.

The Act signed in Lima on July 6 of the present year has helped bring about the complete fulfillment of the Protocol, which sets forth the make-up of the Delegations and specifies Washington as the seat of negotiations, an appropriate location determined by the free will of the Governments of Ecuador and Peru, a beautiful capital city, a propitious center for the settlement of important problems because of its serene tranquillity, its spiritual climate, and its international atmosphere.

The Protocol of 1924 which we are going to carry out and execute establishes the procedure to be followed in the negotiation.

In the first place, we must strive for a direct total settlement, in which the high contracting parties, by deciding between themselves the entire and definitive boundary line, will end the age-old dispute.

If this should not be accomplished, we shall next try partial direct settlement and a corresponding partial arbitration.

For that we must try to determine, by common accord, the zones which are reciprocally recognized by each one of the parties and the zone which will be submitted to the arbitral decision of His Excellency the President of the United States of America. This arbitration, if it should come to that point, would be especially pleasing to Ecuador, since in its international policy it has eulogized arbitration as an efficacious means of solving boundary problems, as is shown by the fact, among others, that Ecuador was the first American country to incorporate in its constitution—in 1878—the recommendation that arbitration be used to settle boundary problems.

Thus in Ecuador, as in Peru, eminent Ministers of Foreign Affairs have stated officially that the Protocol of 1924, carried out with absolute good faith, and executed loyally by both parties, must necessarily bring about the end of the century-old controversy.

The good faith and loyalty with which we are beginning and shall continue the conferences before the keen and vigilant anticipation of the continent and before the alert juridical conscience of the world, give reason for hoping and trusting that the last boundary problem will disappear from the American scene.

And thus in the New World, in the hemisphere of peace, right and justice, law and equity, solidarity and cooperation of this continent called to a great destiny in the development of humanity, will continue to rule.

In compliance with the protocol signed in Lima on July 6, 1936, the delegations of the two Republics declared, in the name of their respective Governments, that the partial and definitive arbitration provided for by the protocol of June 21, 1924, would be *de jure*. The following declaration was incorporated in the official minutes of the meeting: "The delegates plenipotentiary of Peru and of Ecuador express their intimate satisfaction at this inaugural session which opens the proceedings of direct settlement and arbitration by which the two Governments aspire to conclude in a friendly manner their boundary question. They express the hope that the century-old litigation will find a permanent and satisfactory solution."

The next session of the delegations was held in the Pan American Union on October 7, 1936. In the absence of the chairman of the Peruvian delegation, Dr. Francisco Tudela y Varela, who was unable to arrive in Washington before October 21, Señor Manuel de Freyre y Santander, Ambassador of Peru, attended the sessions as head of the delegation of his country. Dr. Enrique Arroyo Delgado is secretary general of the Ecuadorean delegation and Dr. Gonzalo Ulloa of the Peruvian delegation.





Photograph by Underwood & Underwood, Washington, D. C.

SEÑOR DON FERNANDO E. GUACHALLA
ENVOY EXTRAORDINARY AND MINISTER PLENIPOTENTIARY OF BOLIVIA
IN THE UNITED STATES.

LUIS FERNANDO GUACHALLA NEW MINISTER OF BOLIVIA IN THE UNITED STATES

SEÑOR Don Fernando E. Guachalla presented to President Roosevelt on October 6, 1936, the letters accrediting him Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Bolivia in the United States where, it is interesting to note, his father had held the same post in 1901 and 1902.

The new Minister was born in La Paz on July 28, 1899, and began his diplomatic career as third secretary of legation in Santiago, Chile, when he was only 22 years of age. Rising from second secretary in 1923, to first secretary in 1927, and chargé d'affaires in 1928, he returned in 1929 to La Paz as second adviser of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. In the meantime he had graduated in law from the University of Chile and also acted as professor of international law in the university of his native city.

Continuing his public career, Señor Guachalla was honored by appointment as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Paraguay, where he served in 1930 and part of 1931. Three years later he entered the President's cabinet as Minister of War for a short period. In 1935 he was named Under Secretary of Foreign Affairs, with the rank of Minister, and in March of this year became Minister of Foreign Affairs. This post he filled until May.

The Minister of Bolivia holds the Grand Cross of the Condor of the Andes and the Chaco War Cross, conferred on him by his own Government, and is also a Grand Officer of the Order of the Sun, of Peru, and Knight of the Order of Military Merit, of Bolivia.

Madame Guachalla, a member of a distinguished Chilean family, was before her marriage Señorita Doña Blanca Gana Subercaseaux.

The Minister of Bolivia also occupies his country's chair in the Governing Board of the Pan American Union.





Photograph by Underwood & Underwood, Washington, D. C.

DR. DIÓGENES ESCALANTE
ENVOY EXTRAORDINARY AND MINISTER PLENIPOTENTIARY OF VENEZUELA
IN THE UNITED STATES.

DR. DIÓGENES ESCALANTE NEW MINISTER OF VENEZUELA IN THE UNITED STATES

ON October 6 Dr. Diógenes Escalante presented to President Roosevelt at the White House the letters accrediting him Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Venezuela in the United States. He is a career diplomat who has held many important posts, including that of Minister in London, to which he was appointed in 1922. He left the British capital in January of this year to become Minister of Foreign Affairs in Caracas.

Dr. Escalante was born in La Grita, a city in the State of Táchira, on October 24, 1879, and belongs to one of the most distinguished families in Western Venezuela. Among his ancestors was the Spanish conquistador Don Francisco de Escalante, who discovered the river now bearing the family name. It is one of the largest streams flowing into Lake Maracaibo.

After studying in the Universities of Mérida and Caracas, the future Minister attended the University of Geneva, Switzerland, from which he was graduated with a doctor's degree in law. In 1904 he entered the foreign service of his country as consul in Liverpool; in 1907 he was promoted to be consul general in Germany, and in 1909 became Secretary of Legation in Holland and France. Family reasons obliged him to return to Venezuela in 1910. There he was appointed Secretary of the Interior of the State of Táchira and in 1913 was elected a Deputy for the State of Sucre in the National Congress. The same year he founded *El Nuevo Diario*, which soon became the leading daily in Venezuela.

Returning to the diplomatic service, Dr. Escalante was appointed in 1920 a member of the Venezuelan delegation to the first Assembly of the League of Nations. The next year he was chairman of the delegation, and the Council of the League chose him as a member of the Commission of three neutrals to settle on the ground the boundary dispute between Albania, Greece and Yugoslavia. The fact that he had just been appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in London prevented Dr. Escalante from accepting this appointment, an especial honor because Latin Americans had rarely been called upon to decide purely European controversies.

While he was Minister in London, Dr. Escalante also represented his country at all the Assemblies of the League of Nations, until

last year. Moreover, he was chosen to head the Venezuelan delegation to the Disarmament Conference in 1932, and acted in a similar capacity at the London Financial and Monetary Conference.

When General López Contreras took office as Provisional President of Venezuela, Dr. Escalante was summoned home from England to become Minister of the Interior. This post he held until April of this year, when he became Secretary to the President. At the end of June he was appointed Minister to Washington.

It is obvious from the foregoing outline of Dr. Escalante's career that he is widely informed and experienced in international affairs, as well as in national matters. Dr. Escalante's labors in various fields have been notable. His unblemished character and his university education, to which he brought both intelligence and industry, combined to make of the politician one of the Venezuelans most highly honored by their compatriots; of the diplomat, one of those who with the greatest ability and skill have represented their country abroad; and of the author, a brilliant and penetrating essayist on international and economic topics, as well as an eminent authority on the political and social problems of his country.

Dr. Escalante's writings, produced over a period of many years, have been published in a multitude of newspapers and reviews, both Venezuelan and foreign, and others are shortly to appear. They are all marked by individuality and ability, as well as by a wealth of experience and study.

The new Minister is also the representative of Venezuela on the Governing Board of the Pan American Union.



POWER PROBLEMS IN URUGUAY

By DANIEL REY VERCESI

APPARENTLY in this historic age in which we are living the nations are deeply concerned with giving the State a larger share in the production and distribution of power. Whatever may be the opinions of doctrinaires in regard to the subject, it is evident that governments are every day devoting more attention to indispensable public services and natural power resources. Since their development is of great present day importance and the World Power Conference has carefully considered the subject, it will perhaps be interesting to learn the position of Uruguay and what it has done in a practical way.

A small South American country with an area of only 72,153 square miles, Uruguay has a population of two and half million made up of families of European origin and descent, with no indigenous inhabitants, and it has long been distinguished by the social character of its legislation and its strong desire for progress.

The Government, interpreting the wishes of the people, has gradually but unswervingly nationalized the public services. This function it has regarded as essentially social, and expressive of the needs and characteristics of the country. Thus it came about that some years ago ¹ the powerful organization now generally known as UTE was created. The UTE has a monopoly of the production and sale of electric power throughout the country, as well as of telephonic communications. It serves 200,000 people with electricity. The normal capacity of its plants is 90,000 kilowatts, and the peak consumption 55,000 kilowatts; 180,000,000 kilowatt-hours are generated. The annual receipts from this branch of business amount to 8,000,000 gold pesos. It has 50 plants in the interior of the country whose purpose is to contribute to regional progress without regard to a profitable return on the capital invested. The telephone service has twice as many subscribers as those formerly patronizing two private companies. In Montevideo alone the number is 22,000.

In order to extend the benefits of cheap power to the towns of San José, Florida, Casupá and Chamizo and the country round about (these districts are divided into small farms for intensive agriculture and stock raising), two high tension lines of 30 kilowatts have been constructed. Consumption has risen ten percent and already consideration must be given to enlarging the plant in Montevideo.

¹ By law 4272 of October 21, 1912, the State assumed a monopoly of the supply of electric light and power throughout the country. Law 8767 of October 20, 1931, added to the monopoly of electricity that of telephones.



A BUSY STREET IN MONTEVIDEO.

Motor busses form one of the chief means of transportation.

Fuel is consumed annually in the following quantities: 70,000 tons of coal, 40,000 of fuel oil and 6,000 of Diesel oil.

This interesting and effective experiment of Government in industry was a good background for the creation of other organizations which are also highly important in our national life.

Thus the ANCAP—the National Administration of Fuel, Alcohol and Portland Cement—controls, on a basis of open commercial competition, the distribution of petroleum products and exercises an absolute monopoly of the manufacture of the cement used in public works and of the production and sale of alcoholic beverages and alcohol for medical and industrial uses.

Founded a few years ago,² its development has exceeded all expectations. It may seem odd that the sale of petroleum should be united with a monopoly of alcohol and Portland cement, but the explanation is simply that the two undertakings were started at the same time. Within the ANCAP the functions of the various sections are sharply defined, only the executives being common to the whole organization. The ANCAP, which now has capital running into several million pesos, has begun the expropriation of all distilleries and makes various kinds of alcoholic beverages in its own plants. Furthermore, throughout the country it controls the quality and sale of these products, maintains a distribution service which is carefully regulated, and has charge of advertising.

² By law no. 8764 of October 15, 1931.

In connection with petroleum the Ancap had a struggle, for it fought to free the country from the exclusive domination of great private enterprises. As was to be expected, this fight often had dramatic aspects, but firmness of policy, honesty of purpose and popular support for the ANCAP showed that its presence was necessary in the market. Both as a symbol and as an ideal the slogan "ANCAP defends the country" has become popular. As a result, its activities have greatly increased and now the first petroleum refinery in Uruguay has almost been completed and should begin to operate in the present month of November. A few figures will describe it. It has two units, one for topping and the other for cracking. The capacity of the former is 600 cubic meters a day, while that of the latter is 1,200 barrels. The Dubbs system is used. The production of gasoline will be 300 cubic meters per 24-hour day and that of kerosene 250 cubic meters. Furthermore, 60,900 cubic meters of fuel oil and 1,300 cubic meters of gas will be produced annually. The anticipated cost of the plant is 151,000 pesos. The ANCAP administration has charge of equipping it.

The first shipment of crude oil from Ecuador to be distilled in this plant has been made.

The ANCAP, which worked hard to achieve its present importance, continues to display energy and foresightedness, as shown by the economic and technical studies which will decide the location of the future Portland cement factory. All the available limestone deposits



CARRASCO BEACH.

The many cars taking visitors to the Montevideo beaches are good patrons of the ANCAP.

have been investigated to learn which will offer the greatest economy in operation. The cement plant will undoubtedly be built as soon as the petroleum refinery has begun to operate.

The purposes of the ANCAP do not stop here. Convinced that its function is truly national and patriotic, it has carried out special surveys of the subsoil, with a view to the possibility of finding workable petroleum deposits. Uruguay has completely nationalized the mineral resources of the country; only the State therefore is authorized to survey and exploit mineral wealth. This policy, prescribed by law, has been and is in accordance with the wish of the people and the government, and contrary to what might be supposed, good results have been obtained from it. This is due to the complete autonomy of bodies such as the ANCAP, over which the government exercises only a supervisory function and in which politics take a second place. In fact, when occasionally political appointees enter the administration they are prone to identify themselves with it and turn into fervent defenders of autonomy. A close collaboration and understanding unite the Institute of Geology and the ANCAP in the study of our natural resources. It will be the duty of the latter, as laid down in the law creating it, to exploit any combustibles that are found.

It is therefore seen that although the ANCAP is mainly concerned with specific industrial and commercial matters, it makes a real contribution to collective progress. It tends to give to Uruguay (which, although small, is eager for progress and a broader future) the most complete economic emancipation, thus promoting the best development of its people and the highest welfare of its workers. These form the Government's constant goal, towards which the nation advances firmly and unfalteringly.

But this is not all. The ANCAP, managed by wise and clear-sighted men, well provided with technical experience, considers that national progress, in which it is proud to think that it is an important factor, depends on how well informed its experts are. Thus its policy is to send them abroad to acquire experience and maturity, to learn the peculiarities and difficulties of their specialty, to establish the contacts necessary for the best development of their minds, and to explain to the world the purpose of the new nations that seek their greatest development through citizens of high and unselfish patriotism. This policy, which ANCAP has followed for some time, cannot fail to yield a good harvest, and readers will appreciate the value of this effort and its good sense.

All this has come to pass in five years. These excellent results have been attained by the determined efforts and the patriotic sacrifices of ANCAP's directors, who are thoroughly convinced of the importance of their mission, and in summarizing what has been done we must offer them a sincere and grateful tribute for the extraordinary results that they have achieved.

MEXICAN TRADE WITH LATIN AMERICA

A survey of Mexican trade with Latin America was recently made by Rafael C. Betancourt and published in *Industria y Comercio de México*, published by the Ministry of National Economics.

The lack of direct transportation is one of the greatest barriers to the development of trade between Mexico and the South American Republics. The same problem affects imports, and is one reason why imports from the United States are high and from other American countries low. The heaviest exports to other American countries consist of petroleum and its byproducts. This is largely due to the fact that the companies exploiting Mexican oil deposits own their own vessels and so do not have transportation difficulties.

The balance of trade with Argentina during the last five years has been favorable to Mexico, as may be seen from the following table:

Year	Exports	Imports	Balance
	<i>Pesos</i>	<i>Pesos</i>	<i>Pesos</i>
1931.....	4, 150, 000	586, 000	+3, 564, 000
1932.....	5, 360, 000	320, 000	+5, 040, 000
1933.....	5, 390, 000	415, 000	+4, 975, 000
1934.....	7, 230, 000	990, 000	+6, 240, 000
1935.....	2, 320, 000	1, 220, 000	+1, 100, 000

Fuel oil has been the chief export commodity to Argentina, although in 1935 the value decreased to 949,927 pesos from 2,639,985 in 1933 and 5,796,000 in 1934. Lead worth 125,722 pesos and lubricating oils and greases worth 115,166 pesos were other exports in 1935. Small amounts of chickpeas, zacatón root, coffee, ixtle, vanilla, and zinc were also sent to Argentina from Mexico.

During 1935 Argentine exports to Mexico were almost double those of previous years. The most important products and their amounts and value were as follows:

Products	Pounds	Value
		<i>Pesos</i>
Preserved meats.....	50, 658	17, 172
Stearin.....	134, 566	47, 324
Unsheared sheepskins.....	1, 016, 313	979, 033
Birdseed.....	203, 678	30, 835
Quebracho extract.....	433, 279	48, 011

Trade with Brazil has been practically entirely in one direction—southward. Fuel oil, gasoline, and kerosene, worth 2,900,000 pesos, 3,810,000 pesos, and 1,400,000 pesos respectively, were exported in

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1935. Other products exported in earlier years were asphalt (worth 109,420 pesos in 1934) and lead (worth 277,254 pesos in 1934) and occasional small quantities of ixtle, chickpeas, and zacatón root. The limited imports from Brazil consisted in 1935 chiefly of serums and medicinal preparations, and a few shipments of books. Trade figures for the last five years were as follows:

Year	Exports	Imports	Balance
	<i>Pesos</i>	<i>Pesos</i>	<i>Pesos</i>
1931.....	2,244,323	3,066	+2,241,257
1932.....	2,264,223	339	+2,263,884
1933.....	6,673,368	10,336	+6,663,032
1934.....	9,683,694	34,497	+9,649,197
1935.....	10,792,000	22,435	+10,769,565

Except for the year 1934, Mexico has had a favorable balance in its trade with Chile. Gasoline, lubricants, and small shipments of zinc and zacatón root have made up the chief exports, while the imports in 1935 consisted mainly of nitrate (307 tons worth 35,805 pesos) and books valued at more than 33,000 pesos. The trade between the two countries for the last five years was as follows:

Year	Exports	Imports	Balance
	<i>Pesos</i>	<i>Pesos</i>	<i>Pesos</i>
1931.....	37,075	110,444	-73,369
1932.....	559,930	10,516	+549,414
1933.....	592,375	27,261	+565,114
1934.....	3,855,319	59,094	+3,796,225
1935.....	1,712,556	69,948	+1,642,610

Exports to Costa Rica rose suddenly from 46,000 pesos in 1933 to 150,274 in 1934 and 111,585 in 1935. The chief articles sent to Costa Rican markets are straw hats, of which about 150,000, worth approximately 50,000 pesos, are exported annually, and glassware, which rose from 2,318 pesos in 1934 to 3,590 in 1935. Other products include beans, canned seafood, lead shot, onyx, drugs, matches, and chickpeas. Imports from Costa Rica are very small, and those of cacao, the chief commodity of former years, have declined to a marked degree.

The decline in Mexican exports to Cuba during 1935 was laid to tariff barriers. The amount and value of the trade between the two countries from 1931 to 1935, inclusive, were as follows:

Year	Exports	Imports	Balance
	<i>Pesos</i>	<i>Pesos</i>	<i>Pesos</i>
1931.....	1,948,678	97,510	+1,851,168
1932.....	2,062,741	88,134	+1,974,607
1933.....	1,818,215	69,253	+1,748,962
1934.....	5,031,920	275,597	+4,756,323
1935.....	2,792,462	113,159	+2,679,303

Aside from petroleum and its byproducts, which are sent to Cuba in considerable amounts, chickpeas and beans were important items in the exports to that country, for in the last three years 4,345, 6,893, and 4,474 tons of the former, and 2,124, 2,283, and 334 tons of the latter were shipped from Mexico. Other products sent in fairly large quantities are beer, lead shot, oil of turpentine, and ordinary tanned hides. Imports which, as shown above, are comparatively small consist chiefly of tobacco in cigars and cigarettes, straw for making hats, and books.

Trade with El Salvador showed a marked increase in 1934 and 1935. In the former year the exports amounted to 551,822 pesos, principally beans and corn, which were admitted free of duty because storms had destroyed a large part of the crops in that country. In 1935 manufactured products figured prominently, including tanned leather, worth 125,300 pesos, straw hats, cotton cloth, paper and cardboard, motion-picture films, and glassware. Imports from El Salvador average 15,000 pesos annually.

Nicaragua, too, has increased its imports from Mexico during the last two years. From 34,000 pesos in 1933, they rose to more than 100,000 pesos in 1935 and were worth 137,000 in 1935. The principal products exported at present to Nicaragua are matches, glass bottles, cotton cloth, ordinary tanned leather, beer, and paper and cardboard and articles made from them.

The following table shows how the Mexican trade with Uruguay has fluctuated during the past five years:

Year	Exports	Imports	Balance
	<i>Pesos</i>	<i>Pesos</i>	<i>Pesos</i>
1931.....	591, 446	1, 225	+590, 221
1932.....	1, 010, 000	537	+1, 009, 463
1933.....	531, 803	153	+531, 650
1934.....	1, 385, 290	169, 995	+1, 215, 295
1935.....	925, 392	427, 778	+497, 614

Petroleum and its byproducts have constituted the bulk of the Mexican exports, although occasionally they include small quantities of zacatón root, vanilla, refined sugar, henequen, and burlap. The increase in imports from Uruguay has consisted chiefly of unsheared sheepskins, which represent 95 percent of the total. The other 5 percent includes small quantities of salted and canned meats.

Señor Betancourt mentioned briefly five more countries. Trade with Bolivia during 1935 was practically nonexistent, exports amounting to 18 pesos and imports to 111 pesos. Annual exports to Colombia fluctuate between 20,000 and 50,000 pesos, and imports average barely 5,000 pesos. Trade with Ecuador consists almost entirely of shipments of vegetable ivory, of which about 45,000 pounds are imported

a year. In spite of the fact that Guatemala is a neighboring country, trade between the two is largely limited to petroleum byproducts, worth around 1,000,000 pesos annually, from Mexico, and some 25,000 pesos' worth of miscellaneous goods from Guatemala. From the Dominican Republic Mexico imports cacao almost exclusively; in 1933 the amount was nearly 800,000 pounds, while in other years it has been about 450,000 pounds. There are practically no Mexican exports to the Dominican Republic.

The six remaining countries, Haiti, Honduras, Panama, Peru, Paraguay, and Venezuela, carry on virtually no trade with Mexico.



A TRIP THROUGH ECUADOR¹

By JACK B. FAHY

(Part I)

TO anyone who wishes to make a trip through a new country there inevitably arise questions as to what the travel facilities are, how long the trip would take, what to see, and how much would it cost. In the case of Ecuador these problems are easily solved. For the most part the means of transportation are good; over 600 miles of railroad lines and nearly 2,400 miles of automobile roads. A trip of about one month would give the visitor enough time to gain a fairly good idea of the country. As to the cost of such a trip, it naturally depends upon individual tastes, but if two or more people (to share the expense of hired automobiles) were to make the trip outlined below they should be able to do it with ease for about one hundred and fifty dollars each, since the present rate of exchange is about ten sucres to the dollar.

Well then, shall we make the trip? Good. The first thing to do is to take a look at a map. Since Guayaquil is the principal port of Ecuador we will begin our trip from that point. From there it appears that we can use the railroads and roads in order to make a circle through the country that will include Cuenca, Riobamba, Baños, Ambato, Quito, Otavalo, Babahoyo, and back to Guayaquil.

The first day of travel is going to be one of the hardest but at the same time it will be filled with interest. At five o'clock in the morning we are called. There follows the bustle of last-minute packing, of paying bills, and arranging to get the baggage to the station. Down on the Malecón along the river front there is an even greater amount of confusion as passengers and porters climb aboard the railroad ferry in the half light of the breaking dawn.

On the opposite side of the river from Guayaquil and perhaps two miles upstream is the town of Durán, actual starting point of the railroad. On these trains it is well to remember that there are second class, first class, first class reserved, and observation car. With an eye to comfort we had made our reservations in the observation car. Within a few minutes the locomotive proclaims its shrill warning and at last we are really started upon our journey.

Leaving the river the train strikes out across the broad, fertile Guayas Valley. It rolls through fields of sugarcane, or rice, past

¹ From *The West Coast Leader*, Lima, August 4, 1936.



GUAYAQUIL, THE CHIEF PORT OF ECUADOR.

This city thrives on foreign trade. To reach Quito the traveller must ferry across the Guayas River and take the train, which climbs to an altitude of 11,841 feet in the journey of a day and a half.

split cane houses built on high stilts, past a sugar mill with its owner's fine home. Everywhere there are waterways and down them ply the big dugouts piled high with produce bound for Guayaquil. Gradually the character of the land changes; the vegetation becomes more dense and the land more solid. From this region comes cacao, Ecuador's most valuable export. From it also come coffee, bananas, pineapples, and tobacco.

The first stop of importance along the line is Milagro. Women swarm about the train selling pineapples which are particularly sweet and juicy. Because of the warm climate most of the houses do not look very substantial but Milagro, with its 10,000 inhabitants, is an important shipping centre for a vastly rich agricultural district.

Off again, the train goes on to Yaguachi. Every year on August 16 more than 15,000 visitors pour into this little town to attend the feast day celebrations at a church named for San Jacinto, who is famous in the region as having put an end to many epidemics.

Now the base of the mountains has been reached and from Bucay, which is 975 feet above sea level, the terrain turns into deep gorges. At an altitude of about two thousand feet the purely tropical vegetation ceases and the semi-tropical zone is encountered. Forty-eight miles from the start of the line we arrive at Sibambe, or Empalme Cuenca, as it is now called. It is here that we leave the main line.

An auto-rail car is waiting and the transfer of luggage is soon made. The destination of this line is Cuenca, about 90 miles distant, but at present only 42 miles have been completed. Once having seen this section little doubt remains in the mind of the visitor as to why progress has not been more rapid; this is a region with a great broken range of deeply-scarred mountains that make railroad building extremely expensive. Roads seem to have proven the better way and at Tambo, the railhead, we take a four-hour motor trip, arriving in Cuenca after sundown.

Third city in size in Ecuador, Cuenca has managed to preserve its old colonial air. The cobblestone streets and quaint old buildings give little hint of the commerce that is carried on. From nearby Azogues come the toquilla (Panama) hats with their brims rough and unfinished. Bought in this state they are trimmed and stitched in Cuenca and made ready for export. Much of Ecuador's cinchona or quinine bark comes out of the hot Oriente country to the east to be shipped from Cuenca. In the lower valleys a considerable quantity of sugar cane is also grown. Thus Cuenca stands as one of the Andean gateways to a small part of the great Amazonian basin. One of the most remarkable features of the city is the paintings on the patio walls of many of the old houses. Though sometimes crude, these murals are always interesting for their originality and the old-fashioned Spanish proverbs that go with them.



Courtesy of the Ecuadorian Panama Hat Co., Inc.

STRAW HATS BLEACHING AT CUENCA.

So called "Panama" hats, made of toquilla palm fiber, originate chiefly in Ecuador. They received their name because Panama was formerly a distributing center.

After two days of Cuenca's fine climate (altitude 8,640 feet) we start once more upon our journey. Retracing our steps to the main railroad line at Empalme Cuenca we begin to climb toward what appears to be the roof of the world. Though almost no one is ever affected by the altitude on the trip to Quito, where the highest point reached is 11,841 feet, when the train finishes its long climb and emerges upon the bleak paramo at Palmira the feeling of height impresses itself on one. One by one the great snow capped volcanoes appear: Chimborazo, Altar, Tunguaragua, and Carihuairazo. They all seem very close because of the clear atmosphere. The volcanoes of Ecuador have had an important influence on its history. The Indians have built up legends about them, many a town has been completely wiped out by their eruptions, and of more recent years they have become the objects of great interest to scientists. Bolívar is supposed to have reached the peak of Chimborazo, 21,220 feet high, but it is much more probable that it remained for the English physicist Edward Whymper, who climbed nearly every peak in Ecuador, to make the first ascent in 1880.

The train skirts the shores of a shimmering little lake, Colta, and we are in the fertile Cajabamba Valley. Here the Indians live in almost perfect communism, though they would undoubtedly be surprised to hear that the system has been the cause of much bloodshed in other parts of the world. Their fields are well tended and their adobe-wall and thatched-roof homes are neat and clean. The men wear the usual poncho and some of them use the woolly chaps so common to the American cowboy. Their crops are grains, potatoes, and cattle.

Just about sundown the train arrives at Riobamba. The hotel accommodations are excellent. Both at the station and the hotel there are vendors of tagua, or vegetable ivory, carvings. The tagua is the fruit of a palm grown extensively on the coast and exported to be manufactured into buttons. Here in the mountains, however, the art of carving the vegetable ivory has been highly perfected. The work offered for sale consists of a great variety of bright novelty rings, hollow fruits which contain minute reproductions of cups, pitchers, candlesticks, etc. Some very well sculptured busts about two inches in height are also offered for sale. The average price for these is approximately ten cents American and yet the workmanship is remarkably fine.

The Ecuadoreans of the Sierra are excellent stonemasons and throughout the Andean towns public buildings and churches reflect the fine points of their craftsmanship. Even now the old colonial Spanish style of architecture that lends itself so well to stone is being employed in new buildings. Thus Riobamba has the air of a capital

city. The original town of Riobamba was situated three leagues away until it was destroyed by an earthquake in 1797. It was also the scene of Ecuador's first congress.

The Saturday fair of Riobamba is a sight worth seeing. It is carried on in three separate plazas according to the type of product to be sold. The sleepy streets come to life once a week in a surge of bright red figures that half trot and half walk. Everyone is gay and

CHIMBORAZO.

From fertile fields lined with the useful and graceful eucalyptus rises the ever snow-crowned Chimborazo.



Photograph by Inéz Mexía.

laughing. This is the one day of real enjoyment for the Indian in a week of toil. That he may have walked twenty miles under a back-breaking load and must walk home again seems to make little difference to him. Open air restaurants do a flourishing business in that Andean delicacy, baked guinea pig. There are fine ponchos, rope sandals, peculiarly shaped hats, embroidered belts, hand-tooled leather articles, baskets, and innumerable other objects. There is a great

deal of genial haggling over prices and an occasional joke at some Indian's expense in which everybody within earshot shares. As the sun goes down the Quechuas start on their homeward journey accompanied, perhaps, by the plaintive strains of a reed flute; the itinerant merchants pack up their wares; and Riobamba slips back into her normal course of life.

In a little cup-shaped valley fifteen miles from Riobamba nestles the town of Guano. Here a few families have inherited the art of rug weaving. They make their own dyes and spin their own wool yarn. Seated on a bench before a huge vertical loom are anywhere from four to eight men, women, and children. Their fingers fairly fly as they insert the yarn, tie it and cut off the ends. They are following some ancient Incan design filled with intricate symbols, while at the next loom a modern steamship takes form. The quality of the rugs is gauged by weight, and the best grade is valued at three dollars and a half per square meter.

From Riobamba with an altitude of 9,020 feet we have planned to go to Baños, which is only 5,400; the trip takes less than three hours in a car. But the visitor to Ecuador soon becomes accustomed to the quick changes in altitude. The road skirts the base of Chimborazo and then drops down through the little towns of Cevallos and Pelileo. Upon leaving the latter town the road plunges down a thousand feet to the Patate River. The sugar cane grown in this region is largely used to make *aguardiente* and yields twice the amount



NATIVE ROPE.

Excellent rope is made from the fiber of the cabuya, which looks like the century plant. Great piles of this cordage are brought to the market at Riobamba.



MONTALVO SQUARE, AMBATO.

Ambato is renowned for its variety of delicious fruits, such as tangerines, naranjillas, strawberries, peaches and pears. This square honors Ambato's most celebrated son, the great author Montalvo.

of juice as the variety grown on the coast though, it is true, it takes longer to mature. From this section, too, comes a little fruit called the *naranjilla* which makes a marvelously refreshing drink with a flavor somewhere between that of an orange and a lemon.

Shortly afterward the Patate River merges with the Chambu and becomes known as the Pastaza. At this junction of the two rivers Tunguragua looms high with its crater clearly visible. This volcano is still active and smoke is frequently seen. Lava has forced the river into a gorge so narrow that the water becomes a roaring torrent.

Baños is a picturesque little town walled in on two sides by verdant mountains. It is the starting point of one of the most-used trails into the Amazon Basin. A few miles below, an American maintained a dude ranch at Río Negro where he had installed every modern convenience for tourists who wished to get a taste of life in the Oriente. Unfortunately this enterprise has closed down, due to the fact that the owner was forced to return to the United States for medical treatment. It is from this point that another American has penetrated the Amazon with his de luxe trips for tourists who are looking for something out of the ordinary. He is an expert in making his arrangements so well that his clients enjoy nearly all the comforts of a more populated land while traveling through virgin jungle. Baños is also

the jumping off place for many a scientific expedition. Thus, in this tiny town you may meet some wandering butterfly collector up from the Oriente to purchase supplies, a gold prospector, a rubber buyer, or perhaps a completely equipped entomological expedition.

Situated as it is at 5,400 feet altitude, Baños has an ideal climate and both land and labor are cheap, making it a rapidly developing agricultural center, due to the remarkable progress of the Government's road building campaign. The numerous springs, both warm and cold, are reported to have excellent curative powers, attracting many visitors.



FAIR DAY AT MACHACHI.

The market place of Ecuadorean cities presents a charming aspect on fair days, when the Indians in their bright hand-woven garments come long distances for trading and sociability. Machachi is famous for its mineral springs; dry-ice is now made there from carbonic gas seepage.

Leaving Baños we retrace our path to Cevallos where the road branches off to Ambato. As the highway winds up and over ridge after ridge vast panoramas of fertile farmlands appear, the fields bordered by that plant of a hundred uses, the century plant. The houses of the peons are neat and well-thatched and perched on the peak of most is a crucifix. Many also have dome-shaped outdoor ovens.

Market day in Ambato falls on Monday. In a vast plaza near the railroad station the thousands of Indians who have come in from the country form a sea of bright color that is never still. Nearby are long queues of autobuses which have such names as "The Terror of

the Pampas", "The Little Angel", and even "The Queen Mary". The drivers add to the general din by shouting the destination of their buses and haggling about the fares; finally, when the vehicles are full to bursting, they roll out of town.

Ambato is known as the garden city of Ecuador, and justifiably so. Out along the river is the beautiful suburb of Miraflores where many a wealthy Guayaquil family maintains a summer home. The climate here is temperate (altitude 8,400 feet) and such fruits as strawberries, peaches, pears, apples, and grapes thrive. Well-tended gardens and orchards surround nearly every home.

Ambato is gradually developing as an industrial centre. Plentiful labor and central location have tended to aid such manufactures as cotton and woolen goods, blankets, leather articles, buttons from vegetable ivory, flour, furniture, and canned products. Commercial activity is testified to by the many imposing stone office buildings and banks that line the principal plaza.

From Ambato to Quito one can travel by either train or car. By either route we pass through the town of Latacunga where the abundance of light grey lava rock has been artfully employed to build many an imposing home and public building. Continuing on our way through a broad valley where grain production and cattle raising are carried on extensively we reach the high wind-swept paramo at the base of the famous volcano, Cotopaxi, whose snow-capped peak towers 19,493 feet above sea level. Provided they are not hidden in clouds, which unfortunately is all too often, you will also see from this point the majestic heights of Illiniza (17,400 feet), Quilindaña (16,134 feet), and Quilota (13,057 feet).

In a valley below the bleak paramo lies the town of Machachi, famous for its mineral water springs. One enterprising company has exploited the bottling of the water to such an extent that it is sold throughout the Republic. It has also made good use of the natural carbonic gas seepage to install a plant which turns the gas into "dry ice". Because dry ice has a temperature of -135° F. it opens up unlimited possibilities for the shipment of fruits, vegetables, ice cream and similar perishable products. Since the springs also have certain medicinal properties Machachi is a favorite resort of Quito residents.

And so we arrive at Quito, not without cause called "the most picturesque city in the world".

THE PAN AMERICAN HIGHWAY ESSAY CONTEST

By STEPHEN JAMES

Secretary, Pan American Confederation for Highway Education

TO arouse a wider public interest in the manifold aspects of highway transportation, secondary school pupils of the 20 Latin American Republics, members of the Pan American Union, have been invited to participate in a Pan American essay contest on the subject, *The Relation of Improved Roads to National Progress*.

The contest is sponsored jointly by the Pan American Union and the Pan American Confederation for Highway Education. It is planned to announce the winners for the several countries on Pan American Day, April 14, 1937.

The invitation to the students of Latin America to participate in the competition was extended by Dr. L. S. Rowe, Director General of the Union, through the Ministers of Education of the several countries.

"The Pan American Confederation for Highway Education," said Dr. Rowe in his letters to the Ministers, "has been deeply impressed with the increasing interest as well as the record of accomplishment in the development of highway transportation throughout the Americas. The Confederation deems it a matter of much importance to foster in the younger generation an appreciation of the important national and international service which this development implies.

"With a view to fostering this interest, the Confederation has decided to offer, with your approval and cooperation, a series of prizes to pupils of the secondary schools; such prizes to be awarded for the best essay submitted in a Pan American Good Roads Contest."

The invitation was transmitted to the several countries by air mail, and cables from 18 countries have been received, accepting the contest on behalf of the students and the educational authorities.

As an inducement to participation, the Confederation has appropriated \$3,000 to be used as prizes, the money to be divided equally among the several countries, members of the Union.

It is hoped that the contest will arouse wide public interest in the highway programs of the southern nations. The effect of this interest, it is believed, will be to give support to the diligent efforts of engineers in charge of highway construction in the countries of the Union and to acquaint the public with the nature of projects that call for large expenditures of money. The contest will serve to make

known the many advantages that accrue to a nation with improved transportation facilities and, ultimately, it is believed the contest will lend impetus to the further construction of the Pan American Highway which also is sponsored by the Confederation. It will add an interesting educational subject to the curricula of the schools.

The Confederation is preparing a booklet intended to offer suggestions to the prospective participants in the preparation of their essays. Several thousand copies of the rules and conditions of the contest have been distributed.

The rules are simple. Allowing for variations suggested by the Ministers of Education more closely to fit conditions in their respective countries, the rules provide that essays must be 700 words in length, typewritten or prepared with pen and ink, and that pupils shall submit their papers to the principal of each school by December 18, 1936. The best three essays from each school shall in turn be forwarded to the Department of Education and there be reviewed by competent judges to be named by the Minister of Education. In most instances these judges will choose three papers to represent their country and the names of these successful students will be transmitted to the Direct General of the Pan American Union, and by him and by the Minister of Education announced simultaneously as part of the celebration of Pan American Day, April 14, 1937.

Students must rely upon their own initiative, observations, and research for the contents of their papers, which must be original compositions, but they are at liberty to discuss the subject of the essay with informed friends and neighbors, and they are urged to read widely on the subject in preparation for their composition.

Civic organizations, chambers of commerce, clubs, and other organizations in the several countries have expressed to the Confederation and to the Ministers of Education the keenest interest in the contest, and it is believed that many thousands of essays on this important subject will be prepared by the closing date.

Dr. C. Zambrano, Minister of Education in Ecuador, in a letter to the Confederation says: "I hope the students will react with the enthusiasm that the contest deserves, thereby showing greater interest in one of the most important problems of Ecuadorean culture and social life."

Dr. A. Aguilar Machado, Secretary of Education for Costa Rica, writes: "In response to your letter of August 21 I am glad to send our acceptance of the contest."

"The Minister of Education," writes Ing. Marcos A. Latona, of El Salvador, "has received the idea of the Pan American Good Roads Essay Contest with enthusiastic approval, and promised me that he would immediately take the steps which the law requires for the enforcement of his orders." Another representative of El Salvador,

Ing. Manuel López Harrison, Assistant Secretary of the Interior, adds his approval: "As far as this office is concerned, I am pleased to inform you that we will do everything possible for the success of the contest."

Sr. J. M. Berrocal, president of the Panamanian Federation for Highway Education, writes: "We wish to congratulate you on the initiative which has inaugurated this most worth-while contest, which undoubtedly will bring forth the warmest enthusiasm, not only from the members of the Federation, but also from the President of Panama, the Secretary of Education, and the students of the secondary schools."

"I sincerely congratulate the directors of the Confederation on their initiative," says Dr. Héctor Vigil of Chile. "Your present undertaking will be followed with enthusiasm, and in order to secure good results I have asked the Motorists' Association of Valparaíso to take charge of the task through delegation by the Chilean Federation for Highway Education. I am at your service insofar as you may need my cooperation; and please receive the appreciation of one who understands the enormous scope of such an important undertaking."

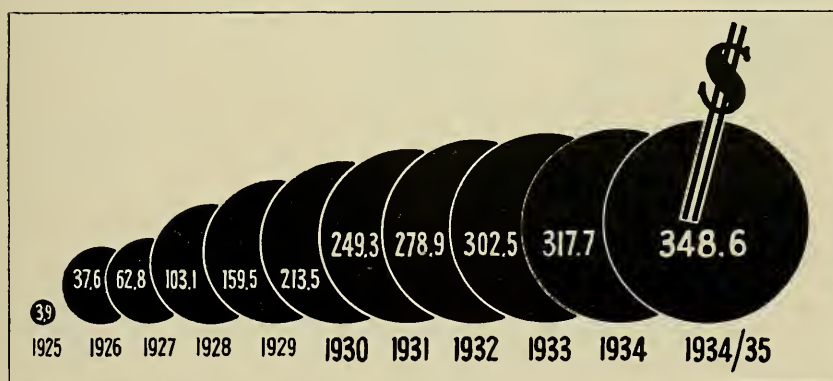
Sr. Eduardo Dibós, president of the Automobile Importers' Association, adds his congratulations from Peru. "I wish to take this opportunity," he says, "to offer my applause and support to this most interesting contest that you are inaugurating, which should be most successful because of the altruistic aims and the work of the Confederation behind it."

This effort by the Confederation, in cooperation with the Union, marks a departure in the program of the organization that was formed in 1924 by Latin American engineers for the purpose of providing an interchange of technical information among the highway departments, schools of engineering, and highway engineers of the Latin American countries. This information has been assembled by the Confederation, and in booklets and monthly publications relayed to the engineers of all the countries for their consideration and guidance. The result has been that the research, technical developments, and material progress in the engineering profession has been greatly advanced. Engineers of one country have been able to profit by the progress of others through data furnished by the Confederation. The Confederation, at the instance of the engineers by whom it was formed, has been for 12 years the sponsor of the Pan American Highway. It is the agent designated by the Buenos Aires and Rio de Janeiro Pan American Road Congresses to effectuate the recommendations and the resolutions adopted at those Congresses.

TEN YEARS OF COMPULSORY SICKNESS, DISABILITY, AND OLD AGE INSURANCE IN CHILE

AMONG the social security and labor laws enacted in Chile in 1924 and 1925 were those on labor contracts, industrial accidents, conciliation and arbitration courts for labor disputes, employers' and employees' unions, protection of the working mother, and compulsory sickness and disability insurance for low-salaried workers. The last-mentioned, law no. 4054 of September 8, 1924, provided such insurance should be compulsory for all workers under 65 whose income was less than 8,000 pesos and who had no other means of support, the only ones exempt being members of recognized mutual benefit associations giving similar services. The insurance funds were originally derived from quotas contributed by the insured, the employers, and the State in the respective amounts of 2, 3 and 1 percent of wages. Other persons such as small proprietors, farmers and artisans employing only one helper were permitted to insure themselves under the law if they so desired.

The benefits consist of the following: 1, medical attention, medicines, and hospitalization, if necessary, from the first day of illness, for not more than 26 weeks, although in certain cases the period could be extended to a year; 2, cash payments in case of illness, to begin on the fifth day, and consist of the entire salary the first week, half



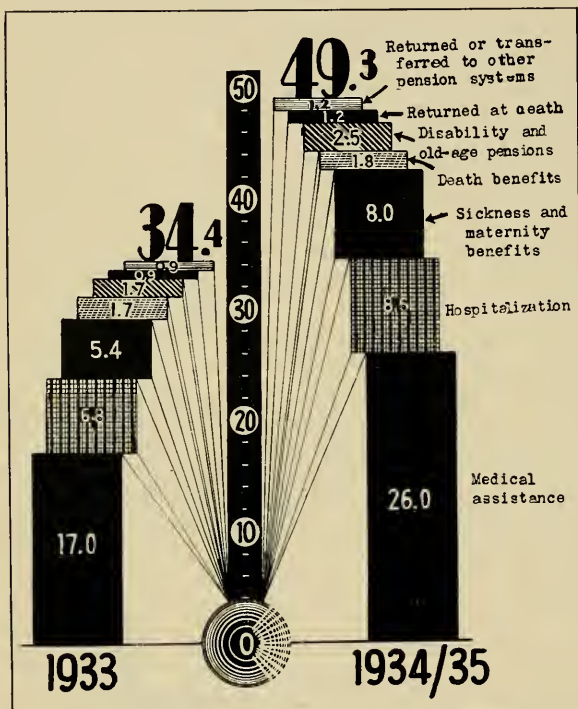
From "Undécima Memoria de la Caja de Seguro Obligatorio".

RESERVES OF THE COMPULSORY INSURANCE FUND

(In millions of pesos)

The fiscal year was changed in 1934-35 so as to run from July 1 to June 30, instead of coinciding with the calendar year.

the salary the second, and a quarter each succeeding week; if the insured had no dependent family, he received but half this amount; 3, medical attention to insured women during pregnancy until after childbirth, with additional payments of 50 percent of their wage during the 2 weeks preceding and 2 weeks following the birth, and 25 percent until the child should be weaned, but for no longer than 8 months; 4, two hundred pesos at the death of the insured for funeral expenses; 5, disability insurance for such insured as are not included in the provisions of the law on labor accidents, the amount to equal the entire salary of the previous year, if the worker had been insured



EXPENDITURES OF
THE COMPULSORY
INSURANCE FUND

(In millions of pesos)

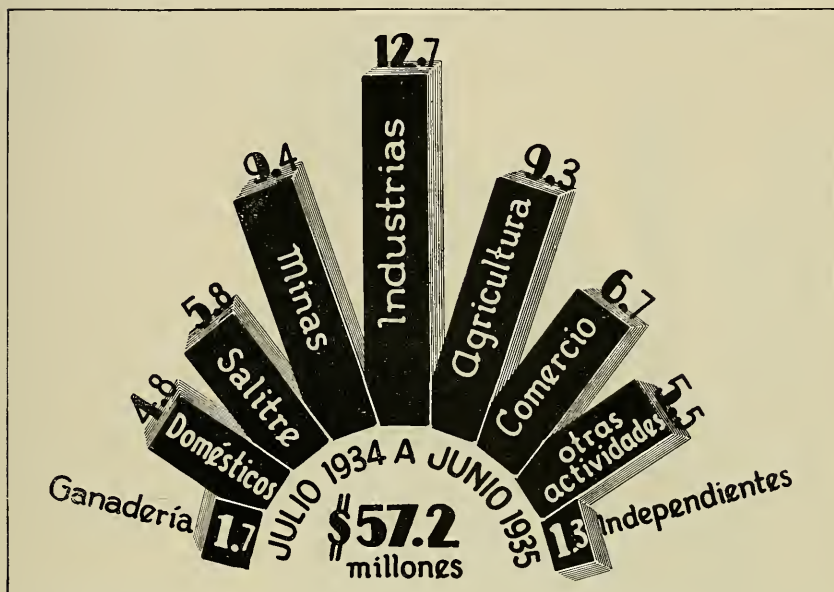
From "Undécima Memoria de la Caja de Seguro Obligatorio".

10 years or more, 75 percent if from 5 to 10 years, and 50 percent otherwise; and 6, a retirement pension at the age of 55 (60 or 65 if the insured so specifies when he is first enrolled).

Since the Fund began to operate in 1925, it is of some interest to cull a few items from the annual report for 1934-35. On June 30, there were 1,193,000 persons insured in the Fund; of this number 829,000 were men and 364,000 women. Of the total of 95,582,000 pesos received during the fiscal year 12,890,000 pesos went for administrative expenses and 30,848,000 were placed in the reserve fund. The sum of 47,000,000 pesos as may be seen by the accompanying table, was spent for medical assistance, hospitalization and benefits,

1,192,000 pesos transferred to other insurance funds, such as those covering employees of the Government, some cities, and various other entities, and 1,232,000 pesos returned because of death.

It will be seen by the charts reproduced from the report just cited that the Fund's services and receipts are constantly increasing. It endeavors by all means, both direct and indirect, to improve the living conditions of wage earners. In 1934-35 particular attention was given to preventive medicine. The four basic objectives of the service are: To intensify the preventive character of the present work; to plan campaigns against venereal disease and tuberculosis and in



From "Undécima Memoria de la Caja de Seguro Obligatorio".

RECEIPTS, ACCORDING TO OCCUPATION, JULY 1934-JUNE 1935.

Reading from left to right the blocks represent receipts from persons employed in stockraising, domestic service, nitrate plants, mines, industry, agriculture, business, and other activities. The last block represents the small proprietors, artisans, etc., who avail themselves of the privilege of insurance in the fund.

favor of child welfare and dental care; to train and select the personnel of the medical service; and to provide institutions for the campaigns outlined above. In this connection mention should be made of the 60-bed addition to the Laennec Tuberculosis Sanitarium at San José de Maipó, raising its capacity to 120 beds; the purchase and equipment of a 60-bed sanitarium near San Felipe, which will be increased by 40 beds; the construction of the reeducation center for tuberculous patients at Los Maitenes; and the purchase of a farm at Copiapó, where a sanitarium will be built for the insured in that district. An intensive educational campaign has been made through publicity

and by means of visiting nurses. The medical service operates 127 clinics, of which 25 have specialists in various branches on the staff. Thirty-four of the clinics are located in property owned by the Fund, 10 in buildings for which no rent is paid, and 83 on rented property. The staff consists of 396 physicians, 64 pharmacists, 57 dentists, 17 social workers, 365 internes, 71 midwives, 60 nurses and 44 assistant pharmacists. Statistics of the services rendered by this staff are lacking.

The work in rural districts is carried on under severe handicaps, for the population is sparse, means of communication are often



NUMBER OF PERSONS
INSURED AGAINST
ILLNESS, DISABILITY,
AND OLD-AGE.

From "Undécima Memoria de la Caja de Seguro Obligatorio".

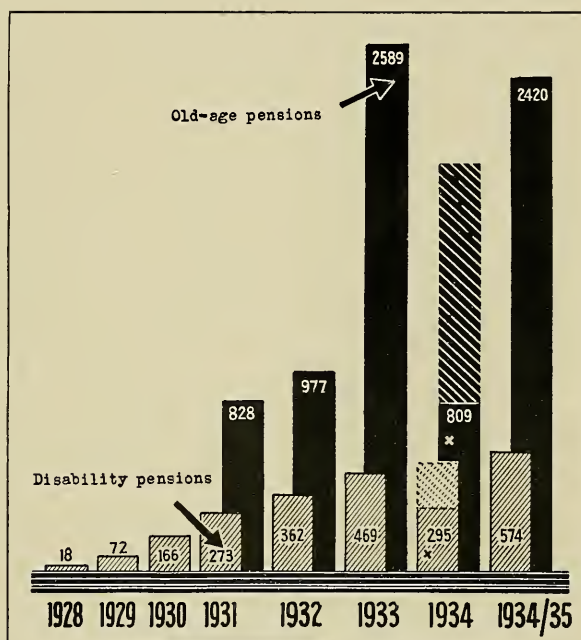
deficient, and deposits in the Fund are small. Nevertheless, country centers have increased from 27 in 1932 to 357 in 1935, in addition to two sanitariums. These represent an investment of 362,526 pesos. The rural staff consists of 127 physicians, 158 internes, 17 midwives, 26 private physicians receiving pay for cases attended, 6 internes similarly paid, and 3 public-health nurses. The rural physicians make 975 monthly trips with a total length of more than 35,000 miles. In 1935 they treated 90,430 cases, gave 209,350 treatments and injections and 92,080 prescriptions, and rendered 2,000 other services of various kinds.

COMPULSORY INSURANCE IN CHILE

During the year in question 572 pensions for disability were granted, the causes being: cardiovascular lesions, 212; mental and nervous diseases, 121; tuberculosis, 77; blindness, 70; malignant tumors, 27; rheumatism, 19; and various, 108. Old-age pensions were given to 2,748 persons.

The Fund had investments of 359,082,471 pesos; in 1934-35 these yielded interest to the amount of 18,061,104 pesos, which is somewhat more than 5 percent. The Fund owned stocks and bonds, many of them Government securities, to the amount of nearly 250,000,000 pesos, and had loans of 12,317,000 pesos outstanding. On some property, however, no income whatever was derived, for various reasons.

NUMBER OF OLD-AGE
AND DISABILITY
PENSIONS GRANT-
ED EACH YEAR



From "Undécima Memoria de la Caja de Seguro Obligatorio".

Among such investments were several of the eight large pieces of agricultural property, purchased between July 1933 and January 1934, which are valued at about 20,000,000 pesos. The area of these pieces of property is not given in the report, but from partial figures it is seen that one at least contains more than 1,250 acres. These farms have not yet been long enough in the hands of the Fund to be brought into full production, and one is largely in timber on which a return will not be derived for some years. Others are planted to grain, vegetables, grapevines and fruit trees, and a variety of other crops. Stock was bought in a number of cases, and a fine strain of laying hens was imported from the United States for one of the farms.

COMPULSORY SICKNESS AND DISABILITY INSURANCE FUND, CHILE

THE PAN AMERICAN UNION

Receipts	1932	1933	July 1934 to June 1935	Expenditures	1932	1933	July 1934 to June 1935
ORDINARY RECEIPTS				BENEFITS			
Labor quota.....	13,688,524.02	17,809,425.06	24,883,426.91	Medical assistance.....	13,181,713.91	16,982,797.17	25,994,027.39
Employers' quota.....	19,539,465.37	24,184,409.31	33,659,849.36	Hospitalization.....	5,928,502.01	8,794,035.84	8,669,477.70
Government quota.....	8,753,364.68	9,910,784.98	14,582,188.90	Benefits.....	4,474,378.57	5,341,577.38	7,972,657.32
Tax on cancellation and payments.....	2,480,398.88	3,023,221.66	3,461,903.90	Death benefit.....	1,583,378.90	1,733,979.80	1,821,682.80
Fines.....	18,388.39	66,803.15	24,015.20	Disability and old-age pensions.....	913,782.49	1,670,127.14	2,462,621.88
				Return of deposits because of death.....	601,287.74	842,244.00	1,232,221.18
				Return of deposits because of transfer to other law.....		944,135.81	1,191,511.27
Index—1932=100.....	100	123.6	172.1		26,682,738.62	34,408,897.14	49,344,179.54
OTHER RECEIPTS				ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENDITURES			
Exchange and amortization of mortgage bonds.....	478,607.60	57,228.54	1,009,766.73	Salaries.....	4,326,214.83	5,559,420.53	6,841,966.97
Receipts from the Central Charity Board.....	4,961.16			General expenditures.....	1,032,559.22	2,436,991.59	5,031,089.50
Receipts from former years.....		1,032,401.06		Loans to depositors.....	164,705.38	341,403.90	
Interest.....	15,103,773.91	17,931,386.51	16,636,981.70	Discounts and commissions.....	1,201,378.46	1,276,560.82	255,127.19
Rentals.....		439,221.32	1,364,396.51	Retirement of personnel.....	188,931.03	174,001.56	455,749.36
				Government services.....	148,212.26	178,686.85	305,642.16
				Repairs to buildings.....		39,498.08	298.30
Index—1932=100.....	100	124.8	122.0		7,062,021.18	10,006,563.33	12,889,843.48
SUMMARY				OTHER EXPENDITURES			
Ordinary receipts.....	44,480,141.34	54,994,644.17	76,571,384.27	Contributions and taxes.....	463,608.60	1,268,465.55	269,424.61
Other receipts.....	15,587,402.67	19,460,237.43	19,011,144.94	Social protection.....	123,995.62	207,821.35	190,584.20
				Surcharge on the conversion of internal debt.....			42,048.09
				Exploitation of agricultural property.....			141,145.44
				Sanitary services in anti-typhus campaign.....			49,326.59
				General inspection of labor, payment on account of Law No. 4054, 2nd half of 1931.....			
				Penalties.....	559,191.78	214,508.00	1,000,000.00
				Fishing industries.....	1,146,796.00	2,010,349.14	2,499,996.70
				SUMMARY			
				Benefits.....	26,682,738.62	34,408,897.14	49,344,179.54
				Administrative expenditures.....	7,062,021.18	10,006,563.33	12,889,843.48
				Other expenditures.....	1,146,796.00	2,010,349.14	2,499,996.70
				Index—1932=100.....	100	133.1	185.5
				Index of the cost of living.....	100	139.6	139.6

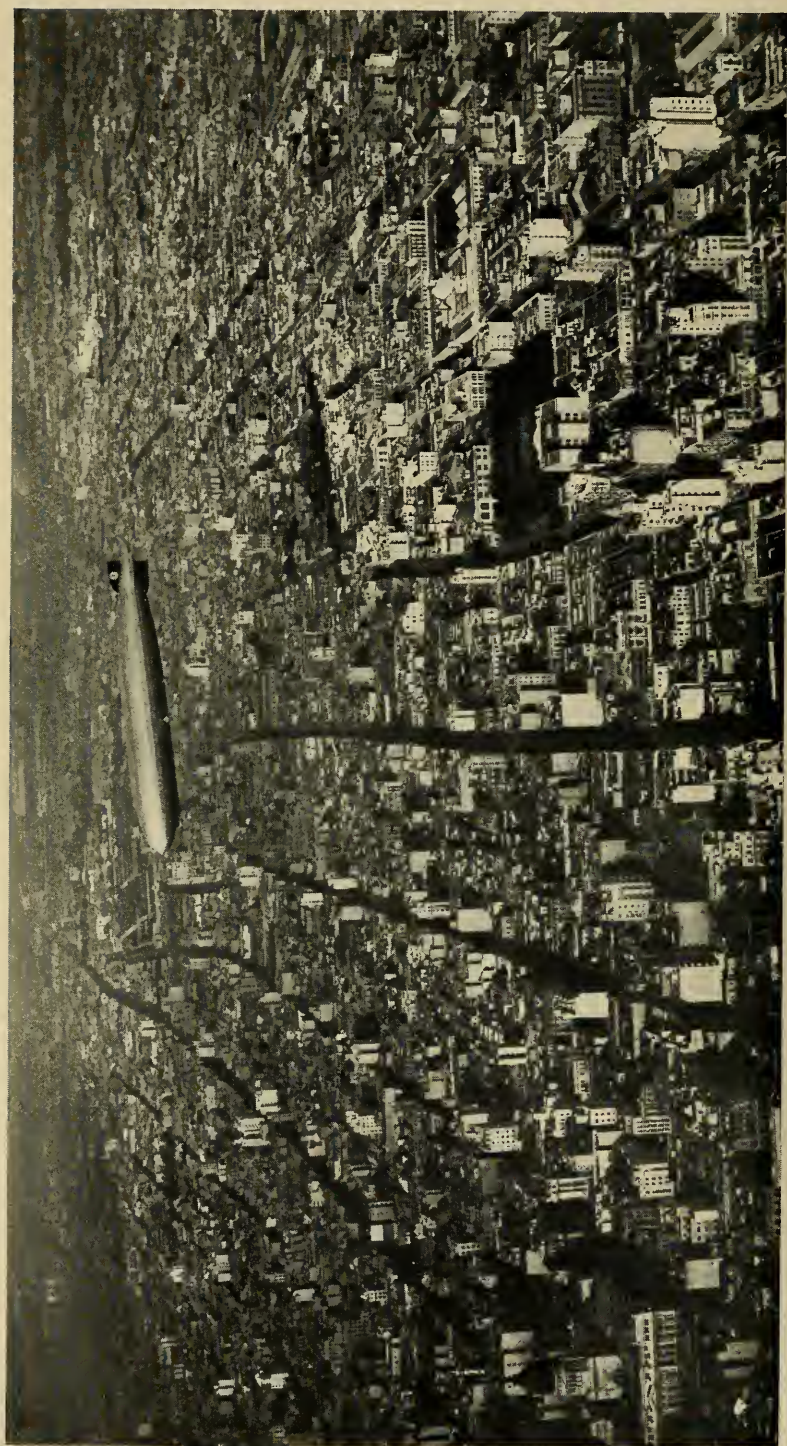
Of great interest in connection with the farm property is the social welfare work carried on among the tenants and their children. Schools have been built, in some cases tenant houses erected, sports fostered, and stores opened where the tenants could buy food at low cost. Milk was given to children. A night school and elementary agricultural school, instructive lectures, and motion pictures were features of the life on another farm.

Another investment of the Fund is a dairy in Santiago, and still another is in fisheries. The Chilean waters abound in excellent seafood, and the Fund is interested in promoting national fisheries, for it believes that if it obtains satisfactory results it will not only obtain a satisfactory return on its investments but also help promote the industry in general. At the time of the report under discussion, two companies were operating, one at Talcahuano and the other at Antofagasta. The former was devoting its attention especially to dried fish.

Another interesting initiative of the Fund is the establishment of stores for selling to the insured clothing at low prices. They are operated in six different cities and, in the year under discussion, did a business of 3,418,374 pesos, of which 2,680,900 pesos represented installment sales. The net profit was 55,385 pesos, after deducting nearly 126,000 pesos as interest on capital. These stores have been so successful that the Fund was contemplating opening similar stores for the sale of food.

Among other investments are a bank, an office building, an apartment house, and various plots for the construction of low-cost houses and for subdivision. Twelve hundred houses for workers were to be built on land owned by the Fund.

BUENOS AIRES, SEAT OF THE INTER-AMERICAN



Courtesy of the Argentine Embassy in Washington.

THE GRAF ZEPPELIN OVER BUENOS AIRES.

This view gives an idea of the size of the Argentine capital, a city of 2,300,000, which covers an area about twice that of Paris.

CONFERENCE FOR THE MAINTENANCE OF PEACE



Courtesy of the Argentine Embassy in Washington.

TWO NIGHT VIEWS OF THE CITY.

Upper: The business section. Lower: The Post Office.

BUENOS AIRES, SEAT OF THE INTER-AMERICAN



THE CAPITOL,
BUENOS AIRES.



IN THE RETIRO
SECTION.

Open squares enhance the
attractiveness of the city.

CONFERENCE FOR THE MAINTENANCE OF PEACE

THE OBELISK.

This new monument commemorates the first founding of the city by Pedro de Mendoza four centuries ago.



THE BUENOS AIRES SKYLINE.

From the port, through which passes annually foreign trade amounting to 1,489,920,185 pesos, are seen the skyscrapers that are adding height to the city's substantial appearance.



Courtesy of the Argentine Embassy in Washington.

BUENOS AIRES, SEAT OF THE INTER-AMERICAN

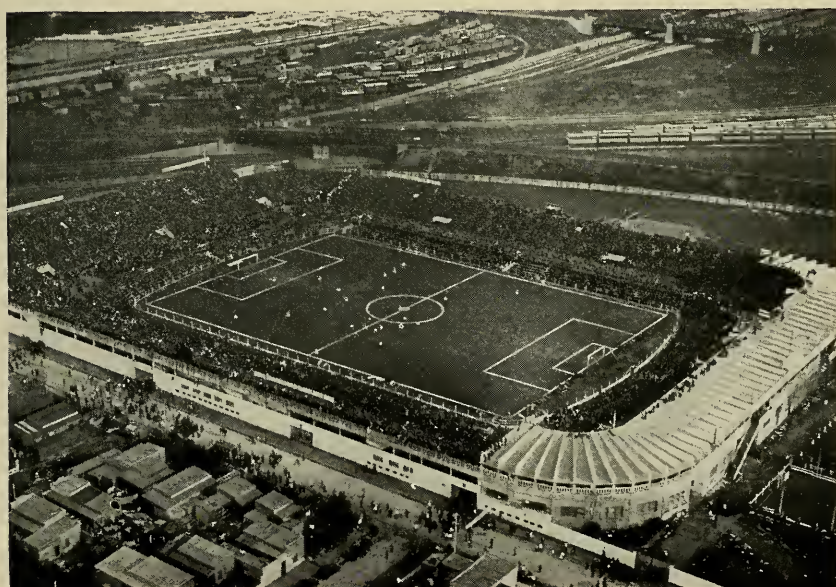


Courtesy of the Argentine Embassy in Washington.

THE ARGENTINE CAPITAL IS A CULTURAL CENTER.

Upper: The National Museum of Fine Arts houses a fine collection of foreign and Argentine art. Lower: In the Teatro Colón, the largest opera house in the Americas, packed houses enjoy the performances of musical celebrities such as Kreisler, Tito Schipa, Lily Pons, and many other stars.

CONFERENCE FOR THE MAINTENANCE OF PEACE



Courtesy of the Argentine Embassy in Washington.

SPORTS IN BUENOS AIRES.

Upper: A regatta at Tigre, the center for water sports on the Río de la Plata. Visitors to Argentina in December will enjoy such summer scenes as this. Lower: A football game between Argentina and Uruguay.

BOYS' EDUCATIONAL COLONY IN URUGUAY

A COTTAGE COLONY for boys committed by the juvenile court in Montevideo is under construction on a farm of 750 acres. Two attractive cottages, built in a simple Spanish colonial style, have already been erected, and it is planned to build four more. Each group will consist of 30 boys interested in one phase of farm or industrial work, such as dairying or carpentry. In fact, the houses were largely built by the boys themselves under the direction and with the assistance of skilled artisans, and the slight imperfections which are occasionally visible are the seal of earnest effort. Bricks, doors, wrought iron, wicker furniture, and woodwork were all the work of the boys, and their labor resulted in a saving of more than half the cost of construction.

The plan of the two cottages already finished is substantially the same, with a slight variation in the exterior made by changing the style of the porch. The lower floor contains a good-sized hall, a dining room provided with small tables for four, a large, cheerful library, a room and bath for the couple in charge, and the kitchen and pantry. The second floor is taken up by a dormitory, washroom, and room for a guard. It is expected that each house will have its own chickens, bees, fruit trees, and flower garden. The idea, of course, is that a home-like atmosphere should be created by the man and wife in charge.

The daily schedule begins at 6:15 and ends with lights out at 9. The morning is given to classes from 7 to 11, and the afternoon to farm or vocational work from 1 to 5.

Besides the cottages mentioned there will be one for receiving newcomers and housing them temporarily before a decision is made as to where they would best be placed and another for cases in which severe discipline is necessary.

The modernizing of this school for boys came about as a result of the Children's Code formulated in 1933 by a distinguished committee headed by Dr. Roberto Berro, Director of the International American Institute for the Protection of Childhood. The Code coordinated all work for minors in Uruguay, placing it under the Children's Council and dividing it into eight fundamental sections, concerned with prenatal protection; early childhood (up to 3 years); later childhood (up to 14 years); adolescence and labor (up to 21 years); health; education; social service; and legal aspects.

Each division is under a technical director. In the case of the Division of Adolescents he is Dr. Víctor Escardó y Anaya, who has about 2,000 boys and girls under his supervision. A juvenile court was also created by the code, which said that the judge should concern himself with the protection of minors as if he were a good father. Therefore if a minor commits a misdemeanor or is forsaken he comes under the jurisdiction of the court, which decides which public or private institution shall care for him. The former procedure of casting a delinquent minor into a district jail or the central prison is now happily done away with by the establishment two years ago of the Children's Shelter, where for not more than a week each socially unadjusted boy is studied in a friendly atmosphere by the director, teacher and physician-psychiatrist. He then passes to the Children's Center, where he is thoroughly examined, and if it is decided that he should be sent to a correctional institution for a time he is taken to the Boys' Educational Colony.



CENTER OF INTER-AMERICAN BIBLIOGRAPHY

AT a meeting of the Governing Board of the Pan American Union held on October 14, 1936, the Board adopted a report of the Permanent Committee on Bibliography providing for the establishment of a Center of Inter-American Bibliography in the Columbus Memorial Library of the Pan American Union. This action was taken pursuant to a resolution on bibliography adopted at the Seventh International Conference of American States. The purpose of the Center is to coordinate and cooperate in the constructive work of inter-American bibliography and of mutual aid among the libraries of America.

In considering the action to be taken to give effect to this project, the Governing Board adopted the following program:

I

There is hereby established in the Library of the Pan American Union the Center of Inter-American Bibliography, in accordance with the resolution on bibliography adopted at the Seventh International Conference of American States.

II

The general objects of the Center shall be to act as an organ of coordination and cooperation in the constructive work of inter-American bibliography and of mutual aid among the libraries of America.

III

The Center shall function as a section of the Library of the Pan American Union, under the immediate direction of the Librarian, who will formulate the program of activity in accordance with the general objects of the Center and the provisions of this plan.

IV

Among the functions of the Center shall be the following:

1. To disseminate information on the outstanding books of inter-American interest. To this end it shall issue annotated lists at regular intervals, and shall continue to disseminate such information through the *BULLETIN* of the Pan American Union, from which reprints may be issued for wider distribution.
2. To endeavor to collect all printed bibliographies on Pan American topics.
3. To maintain a special file in which shall be recorded information concerning bibliographies in preparation or in manuscript.
4. To undertake the preparation of a publication containing the laws and regulations relating to libraries in the countries, members of the Pan American Union.
5. To undertake the publication of current news items on bibliography and library matters.

6. To place at the disposal of the Union Catalog of the Library of Congress a copy of the catalog cards made for books received by the Library of the Pan American Union.

7. To act in an advisory capacity to scientific and other learned societies in arranging for the exchange of publications.

8. To maintain a directory of societies, associations and individuals interested in bibliography, and to work in the closest cooperation with such organizations and individuals in carrying out the purposes for which the Center is established.

V

As an important aid in the development of inter-American bibliography, the Center shall endeavor to have published in each country a quarterly or annual list of all books and pamphlets published in the respective country. This list should be in three sections, as follows: Section 1. Books and pamphlets privately printed; Section 2. Books and pamphlets published to the account of the Governments; Section 3. An annual list of periodicals.

VI

The Center shall also recommend to the Director General of the Pan American Union the measures which the Union may take to endeavor to have each country, member of the Union, give effect to the recommendations of the International Conferences of American States that copies of official publications be sent to the Pan American Union; and also to make effective the decrees that have been or may be issued in the several countries making the Library of the Pan American Union a depository for all publications issued by the Governments.

VII

The Director General is authorized to carry out the foregoing plan and to make the necessary arrangements with respect to personnel. In giving effect to this plan and to the objects of the Center, the Director General is furthermore authorized to utilize the cooperation and assistance of organizations and individuals in the countries, members of the Pan American Union, interested in bibliographic work.

CUTTING SUGARCANE IN BRAZIL (COVER)

One of the most beautiful scenes in northern Brazil is that presented by the laborers on the sugar plantations, singing their folk-songs in the fields. The marvelous sun of Brazil illuminates the vast green plantation. The song coming from the fields seems an expression almost enchanted, because the singer cannot be seen in that green ocean. His imaginings are of rare simplicity. Nature and love are his inspirations.

One verse says that when he beholds the beauty of his loved one, he feels the same joyousness as a bird looking at luscious ripe fruit; the next that his sweetheart gave him a ring, which although too large, was a token of loyalty. The verses show the joyousness of a man leading his natural life, stimulated by the richness of the earth and the sweetness of the place where he is. (From *Canções Brasileiras*.)



PAN AMERICAN UNION NOTES

COLUMBUS MEMORIAL LIBRARY

Accessions.—Through its contacts with National Libraries the Pan American Union Library has been enriched during the last month with shipments from the National Libraries of Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Uruguay, and Venezuela. In some cases these shipments were small, in others they included a variety of publications, such as government reports and literary, historic and economic works.

The Library was fortunate in receiving last month 21 volumes of and the index to the complete works of Domingo F. Sarmiento, the great Argentine educator and statesman, from the Argentine Protective Commission for Popular Libraries (*Comisión protectora de bibliotecas populares*). The set in the Library is now complete, with the exception of volumes 38 and 43, and includes works on literature, biography, history, education, travel, politics, constitutional law and history, sociology; also the official reports made by Sarmiento and his Presidential messages, delivered between the years 1868 and 1874.

At the same time large shipments containing numerous government documents which will fill out sets in the Pan American Union Library were received from the National Library in Buenos Aires.

In the *BULLETIN* for December 1935, the *Library Notes* mentioned the large amount of material received from the Pan American Institute of Geography and History as an outcome of its conference held in Washington in 1935. The Institute has again donated several pieces: numerous copies of its Publication No. 20, entitled *El español que se habla en México* (showing the influence of the Mexican or Nahuatl language on the Mexican Spanish of today), and a copy of Publication No. 21, a description of the explorations made in Mitla during 1934 and 1935 by the archaeologists Alfonso Caso and D. F. Rubín de la Borbolla.

Spanish and English library glossary.—Of interest to librarians throughout the Americas is the recently compiled and published *Glossary of technical library and allied terms in Spanish and English* by David Rubio and Mary Carmel Sullivan, published under the auspices of the Inter-American Bibliographical and Library Association. Dr. Rubio is Consultant in Hispanic Literature in the Library of Congress and Miss Sullivan his assistant. The glossary is excellent and will be of use to librarians and both Spanish-speaking and English-speaking students of library work, especially to those who work with both languages. The compilers request that users aid them by offering suggestions and additions for a second edition. The glossary consists of 147 pages, first an English-Spanish section, then a Spanish-English; it is supplemented by a five-page list of Latin, English and Spanish names of cities famous as publishing centers.

Periodicals.—The popular Chilean magazine *Zig-Zag* has published within the past two years four special international numbers, of which copies were recently sent to this Library. On January 12, 1935 it issued a number in homage to the city of Lima on the occasion of its quadricentennial; in June 1935, one in honor of Bolivia, following the signing by representatives of that country and Paraguay of the Chaco peace protocol; and in July 1936, a number dedicated to Venezuela and another dedicated to Colombia. These books contain various descriptive, historical and cultural articles written by well-known Chileans or nationals of the country to which the volume refers, and are replete with excellent photographs and portraits, some in colors.

Following a change in ownership, the well-known daily newspaper *El Diario* of Asunción, Paraguay, changed its name to *El Día*, beginning with the number for Monday, August 17, 1936. This 33-year-old paper states that the change is in name only, the former policies of the journal being continued by the present administration.

In a note in the BULLETIN for May 1936 it was mentioned that the Chilean magazine *Servicio social* had suspended publication with the number for October–December, 1935. The recent receipt of one issue devoted to the first seven months of 1936, viz Año X, Núms. 1 y 2, enero–julio de 1936, indicates that it is being continued.

The list below reports some of the new books received:

Fuerza transformadora de la universidad argentina [por] Ricardo Levene. Prólogo de Rafael Altamira. Buenos Aires, Librería y editorial "El Ateneo", 1936. 306, [1] p. 24 cm. [The work of Dr. Levene in Argentine educational circles is well known. This collection of articles on higher education in Argentina, on the contributions of libraries and museums to education, and on special classes of professional and technical education, in which he considers the functions of various institutions and the reforms of such functions, will be of interest to educators within and without his native country.]

Boletín de la Junta de historia y numismática americana . . . [Buenos Aires, Imp. Rodríguez Giles, 1936] v. VIII, 1936: 2 p. l., 439, [2] p. 27½ cm. [The Junta de historia y numismática americana has made many excellent contributions to knowledge by its publication of histories of Argentina and of America, and its republication of some very old Argentine works, many of them in facsimile. The present publication, the *Boletín*, is the eighth volume of a series published annually from 1924 to 1930; this volume, however, covers the years 1931 to 1933. The *Boletín* contains the text of lectures delivered in the meetings of the society during these years, by outstanding contemporary historians of Argentina and visiting foreigners. Amongst the subjects discussed are history, archaeology, colonial administration and culture, biography, and boundary questions.]

Relatório dos trabalhos executados pelo Serviço de aguas [do Brasil] de agosto de 1933 a maio de 1934. . . . Rio de Janeiro, Diretoria de estatística da produção, Seção de publicidade [1934?] 144 p. plates (incl. maps (part fold.), diagsr.), tables. 23 cm. [This report was presented to the Library by the Director of the Brazilian national water service, Antonio José Alves de Souza, who represented his country in the recent World power conference held in Washington. Being the first report of the Water Service, this volume contains the history of its formation, the work realized prior to and during the inception of its official labors, statements as to the development of hydraulic power made throughout the republic, and numerous laws and decrees, including the "Codigo de aguas", on which the work of the new division is based.]

What Brazil offers you [publication of] the Departments of coffee and of industry and commerce of the United States of Brazil. Rio de Janeiro [Pimenta de Mello & co.] 1935. 88, [1] p. col. plates (diagsr.), tables. 22 cm. [J. C. de Castilho wrote this book especially for the people of the English-speaking countries. It contains a brief political and cultural history, a statistical sketch of the states with population and area, a chapter on the Brazilian climate, and (the greater part of the work) chapters on national products, natural resources, and economic possibilities.]

Zig-Zag, homenaje a la ciudad de Lima, IV centenario. [Santiago de Chile, Empresa editora Zig-Zag, 1935] [240] p. illus. (part col.), ports. 25 cm.

Zig-Zag, número extraordinario [en homenaje a Bolivia] Santiago de Chile [Empresa editora Zig-Zag] 1935. [168] p. illus. (part col.), ports. 25½ cm.

Zig-Zag presenta a Venezuela. [Santiago de Chile, Empresa editora Zig-Zag, 1936] [252] p. illus. (part col.), ports. 25 cm.

Zig-Zag presenta a Colombia. [Santiago de Chile, Empresa editora Zig-Zag, 1936] [262] p. illus. (part col.), ports. 25 cm.

Compendio de la historia de Colombia (texto de segunda enseñanza) [por] José Alejandro Bermúdez . . . 3. ed., completamente reformada. Bogotá, Editorial Cromos, 1934. 2 p.l., 294 p. illus., pl. (port.), ports. 24 cm. [This work was written for Colombian schools and first published in 1927. Its popularity necessitated the printing of a third edition, which the author completely revised and enlarged, bringing the history up to 1934, the year of publication. The text covers Colombian history from before the conquest to date. Brief appendices include an outline of Colombian history, a list of presidents of the *audiencias*, and a synopsis of political history from 1819 to 1934.]

Itinerario por los Estados Unidos [por] Antonio Iraizoz. La Habana, Editorial Hermes [1936] 273, [2] p. 20½ cm. [Iraizoz is known already for his books of travel impressions, namely "Apuntes de un turista tropical" and "Estampas panameñas." This volume should meet with the interest of readers who know or who wish to know his concept of American life through traveling among Americans in the accepted tourist fashion—that is, by automobile. The traveler

proceeds from Miami to Boston and thus visits all the east coast. An interesting addition to the work is the prologue by Dr. Rafael Guás Inclán.]

Eloy Alfaro (translation of "Eloy Alfaro y Cuba"), by Emeterio S. Santovenia . . . [Baltimore Sun book and job printing office, inc.] 1935. 1 p. l., iv, [5]-197 p. 2 plates (ports.) 20 cm. (The best summary of this work is given in the following paragraph from the foreword by James Brown Scott "Mr. Santovenia's biography not only states the outstanding achievements of Eloy Alfaro's distinguished and many-sided career as the founder and leader of the Liberal Party in Ecuador and twice the President of his country, but it also sets forth his services to American ideals and their realization." An unusual section of the book is that entitled "Homages rendered to Eloy Alfaro" which lists monuments, government resolutions and other special means of homage instituted by the following governments: Ecuador, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Spain, Uruguay, and Venezuela.]

Memorial de Tecpán-Atitlán (anales de los Cakchiqueles), por Francisco Hernández Arana Xajila y Francisco Díaz Gebuta Quej. Texto y traducción revisados con notas y estudios sobre lingüística guatemalteca, por J. Antonio Villacorta C. . . . [Guatemala, Tipografía nacional] 1934. 383 p. illus., maps (part fold.), facsim. 27 cm. [The eminent Guatemalan archaeologist, Dr. Villacorta, continues his Mayan studies with the *Memorial de Tecpán Atitlán*, the legendary history of the Cakchiquel Indians, written in the sixteenth century in the Cakchiquel language by Francisco Hernández and Francisco Díaz. Dr. Villacorta also gives a Spanish translation. The first half of the book is devoted to Dr. Villacorta's studies of Guatemalan linguistics, in which he discusses many discoveries of hieroglyphics and original manuscripts, the bases for his studies.]

Reforma constitucional de 1935. Antecedentes. Texto taquigráfico de los debates sostenidos en la Comisión de la Constituyente que abrió dictamen sobre la materia. Guatemala [Tipografía nacional] 1936. 600 p. 27 cm. [This volume contains the stenographic minutes of the sessions held during May, June and July 1935, by the Commission of the Constituent Assembly for constitutional amendment. The amendments voted went into effect in July, 1935.]

Constitución política de la República de Honduras. Tegucigalpa, Talleres tipográficos nacionales, 1936. 37, ii p. 28 cm. [The new constitution of Honduras was signed on March 28, 1936 and went into effect April 15, 1936.]

El español que se habla en México; influencia que en él tuvo el idioma mexicano o nahuatl. Traducciones de asuntos desconocidos de los códices de Sahagún en mexicano, por el Dr. Ignacio Alcocer . . . Tacubaya, D. F., 1936. 93 p. 23 cm. (Instituto panamericano de geografía e historia. Publicación núm. 20.)

Exploraciones en Milla, 1934-1935, por Alfonso Caso y D. F. Rubín de la Borbolla . . . México, D. F., Talleres gráficos de la Ofi. de pubs. y prop. de la S. A. y F., 1936. 34 p. plates (1 col., part fold.) diagrs. 23 cm. (Instituto panamericano de geografía e historia. Publicación núm. 21.) ["Contribución al segundo Congreso nacional de historia, Mérida, Yucatán.—1935."]

Monometallism versus bimetalism . . . by José Luis Requena. . . . Mexico City, The Mexican news digest [1936] 40 p. 19 cm. [This monograph is issued as a supplement to the *Mexican News Digest*, published by the Noel Mexican service, of Mexico City. It is, as Dr. Requena states in his introductory letter to Mr. Noel, a presentation of "the ideas prevailing in world currency systems". Dr. Requena has written several other works on the question of currency. This study was originally a review prepared for U. S. Senator Elmer Thomas.]

La anexión de Centro América a México (documentos y escritos de 1821-22) . . . Compilación de Rafael Heliodoro Valle. México, Publicaciones de la Secretaría de relaciones exteriores, 1936. T. III: ix, 498 p. 22 cm. (Archivo histórico diplomático mexicano, núm. 40.) [The first two volumes of this collection

were published as numbers XI and XXIV of the series in 1924 and 1927, respectively. The present compilation contains 346 documents, of which only about five had been previously published. A great amount of the material was taken from part of the Guatemalan section of the Mexican archives. Numerous other documents are communications to or from General Iturbide. All are of interest as shedding a new light on the Mexican and Central American history of this period.]

El gobierno mexicano, su organización y funcionamiento, por el General José Mijares Palencia. 1. ed. México [Sociedad mexicana de publicaciones, editores; Talleres gráficos de la nación] 1936. 345 p. plates. 23 cm. [Gen. Mijares Palencia is Governor of the State of Puebla, Mexico. The principal aim of the author in writing this work was to acquaint readers with the organization and functions of the Mexican government. It is, therefore, exactly what its title implies—a study of government administration, with no political bias.]

Informe de labores de la Academia de la lengua nahuatl, correspondiente al primer ejercicio social (1934-1935), rendido por el Presidente saliente, Lic. José Ignacio Dávila Garibi, en la sesión del 11 de octubre de 1935, con motivo de la toma de posesión de la nueva mesa directiva. México, D. F., Imprenta Emilio Pardo e hijos, 1936. 24 p. 23 cm. [Sr. Dávila Garibi has long been interested in native languages and customs in Mexico. His contributions to magazines, separately published articles, and historical and descriptive books, number some 400 pieces. The *Academia de la lengua nahuatl*, of which he was the first president, is an indication of the interest maintained by Mexicans of today in the language of Mexico of yesterday.]

Santa Anna y la guerra de Texas, por José C. Valades. México, Imprenta mundial, 1936. 315 p. 23 cm. [Sr. Valades originally planned this work as a military history of the war but after obtaining material from the National Library of Mexico, documents in the library of the Ministry of foreign relations, manuscripts in the library of the National Museum, and documents belonging to members of Santa Anna's family and others, he made his book a biography of the General as well as a history of his participation in the war with Texas.]

Raquel, a girl of Puerto Rico [by] Chesley Kahmann. With drawings by F. Luis Mora. New York, Random house [c. 1936] 349 p. incl. front. illus. 21 cm. [This is the third of Chesley Kahmann's novels about Puerto Rico, all written for children and young girls to acquaint them with our fellow citizens in that island. Mrs. Kahmann lived in Puerto Rico for several years, and was head of the English faculty at Ponce high school at one time.]

A glossary of technical library and allied terms in Spanish and English, by David Rubio, O. S. A. . . . and Mary Carmel Sullivan . . . Washington, D. C., Mimeoform press, 1936. 4 p. l., 153 p. 23½ cm. (*Half-title*: Inter-American bibliographical and library association. Series I. Vol. 1.)

The following magazines are new or have been received in the library for the first time:

Crónica educacional; vida y acción de la escuela y el magisterio argentinos. Buenos Aires, 1936. Año 1, n° 3, julio 1936. 22 p. 27 x 36½ cm. Monthly. Address: Carlos Pellegrini 62, Buenos Aires, Argentina.

R. C. A.; órgano oficial del Radio Club Argentino. Buenos Aires. 1936. Año 12, n° 132-133, junio-julio 1936. [40] p. 22 x 29 cm. illus. Bi-monthly. Editors: Dr. Emilio R. del Valle, hijo and Dr. Salvador Fornieles, hijo. Address: Rivadavia 2170, Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Revista de la junta de estudios históricos de San Juan. San Juan, 1936. Año 1, n° 1, julio 1936. 46 p. 20 x 29 cm. Monthly. Address: Tucumán 905, Concepción, San Juan, Argentina.

Revista musical argentina; revista mensual de cultura musical. Buenos Aires, 1936. Año 1, n° 6, agosto 1936. 12 p. 16 x 23 cm. Monthly. Editor: Rodolfo Barbacci. Address: Pasteur 116, Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Escoteiro do mar; órgão oficial da Federação Brasileira dos escoteiros do mar. Rio de Janeiro, 1936. Anno 1, n° 4, junho 1936. 20 p. 18½ x 27 cm. illus. Monthly. Editor: Eneas Martins Filho. Address: Praça Servulo Dourado 2, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

O Observador economico e financeiro. Rio de Janeiro, 1936. Anno 1, n° 7, agosto 1936. 142 p. 23 x 32 cm. illus. Monthly. Editor: Valentim F. Bouças. Address: Avenida Rio Branco 43, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

Boletín del instituto de la Salle. Bogotá, 1936. Año 23, n° 147, mayo-julio 1936. 129 p. 17 x 24½ cm. illus. Quarterly. Editor: H. Gonzalo V. Address: Calle 11 nos. 1-35, Bogotá, Colombia.

Revista de las Indias; Ministerio de educación nacional. Bogotá, 1936. Vol. 1, n° 1, julio 1936. 62 p. 62 x 28 cm. illus. Monthly. Address: Ministerio de educación nacional, Bogotá, Colombia.

Horizonte. San José, 1936. Año 1, n° 3, septiembre, 1936. 30 p. 25½ x 35 cm. illus. Monthly. Address: "Publicidad Panamericana S. A." Apartado 754, San José, Costa Rica.

Agronomía; órgano del Centro de estudiantes de agronomía. La Molina, 1936. Año 1, n° 1, julio 1936. 49 p. 17½ x 24½ cm. illus. Editor: C. Alfredo Scheelje. Address: La Molina, Lima, Perú.

Boletín de trabajo y previsión social. Lima, 1936. Año 1, n° 1, 1 y 2 trimestres 1936. 142 p. 17½ x 24½ cm. Editor: Dr. Edgardo Rebagliati. Address: Ministerio de salud pública, trabajo y previsión social, Lima, Peru.

Turismo. Lima, 1936. Año 11, n° 105, julio 1936. [42] p. 31 x 23½ cm. illus. Monthly. Address: Bejarano 235; Apartado 2138, Lima, Peru. [The official organ of the Touring club peruano herewith changes its name from "Revista mensual ilustrada del Touring club peruano" to "Turismo".]

Revista católica hispano-americana de Nueva York. New York, 1936. Vol. 2, n° 6, junio 1936. 20 p. 19½ x 26½ cm. Monthly. Editor: Arturo L. López. Address: 557 West 174th Street, New York, N. Y.

Safety bulletin. Washington, D. C. 1936. Vol. 1, n° 1, August 1936. 20 p. 20 x 26½ cm. Monthly. Address: United States compensation commission, Washington, D. C.

Boletín de filología. Montevideo, 1936. Tomo 1, n° 1, 1936. 121 p. 16½ x 24½ cm. Irregular. Address: Instituto de estudios superiores, 18 de Julio 1824 (Universidad), Montevideo, Uruguay.

Ceda. Centro estudiantes de arquitectura. Montevideo, 1936. n° 7, junio 1936. 72 p. 23 x 30 cm. illus. Monthly. Editors: Walter U. Pintos Risso and Arturo Bergamino Giuria. Address: Florida 1472, Montevideo, Uruguay.

Boletín del Ministerio de fomento. Caracas, 1936. Año 1, n° 1, junio 1936. 80 p. 16 x 23½ cm. Monthly. Address: Caracas, Venezuela.

Revista de educación. Caracas, 1936. Tomo 1, n° 4, julio 1936. [75] p. 16 x 23½ cm. Monthly. Address: Ministerio de educación nacional, Caracas, Venezuela.

Ellas; la revista femenina por excelencia. Habana, 1936. Año 3, n° 31, julio 1936. 98 p. 20 x 27 cm. illus. Monthly. Editor: José J. Martínez. Address: Amistad 30 (altos) Habana, Cuba.

Revista económica de Cuba. Habana, 1936. Año 1, n° 3, julio 1936. 64 p. 21 x 30 cm. Monthly. Editor: Roberto de Guardiola. Address: Lonja del Comercio 424-429, Habana, Cuba.

Ultra; mensuario de cultura contemporánea. Habana, 1936. Vol. 1, n° 1, julio 1936. 88 p. 15½ x 23 cm. Monthly. Editor: Fernando Ortiz. Address: O'Reilly 8, Habana, Cuba.

Boletín municipal de estadística. Guayaquil, 1935. Año 3, n° 3, junio 1935. 302 p. 19½ x 29 cm. tables, diagrs. Quarterly. Editor: Pedro Hidalgo G. Address: Oficina del registro cantonal de la población i estadística, Guayaquil, Ecuador.

Impulso; órgano del comité ejecutivo sindical de estudiantes ecuatorianos. Quito, 1936. Año 1, n° 1, julio 1936. 64 p. 17½ x 26½ cm. Monthly. Editor: Absalón Ordóñez G. Address: Chimborazo 109, Quito, Ecuador.

El tres de noviembre; órgano del consejo cantonal de Cuenca. Cuenca, 1936. n° 7, julio 1936. [64] p. 14½ x 26 cm. Monthly. Editor: Víctor Manuel Albornoz. Address: Apartado de correos 264, Cuenca, Ecuador.

Boletín de aduanas. San Salvador, 1936. Año 1, n° 1-2, julio-agosto, 1936. 32 p. 25 x 36 cm. Bi-monthly. Address: Dirección General de la renta de aduanas, San Salvador, El Salvador.

Boletín de fomento y obras públicas. San Salvador, 1936. Año 1936, n° 1 abril. 64 p. 18 x 24½ cm. illus. Annual. Address: Secretaría de fomento y obras públicas, San Salvador, El Salvador.

Guatemala today. Guatemala, 1936. Vol. 1, n° 1, september 1936. 35 p. 23 x 30½ cm. illus. Monthly. Editor: Delfino Sánchez Latour. Address: National Tourist Committee, Guatemala City.

El Campesino; órgano del departamento de agricultura y ganadería. Durango, 1936. 2 a. época, n° 2, agosto 1936. 50 p. 19½ x 28½ cm. Monthly. Address: Depto. de agricultura y ganadería, Palacio de Gobierno, Durango, Dgo., México.

Eurindia. Revista de izquierda. México, D. F. junio y julio 1936. 36 p. 23 x 33½ cm. illus. Bi-monthly. Address: Apartado postal 864, México, D. F., México.

Revista del Banco nacional de Nicaragua, inc. Managua, 1936. Vol. I, n° 1, julio y agosto de 1936. 24 p. 28 x 22 cm. Bi-monthly. Address: Managua, Nicaragua.



PAN AMERICAN PROGRESS

FOUR CONVENTIONS SIGNED BY COLOMBIA AND PERU

Four conventions, on interchange of publications, intellectual and cultural interchange, information on civil status, and the census, respectively, were signed in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Lima, on July 20, 1936, by Dr. Alberto Ulloa, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Peru, and Señor Roberto Urdaneta Arbeláez, Colombian Minister to Peru.

The Convention on Interchange of Publications provides for the establishment, in the National Library of each country, of a special section dedicated to the other. Each Government promises to provide as a nucleus a collection of works representative of its scholars and scientists, and after January 1, 1937, to provide through its diplomatic representatives two copies of all official publications and those printed with government aid. The two libraries will exchange other books published in their respective countries, as well as copies or photographs of documents dealing with American history.

Intellectual and cultural interchange is to be fostered by visits of professors and students from universities and other institutions of higher learning, who will give special courses or lectures on matters pertaining to their native land, or take courses in the other's universities or scientific centers. Each Government will promote communication between its scientific, cultural, literary, and artistic societies and those of the other. Each year a representative group of older students, accompanied by one or more professors, will travel in the other country. The expenses of such interchange are to be borne by the individuals or entities involved, although they may request assistance from their respective Governments.

Each country agrees to supply at six-month intervals information concerning the civil status (i. e., births, marriages, divorces, and deaths) of the other's nationals within its borders, according to the Convention on Civil Status.

According to the Convention on Censuses, each nation will provide the other with the information obtained in population censuses respecting the other's nationals, including not only the total number, but the information gained about each one—age, residence, profession, etc.

After these conventions have been ratified by both countries, ratifications will be exchanged in Lima.¹

¹ See BULLETIN of the Pan American Union, October, 1935, for similar conventions between Argentina, Brazil, Chile and Peru.

By an exchange of notes which took place at the same time, the Governments of Colombia and Peru agree in accordance with Article 1 of the Additional Protocol signed at Rio de Janeiro in 1934, to grant without charge visas to citizens of the other for visits to the river ports in the upper Amazon region.

THE NEW CONSTITUTION OF VENEZUELA

By an act of Congress dated July 16, 1936, a new constitution was adopted for the Republic of Venezuela. It was published in the special issue of the *Gaceta Oficial* for July 21. Aside from verbal changes, clarifying, limiting, or expanding provisions in the previous constitution, that of July 9, 1931, the new charter makes radical changes in the guaranties to Venezuelans (article 32) and the powers of the President (article 100), shortens the Presidential term to five years from seven (article 53), lengthens that of members of the Legislature from three to four years (article 54), makes Cabinet members criminally and civilly liable for illegal acts (article 111), and makes possible the levying of export taxes (article 15, §13).

The provisions regarding the territory and political subdivisions of the Republic are virtually the same. The Venezuelan nation still is "the union of all Venezuelans under an agreement of political association by the name of the United States of Venezuela" (article 1), and both national and State governments are "republican, federal, democratic, elective, representative, responsible, and alternating [i. e. the President may not succeed himself]" (article 13).

Article 15 describes at length the powers reserved to the national Government. New subjects mentioned include election laws, public health, sanitary regulations for livestock, protection and development of agriculture and stockraising (§4); and matters pertaining to transportation by land in addition to that by air, sea, and inland waters (§12). Moreover, under the constitution of 1931 no tax whatsoever could be imposed upon exports, but §13 now provides that exportation is free "except for the limitations required by public order or the interests of the nation".

Section 18, which is not new, deals with salt deposits, public lands and their products, pearl-oyster beds, and mines. Although ownership of such property is vested in the State in which it lies, its administration is a function of the Federal Executive, and shall be carried out in conformity with the laws relating thereto. Such laws must provide that salt works are inalienable; that mining concessions shall be temporary; and that public lands may be sold, leased, and granted without fee by the Federal Executive as stated in the laws on the subject, in which the right of occupants to preference shall be established.

Public lands on islands, whether in sea, river, or lake, shall be inalienable, and their exploitation may be granted only in such manner that the transfer of ownership to the land is not involved, directly or indirectly. The revenues from salt deposits, pearl fisheries, mines, and public lands, including the money received for the sale of these last, shall be credited to the National Treasury.

Article 17 discusses matters coming under the jurisdiction of the States. The first section permits them to draft their constitutions and similar legislation as they wish, but whereas the constitution of 1931 stated that the election of municipal councils, State legislatures, and Deputies to the National Congress should be by direct and secret ballot, the new constitution provides that the first two bodies shall be elected in conformity with the Federal election laws, and that the Deputies shall be elected as described in article 55. State revenues shall include not only 20 percent (formerly 12) of the total national income as provided for in the national budget, the sum to be divided proportionately according to population (§4, ¶1), but also the taxes and other imposts levied by State assemblies, with certain specified exceptions. The prohibition of taxes on cattle has been made more emphatic and broadened to include products and by-products of the cattle industry (§4, ¶3 f). An important provision repeated in the new constitution forbids the levying of any taxes to be paid in personal labor or its equivalent in money (§4, ¶3 e).

The municipalities are now charged with waging anti-illiteracy campaigns, in accordance with federal laws and regulations on education, in addition to other matters falling under their jurisdiction (article 18, §1). While earlier constitutions have forbidden the taxation of products derived from agriculture, stockraising, and fishing for edible fish, these may now be subject to sales taxes, but not to special or discriminatory sales taxes (§3).

In the chapter devoted to nationality and the rights and duties of nationals, the only change made in the articles dealing with the nature and acquisition of nationality was in article 29, §4. Foreign-born children of naturalized Venezuelans and native Spaniards or Ibero-Americans may be naturalized by expressing their desire to become Venezuelans, but foreign women married to Venezuelans, while considered Venezuelans as long as the marriage lasts, can retain that status after the marriage has been dissolved only by expressing and *having had accepted* by the proper authorities their desire so to do. Nationality shall not be considered to have been finally acquired until due notice has been published in the *Gaceta Oficial* (article 30).

One of the articles in which the most changes have been made is that dealing with guaranties to Venezuelans (32). The first paragraph of section 2 repeats the section of the 1931 constitution in only slightly different form, to the effect that property is inviolable, subject only to

legal taxes, and may be expropriated only under certain specified conditions. The rest of the section is new, and provides that:

The law may, for reasons of national interest, establish special restrictions and prohibitions for the acquisition and transfer of certain classes of property, because of their nature, their condition, or their location in the territory. The nation will promote the preservation and increase of medium-sized and small rural holdings; and it may, by legal steps and prior compensation, expropriate unexploited lands owned by private individuals, for their division or alienation under the conditions specified by law.

The confiscation of property shall not be decreed or carried out except in the following cases:

1. As a reprisal measure in international war, against the nationals of the enemy after the latter has already decreed the confiscation of property belonging to Venezuelans.

2. As a measure of general interest to restore to the National Treasury sums extracted by public officials who have held the offices of President of the Republic, Cabinet ministers, and governor of the Federal district and of the Federal Territories, when they have committed, in the opinion of the National Congress, crimes against the State and against property. The decision to which this paragraph refers shall be taken by Congress sitting in ordinary or extraordinary session, by a majority, and must be approved by two-thirds of the State legislative assemblies in the same form. The measure shall include the entire property of the officials and of their estates, and shall be carried out according to the regulations established by the special law passed to deal with the case; and it shall be applied retroactively to the above-mentioned officials who have held office during the last two presidential terms. In the cases where legislation for the extraordinary reimbursement referred to in the preceding paragraph is enacted, the claims put forward by individuals against the official or private individual affected by the reimbursement or against his estate, will be covered with the equitable share of the property which the National Congress will determine for each case when it passes the measure, and they will be proved and decided in conformity with the special procedure which the above-mentioned law prescribes.

The legislative assemblies of the States may insert in their respective constitutions this provision with respect to their presidents and general secretaries.

Correspondence "in all its forms" is inviolable, but books and other documents of business and industry may be subject to the inspection or scrutiny of the proper officials (article 32, §3). Liberty of thought is guaranteed and its scope widened to include not only writing and printing, as provided before, but also "other means of publicity" (§6). Anonymous communications are now forbidden, as is all war propaganda or that subversive to the political or social order (§6, ¶1). The denunciation of communism is made even more sweeping than before, and anarchy is specifically included in the ban; all those advocating, propagating, or practicing either doctrine shall be considered traitors to the country and punished. Individuals maintaining either doctrine may be refused admittance to the country or expelled from it, for a period from 6 months to a year in the case of nationals, and indefinitely in the case of foreigners (§6, ¶2, 3).

Freedom to work and to establish industries and a ban on monopolies are maintained, but to the list of industries which may be granted permission to operate for a specified period has been added the exploitation of water power (§8). The same section adds stipulations relative to labor, of which the most important provide for the following: protective legislation, which shall provide for a weekly day of rest and annual vacations with pay, without distinction between manual and intellectual or technical employees, and the encouragement of vocational training; conditions of labor; the establishment of a National Economic Council, to be composed of representatives of producers and consumers, labor and capital, and the liberal professions; and the promotion of immigration from Europe, with special emphasis on agricultural settlements.

Section 9 of article 32 is also new; it states that although there shall be no limits to freedom for industry and for labor except those which public interest or morality imposes, the Federal Government may tax certain kinds for revenue purposes and reserve to itself the right to engage in certain industries. Professions requiring diplomas may not be practiced except by those who hold such diplomas and fulfill the requirements of the law (§10). While the right of assembly without arms is retained, the exercise of such right may now be regulated by law (§11).

Suffrage, by the new constitution (§14), is confined to men, thus doing away with the ambiguity of former constitutions where the word was "Venezuelans". The age limit is the same, 21 years, but a literacy qualification has been added.

The new constitution states that moral and civic education is compulsory, and that there shall be at least one school in every locality having a minimum of 30 children of school age (§15).

To actual or threatened civil or international war as reasons for suspending constitutional guarantees have been added "epidemics or other public calamity, or events threatening the defence, peace, or security of the nation" (article 36).

The chapter dealing with sovereignty and public powers contains but one important change, reducing the terms of office of the President of the Republic and members of the Federal Supreme Court from seven to five years, beginning April 19, 1936 (article 53).

The chapter retains, however, an article (49) of special interest abroad, that dealing with contracts of public interest with the Federal, State, or municipal governments or with any other public power. No such contract may be assigned, wholly or in part, to a foreign Government, and every one shall be considered as containing, whether or not it is expressed, the following clause, "Questions and controversies of any nature which may arise over this contract, and which cannot be amicably settled by the contracting parties, shall be

decided by the competent courts of Venezuela, in accordance with its laws, without giving rise, for any reason or cause, to any foreign claims. Contracts of public interest may not be made with companies not legally domiciled in Venezuela, nor may those signed with third persons be assigned to such companies."

The legislative branch of the Government is in the hands of the "Congress of the United States of Venezuela", composed of a Senate and a Chamber of Deputies. Members of both houses will hold office for four years, instead of the three specified in the former constitution, and elections for half the membership shall be held every two years. The first of such elections was to be held as soon as the constitution had been approved, and the State legislatures, which elect the Senators, and the municipal councils, which elect the Deputies, were to decide which seats in Congress were to be declared vacant (article 54). As before, one deputy shall be elected by each municipality for each 35,000 inhabitants, with one more if the fraction remaining is over 15,000; States having a population of less than 35,000 shall be entitled to one Deputy. Deputies must be at least 25 (instead of 21) years old, and in addition must now be either natives of the State from which they are elected, or have lived there at least three years immediately preceding the election (article 56). The age requirement for Senators (30 years) has not been changed, but the same residence requirement is demanded of them as for Deputies (article 60). The immunity from arrest enjoyed by Members of Congress now covers special as well as regular sessions.

One of the duties of Congress (article 77) is to legislate on national currency. The regulations, including the maintenance of the gold standard, are practically the same as before, except that all bank notes must now be backed by a metallic reserve (§4). New duties are: to pass laws encouraging institutions of social solidarity (§13); approve or reject peace treaties negotiated by the executive (§16); and legislate on civil aviation (§18). The new constitution gives the Houses the right to appoint investigation committees, to whom other authorities, national, State, municipal, and judicial, must supply such information and documents as may be requested.

The procedure for the enactment of bills into laws has been little altered. Bills rejected in the sessions of one year may not be introduced again until the following year or later, although now the discussion of bills pending at the close of ordinary sessions of Congress may be continued in extraordinary sessions called immediately thereafter, if so convoked by the Executive.

All matters pertaining to the Federal administration, not attributed to any other authority by the constitution, are under the jurisdiction of the Federal Executive Power. Formerly exercised by the President alone, it is now exercised by the President in union with the Cabinet

members, as administrative agents (article 91). The Federal Executive is expressly forbidden by article 92 to exercise any functions outside the Federal District except during the suspension of guarantees or during civil or international war (article 100, § 23), or when he is making an official visit to another part of the country, in which case the seat of the Federal Executive Power is the place where he is (article 100, § 24).

The new constitution provides that the President of the Republic may not succeed himself. This includes any one who has held the Presidency for the entire last year of the preceding constitutional period, and close relatives of either incumbent (article 95).

Several important changes have been made in the rights and duties of the President (article 100). As before, he is to sign the constitution and laws and have them published in the *Gaceta Oficial* as soon as possible after receiving them, but he is allowed to use his discretion in promulgating an international or diplomatic treaty or convention in conformity with international usage and convenience in handling the foreign affairs of the Republic (§ 8). His responsibility for having the constitution and the laws obeyed (§ 10) is new, but he is no longer expressly enjoined (§ 12, constitution of 1931) to regulate sanitary, mail, telegraph, and telephone services. He may still decree (§ 14) the creation of and appropriations for new public services when necessary, while Congress is in recess, and the suppression or modification of those already in existence. Diplomatic affairs must be carried on through the Minister of Foreign Affairs (§ 20), the President no longer having the option of attending to them personally. The same section repeats the proviso that all international treaties must contain the clause, "All differences between the High Contracting Parties relative to the interpretation or execution of this treaty shall be decided by the peaceful means recognized in international law." The President shall decree in the Council of Ministers the necessary measures relating to the confiscation of property mentioned in the last part of § 2, article 32.

The President has been made responsible, together with the Cabinet ministers, for the acts of his administration (article 102), in addition to the personal responsibility he formerly had for treason and common crimes. His term of office ends on April 19, but during any period that may ensue before his successor takes the oath of office, he shall continue in office as provisionally in charge of the executive power, instead of handing that power over to a member of the Federal Supreme Court (article 103).

In discussing the Cabinet and its members, the new constitution reinstates the requirement found in certain earlier constitutions that Ministers must belong to the laity (article 106). They are all responsible for measures taken by the Cabinet as a whole, except those which they have voted against (article 108).

The Minister of the Treasury must present his budget to Congress within 30 days after it has met, instead of "opportunistly" as before (article 109). All ministers are criminally and civilly responsible for any illegal acts which they may have committed (article 111).

The previous constitution did not specify any qualifications to be met by the Attorney General of the nation, but that of 1936 requires that he be a native Venezuelan, a layman, more than 30 years of age, a member of the bar, and in full possession of his civil and political rights (article 113). Instead of being appointed by the President, the Attorney General shall be appointed by Congress and shall hold office for the entire term (article 114). He must provide legal information at the request not only of the President and the Federal Supreme Court (Court of Cassation) as formerly, but also of Congress and Cabinet members (article 116, §2). The Attorney General and those acting for him have now the same responsibility for their acts as Cabinet members (article 117). Similar responsibility has been extended by article 120 to all officials of the judicial branch of the Government.

The seven members of the Federal Supreme Court, who also have had their terms of office shortened from seven years to five, are elected by Congress, which must hold such elections 15 instead of 30 days after it meets (article 122). At the same time seven alternates shall be elected, but under the new constitution they may fill only absolute vacancies, temporary and special absences to be filled by the court as provided by law. To their duties has been added that of acting on accusations against governors of Federal Territories as well as against presidents of states (article 123, §2). In addition to declaring null and void certain specified acts of Congress and the Federal Executive, they may do so in the case of any act of the public power violating the constitution (§11).

The final chapter deals with amendments to the constitution which, as formerly, are to be taken up by Congress at the request of the legislatures of three quarters of the States, and after having been agreed upon there, must be ratified by two thirds of the State legislatures. The ratification votes are to be transmitted to Congress and any amendment which has been ratified by the requisite number of States shall go into effect upon publication in the *Gaceta Oficial*.

The three final articles deal with adjustments to be made upon the promulgation of the 1936 constitution. Article 132 states that all public officials whose term of office according to the constitution of 1931 was more than five years shall have their terms reduced to that period from April 19, 1936. Since the appointment of the Attorney General was transferred to Congress by the new document, the latter was to appoint him upon the promulgation of the constitution for the constitutional term of office (article 133). The constitution of July 9, 1931, was revoked by article 134.—B. N.

LATEST AMENDMENTS TO THE COLOMBIAN CONSTITUTION

The constitution of Colombia, which dates from August 4, 1886, has been amended many times during the last 50 years. The most recent revision is Legislative Act no. 1 of 1936, adopted by Congress on August 1, 1936, and promulgated on August 5. The amendments consist of 35 articles, 33 of which annul or modify, wholly or in part, some 47 provisions of the original document and its subsequent amendments.

Article 1, which defines the boundaries of Colombia with contiguous States, bears concrete testimony to the efforts made in the Americas to settle boundary questions by peaceful means. The original constitution spoke of boundaries in general terms, and provided that the lines should be definitely fixed by public treaties; the amendment of October 31, 1910, was a little more precise, although the most recent treaty mentioned by date was that with Peru of September 1829. The amendment of 1936 states that the boundaries of Colombia with contiguous nations are: "With Venezuela, those defined by the arbitral award handed down by the government of the King of Spain on March 16, 1891; with Brazil, those defined in the treaties of April 24, 1907, and November 15, 1928; with Peru, those defined in the treaty of March 24, 1922; with Ecuador, those defined in the treaty of June 15, 1916; and with Panama, those defined in the treaty of August 20, 1924." The further statement that the San Andrés and Providencia archipelago are included in the Republic reflects the treaty of March 24, 1928, with Nicaragua recognizing Colombia's ownership of those islands.

The political divisions and subdivisions of the nation, and the manner of altering and regulating them, are dealt with in article 2 more in detail than previously.

Nationality and citizenship are discussed in articles 3, 4, 5, 7, and 8. Important new provisions are the following statements: "Native Hispano-Americans and Brazilians who, with the authorization of the Government, ask to be registered as Colombians in the municipal books of the place where they have settled", are considered Colombian citizens by adoption (article 3, section 2 *b*). Aliens still enjoy the same guarantees and civil rights as Colombians, although in special circumstances legislation may be passed abridging or annulling the former's exercise of certain civil rights. Political rights are expressly reserved to nationals (article 5). While only male Colombians are considered citizens (article 7), and "the quality of active citizenship is a prerequisite for voting and holding office and for filling public offices involving authority or jurisdiction," "a Colombian woman who is of age may fill offices, even those involving authority or jurisdiction,

by satisfying the same requirements that the law specifies for citizens" (article 8). The loss or suspension of citizenship, formerly dealt with at some length, is now "the result of a court sentence in such cases as the law may decide" (article 7).

The 1936 amendments show that the nation's present lawgivers are much more socially minded than their predecessors. Article 9, dealing with the duties of national authorities, changed the final provision of article 19 in the constitution from "and to assure the reciprocal respect of natural rights" to "and to assure the fulfilment of the social duties of the State and of individuals." In dealing with the rights of private property, article 10 of the amendments states "property is a social function which implies obligations", and adds social interest to public utility as a reason for expropriating property.

Article 11 gives the government the power to "intervene by legislation in the exploitation of industries or public and private enterprises, in order to rationalize production, distribution, and consumption of wealth, or to give to the worker the just protection to which he is entitled."

Article 12 reads, "The purpose of gifts and bequests, made according to law for ends of social interest, may not be changed or modified by legislation. The Government shall supervise the management and investment of such donations." "For ends of social interest" is a much broader statement than that which it replaces: "for objects of welfare or public instruction." The right of the Government to audit such funds is new.

Education was formerly dealt with, in article 41, as follows: "Public education will be organized and directed in harmony with the Catholic religion. Primary instruction provided with public funds shall be free and non-obligatory." In the 1936 amendments, article 14 guarantees liberty of teaching, and says, "The State shall have, nevertheless, supreme oversight over and care for teaching institutions, public and private, in order to carry out social cultural purposes and provide for the best intellectual, moral, and physical development of students. Primary education shall be free in State schools, and obligatory to the extent required by law."

Two new articles with a social import are nos. 16 and 17. The former states that public welfare is a function of the State and that aid should be provided for those without direct or indirect means of support or physically unable to work. The second article reads: "Labor is a social obligation, and shall enjoy special protection from the State."

Three articles in the original constitution, nos. 39, 40, and 56, dealing with liberty of conscience, and relations between church and State, have been combined in article 13 of the amendments. The major change involved is the new stipulation that concordats between the Government and the Holy See are subject to the approval of Congress.

Article 44 of the constitution of 1886 has been one of its most frequently revised provisions. Legislative Acts no. 1 of 1918, 1921, and 1932 dealt with it exclusively. In its latest form (article 15 of the legislative act of 1936) it reads, "Every person is free to choose a profession or trade. The law may demand proofs of capacity (*títulos de idoneidad*) and regulate professional practice. The authorities shall supervise professions and trades as far as public morality, security, and health are concerned. The law may restrict the production and consumption of liquors and fermented beverages. The law may also order the revision and supervision of the rates and regulations of transport or conveying companies and other public services."

The formation of public or private companies or societies, provided they are not illegal or unethical, is permitted by article 20, which contains part of article 47 and all of 49 of the constitution of 1886. Such organizations may incorporate. The same article guarantees the right to strike, except in public services. The exercise of the right to strike shall be regulated by law.

Articles 21 to 33, inclusive, deal with the Government. Article 21 explicitly states for the first time that the organs of public power are the legislative, the executive, and the judicial branches of Government. The description of each of these branches, given in articles 58, 59, and 60 in the constitution of 1886, has been simplified and combined into a single article (22). The ban on any man's drawing salary from the public treasury for more than one position has been made more specific (article 23), by including Departmental or municipal funds, as well as those belonging to State-managed institutions or enterprises.

Congress is now to meet twice annually, on February 1 and July 20 of each year or as soon thereafter as possible (article 24). The first session shall last 90 days, the second 120. As before, special sessions may be called by the Government, during which only matters submitted by the Government may be considered. The budget, which the Executive draws up, is to be submitted to Congress (article 25) instead of only to the House of Representatives, and must be presented during the first 10 days of the July session. Members of Congress will receive a fixed annual salary, which shall be set by law (article 27).

The President's veto may be overridden by a majority of the members of one and the other house (article 28), instead of by a two-thirds vote, as formerly. Bills pending which have had at least their second reading at the close of any session of Congress shall be taken up in the subsequent session at the point where they were left (article 29); hitherto it had been necessary to reintroduce as new bills all matters which had not been enacted into law (constitution of 1886, article 91).

Members of Congress no longer enjoy immunity from civil suits while Congress is in session (article 21, Legislative Act of 1910), although they still are exempt from criminal action during that time

and for stated periods before and after (article 26). A new provision (article 30) provides that no one having had direct or indirect business relations, to be defined by law, with the Government during the period six months prior to the date of election is eligible for a seat in Congress. No senator or representative, during the period for which he has been elected to Congress, may be appointed by the President to any post except the positions of cabinet member, Departmental governor, diplomat, or army officer in time of war (article 31).

Cabinet members and Departmental governors may exercise, under their own responsibility, certain administrative functions belonging to the President of the Republic, if he so disposes. The functions which may be delegated shall be specified by law. Persons assuming delegated powers will be solely responsible for their acts, although these may be amended or repealed by the President (article 32).

All citizens now elect directly municipal councillors, Deputies in Departmental Assemblies, Representatives to the National Congress, and the President of the Republic. Previously, additional qualifications were required of citizens voting for the last two offices.

Article 34 repeals or amends certain articles of the constitution of 1886 and its amendments. Many of them were replaced by the new provisions just discussed, but others were repealed outright. These included articles 38, 53, and 55, dealing with the Roman Catholic church and its relations with the State.

The final article of the amendments authorizes the Government, with the approval of the Council of State, to incorporate the constitutional dispositions in force in one document.—B. N.

MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT OF MEXICO

On September 1, 1936, President Lázaro Cárdenas read before Congress the report of his administration for the preceding year, as required by the constitution. Among the matters mentioned in the message were the surplus of 32,500,000 pesos in the treasury at the close of 1935; the grant of 5,000,000 additional acres to the national petroleum reserves; the revision of the charter of the Bank of Mexico; the promotion of cooperative associations; the completion of important irrigation projects; the completion of the Mexico City-Laredo highway and the continuation of work on other important public works, including roads and ports; an increase of over 1,000 in the number of rural school teachers; an amendment to the labor law requiring the payment of wages for the day of rest; and the distribution of over 9,000,000 acres in provisional and final grants of communal lands.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has published a summary of the important points discussed, and from that the following account has been largely taken.

Interior.—The Government supervised the elections of governor in 13 States, and provisional governors were appointed for four States.

The subjects of bills drafted for congressional action included *amparo* (injunctions, etc.); amendments to Federal Courts Law; gambling regulations; civil service, and amendments to the Code of Criminal Procedure.

The Department of Tourist Travel was established, and a plan for general publicity abroad was printed and distributed. From September 1, 1935, to June 30, 1936, 40,000 tourists visited Mexico, where they spent 21,000,000 pesos. This was prior to the opening of the new highway from Nuevo Laredo to Mexico City.

In the Northern Territory of Lower California, work was started on the construction of the railway which will connect the peninsula with the rest of the country via the Southern Pacific at Santa Ana. Other important public works carried out there included the provision of an ample supply of pure drinking water to many towns and villages. Public works in Quintana Roo included the construction of schools, the provision of water, the establishment of sanatoriums and the building of storage warehouses, markets, five landing fields, and more than 50 miles of roads.

Foreign Affairs.—The Ministry has continued its effort to strengthen and increase international relations in strict accordance with the principles of friendly cooperation. Among specific instances mentioned were the forthcoming meeting of the Inter-American Conference for the Maintenance of Peace, for which several studies connected with the agenda were under way at the time the report was written.

The work of rectifying the border along the Rio Grande and the defense works along its lower reaches are still being carried out.

The General Claims Commission, Mexico and the United States, has continued to function. During the year 270 Mexican claims, totaling 251,000,000 pesos, and 1,149 American claims, for 440,000,000 have been considered. A collective report including 457 additional Mexican claims, amounting to 261,000,000 pesos, was drawn up and filed, while further American claims submitted numbered 1,069 and totaled 505,000,000 pesos.

An inter-Cabinet Committee has been appointed to investigate the natural resources of the country along the southeastern border.

The Treasury.—The Bank of Mexico has received a new charter empowering it to regulate the use and circulation of money, foreign exchange, and the money market. The charter, besides preventing the bank from taking inflationary measures, added the powers and prerogatives necessary for its double function of sole bank of issue and reserve bank.

The monetary law was also amended; henceforth the money in circulation will be notes of the Bank of Mexico in denominations of over five pesos, certificates of five pesos, one-peso silver coins, and fractional currency.

On December 2, 1935, a law was passed creating the National Bank of Communal Lands (Banco Nacional de Crédito Ejidal), with a capital of 120,000,000 pesos. The functions to be performed by the new entity were formerly performed by the Agricultural Bank, of whose total operations in 1935, amounting to 14,084,000 pesos, 10,901,000 were applied to communal lands credit.

Important laws dealing with national finances included the law, and its regulations, on the drafting of the budget (which went into effect on January 1, 1936); the creation of the National Financial Court (Tribunal Fiscal); tax on forestry exploitation; amendments to the law taxing alcohol, spirituous liquors, etc., and regulations for the customs house law.

Federal revenues have continued to increase. The surplus of 32,500,000 pesos for 1935 was used to increase the budget for the 1936 fiscal year, which was originally set at 278,190,000 pesos but increased on July 31 by 63,882,000 pesos. The cash in hand at the Treasury on that date was 25,970,000 pesos.

National Economy.—Five million acres have been incorporated into Mexican national petroleum reserves, and a concession for a portion of these lands granted to the Petromex Corporation. (The Petromex is a government-controlled company, created, as part of the Government's six-year plan, to regulate the internal petroleum market, supply the needs of the country, train Mexicans in petroleum technology, and encourage the investment of Mexican capital in the industry. For further details see the BULLETIN for April 1934, p. 300.) In order to promote oil development, legal procedure has been simplified. Petroleum production for the year September 1, 1935, to August 31, 1936, amounted to 40,000,000 barrels.

National mining reserves have been increased by 5,000 acres, exclusive of gold deposits in various sections of the country. The organization of native small-scale miners and operators has been promoted. The production of mines and smelters from September, 1935, to June, 1936, amounted to 443,000,000 pesos.

For the promotion of mining operations, 12 regions of the country have been explored, and smelters established in five States, Guanaajuato, Jalisco, Zacatecas, Hidalgo, and Durango, at a cost of 2,000,000 pesos.

Studies have been made for the establishment of fertilizer plants. The first of these, to be built at La Ventana, Veracruz, will cost 6,000,000 pesos.

To lower the cost of electricity, 166 rate scales submitted by 55 companies were approved; the reductions thus obtained amounted

to 20 percent yearly. Study is being made of plans for establishing hydroelectric plants in a number of places in the States of Veracruz, Michoacán, Guerrero, and Jalisco.

Special committees have been appointed, composed of representatives of producers' organizations and of the Ministry of National Economy, to promote and standardize production in a number of different commercial and industrial fields.

A newly-formed Salt Makers' Cooperative Association, composed of 2,730 workers, will be financed by the National Mortgage and Public Works Bank. Other cooperative associations have received financial assistance from the People's Credit Bank.

The General Bureau of Statistics has intensified its efforts to assemble data dealing with the industrial and communal lands censuses, and to coordinate the statistical material of all government offices.

Agriculture.—Four agricultural experiment stations were established, in Oaxaca, Tlalnepantla, Acapulco, and Guerrero. A school for practical training in cotton growing is under construction in the Torreón District. Several cooperative agricultural societies were organized among producers. An active plant and animal sanitary campaign has been carried on.

Twenty-three thousand permits for farming in river beds have been issued, and 1,077,500 acres of national lands transferred. New legislation on national waters has been enacted and permits have been issued for the lawful use of such waters, up to a total volume of 4,500,000,000 cubic meters annually.

The National Irrigation Commission has turned over to the National Bank of Agricultural Credit nine national irrigation systems that last year produced crops worth 32,000,000 pesos. Repairs and extensions have been made on the 11 national irrigation systems, thus benefiting thousands of settlers who used them. The Rodríguez Dam, in lower California, has been completed; 50,000 acres will be placed under irrigation in the State of Veracruz; 330,000 pesos will be expended on irrigation in the State of Morelos, and further amounts will be invested in similar works in the States of San Luis Potosí, Michoacán, Hidalgo, Zacatecas, Jalisco, Colima, and Nuevo León. The diversion dam on the Citlalcuauhtla River, in the State of Puebla, has been completed, and preparatory work has been started in the State of Sonora on three dams to impound the waters of the Mayo and Yaqui Rivers.

Communications.—Sums aggregating 34,600,000 pesos have been spent on highway construction, of which the Federal Government contributed 26,600,000 pesos, and State governments, 6,800,000 pesos.

On July first of this year, the highway from Mexico City to Nuevo Laredo was opened to traffic, the sum of 6,600,000 pesos having been spent on this road during the period covered by the message.

The work of paving the Mexico City-Acapulco highway has been completed as far as Iguala, at a cost of 500,000 pesos. On the highway from Nogales on the United States border, to the Suchiate River, at the Guatemalan border, work is at present being done on the section between Toluca and Guadalajara which, when completed, will mean an expenditure of 9,800,000 pesos. Work has been resumed for the completion of the highway from Chalco to Cuautla, for which 500,000 pesos was appropriated. Work has likewise been recommenced in order to push to completion the road from Alpuyeca, Morelos, to the Cacahuamilpa caves; this road will traverse a rich farming section, and is to cost 835,000 pesos.

In cooperation with State governments, the following work has been done: 471 miles of grading, with culverts; 562 miles of surfacing; 80 miles of paving; and maintenance work on 1,875 miles, at a total cost of 13,700,000 pesos.

Work has been done on sections of the Nogales-Suchiate road at a number of points in the States of Chiapas and Campeche, and also on the Mexico City-Tuxpan, Cuernavaca-Pepotzlán, and Tres Cumbres-Lake Zempoala roads, the sum of 1,000,000 pesos having been spent on these particular sections.

Important works are also being carried out in Mexican seaports, contracts to the amount of 9,500,000 pesos having been let for this purpose. These projects include the dredging of the port of Mazatlán, and the construction of wharves and breakwaters at Progreso and at Salina Cruz, where repairs to cranes and warehouses are also being made.

To improve health conditions at the port of Manzanillo, work has been started on a tunnel to establish communication between Lake Cuyutlán and the ocean, to allow free flow of water in and out of the former, at a cost of 149,000 pesos. A reservoir for Manzanillo's supply of drinking water has been built at a cost of 40,000 pesos.

Public Instruction.—Work was started this year with an appropriation of 52,000,000 pesos, a little more than 18 percent of the budget. Of the 2,170 additional rural school teachers authorized by the budget, 1,050 have already been appointed. Schools and libraries established include 3 primary schools along the border, 6 suburban primary schools, 38 kindergartens in rural communities, one institute for training high school teachers, 3 "army children" schools, 2 pre-vocational schools in the Federal District, 2 more in the States, a commercial academy in Ciudad Juárez, 315 libraries in rural districts, 6 traveling libraries, and 5 semi-fixed libraries. Five more boarding schools for Indians have been started in as many States.

Salaries of rural schoolteachers were raised. Twenty-three regional rural schools are in operation and 10 special boarding schools; the National Council of Higher Education and Scientific Research was

created; the Council of Socialist Orientation is making plans for the Third International Education Conference to be held in 1937. Other institutions that were organized are the Technical Council of Agricultural Education, the National Psychopedagogical Institute, and the National Technical Advisory Council. The sum of 150,000 pesos has been appropriated for scholarships to be awarded among pupils attending these establishments.

Ninety-six thousand books have been donated to labor unions, agrarian committees, and schools; 270,000 copies of pamphlets for farmers and workers have been published; 1,500,000 readers have been printed for rural schools, and the series for city schools is now ready.

Three thousand pesos are being spent on constructing 29 buildings and repairing others. The Ministry of Communications and Public Works is doing construction work on schools to the value of 2,900,000 pesos.

The Ministry of Education also supervises everything connected with Mexican archaeology and has charge of all national monuments in that and other fields. As a result of the work done during 1935, a pre-Hispanic monolithic temple at Malinalco, in the State of Mexico, and an archaeological zone at Tajín, Veracruz, were discovered.

Labor Bureau.—Earnest efforts have been made to see that no worker should be without a labor contract, preferably of the collective bargaining type, of which 762 were registered.

A special session of Congress was called to amend the labor law by making payment for the day of rest compulsory; this means an increase of 16.666 percent in wages. For wage raises, the limit sought has been the economic capacity of the employers.

The attitude of the State towards strikes has been one of unqualified respect and protection for the right to strike, and as regards the minimum wage, studies by rural zones and by economic and vital statistics were made, taking as a basis price indices.

The establishment of social insurance is being studied, and for this purpose the 1930 census and the statistics from 1929 to 1933 are being used to draw up mortality tables for the population. The plan for the organization and operation of the Institute of Social Insurance has been almost completed.

The Unions Bureau registered 199 labor unions, with 28,989 members, 4 employers' unions in the Federal District and one in Veracruz, and 15 workers' federations.

An investigating committee was appointed to study the situation of women and children in labor matters, and an ample margin of safety for the working classes has been obtained, mainly as regards health and sanitary working conditions. One proof of this is the establishment of the first corps of medical inspectors.

Nine hundred thirteen committees on industrial safety were added to the 305 local committees already in existence, and wall charts, illustrations, and pictorial warnings have been published to aid in preventing industrial accidents.

During the last 12 months, boards of conciliation and arbitration dealt with 6,125 petitions, and 652 injunctions were considered. There were 543 applications for strikes by petition, and 27 sympathetic strikes.

The Ministry worked for the establishment of polytechnic schools, to be supported by employers, for the training of expert workers in the various branches of industry.

Agrarian Bureau.—The bureau acted upon 3,876 agrarian petitions, and 13,154 more applications are being dealt with. Provisional possession of land was given in 855 cases, involving 88,063 villagers, with a total area of 3,786,760 acres. Final possession of 5,763,000 acres was awarded in 2,214 cases, to the benefit of 206,065 communal farmers.

Village communal land owners have invested 2,000,000 pesos in buildings erected on their property. These structures include 791 schools and 15 agrarian centers.

Eight hundred fifty-two sports festivals were held, and 174,900 trees planted on 1,831 communal areas, pursuant to plans for reforestation.

Rural women have been organized in Leagues of Social Defense and Education Committees, and an active campaign has been carried on against liquor.

Bureau of Public Health.—This bureau has been reorganized by separating the technical from the administrative offices and by creating the Department for Cooperation of Health Services of the Federal District.

Bureau of Woods and Forests.—More than 1,000,000 trees have been planted in divers places throughout the Republic, more especially in the Valley of Mexico. At present 21 plant nurseries are supported by the Federal Government, 12 by the Government in cooperation with States and municipalities, 5 by communal villages, 24 privately, and 109 by rural schools.

One hundred twenty-three cooperative associations have been founded to carry on lumbering operations in village and communal forests.

Studies of the national wealth in wild trees and shrubs are being carried on, in order to promote the establishment of new national industries. Endeavors are being made to restock lakes, rivers, and other bodies of water with different species of fish, and to organize fisheries systematically. A Central Fresh Water Laboratory is in operation in Pátzcuaro, and two more are being installed in the Valley of Mexico. Sixty-seven cooperative associations of fishermen are

being formed for coast and deep-sea fishing. Ratification of the Treaty on Migratory Wild Birds with the United States is being considered. Large areas have been set aside for forest reserves and national parks.

Bureau of Indian Affairs.—This bureau was opened on January 1, 1936. The Office of the Attorney for Indian Affairs brought 3,711 cases before the Federal authorities; the Office of Indian Economics and Culture handled 2,014 cases. Construction was begun on four buildings for cooperative associations in Indian villages belonging to the municipalities of Ixmiquilpan and Tasquillo, in the State of Hidalgo. Subsidies were granted to four Indian cooperative organizations, which have been financed with long-term loans.

With the assistance of several Federal offices and the National Autonomous University, studies in vital statistics, geography, and ethnology have been carried out in regions inhabited by the Otomi Indians in the State of Hidalgo. Similar studies have been carried out in the Tarahumara Indian section of the State of Chihuahua.

The organization of the bureau is still being studied, as is the manner of including under its jurisdiction all action related to the education, health, and economic betterment of the Indian sections of the community.

MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT OF PANAMA

The outgoing President of Panama, Dr. Harmodio Arias, delivered his biennial message to the National Assembly on September 1, 1936. The administration, he said, had based its activities on the following principles: guarantees of citizens' rights; honesty and efficiency in public services; greater cultural opportunities; financial and economic recovery; protection for industrial and farm workers; and protection of the public health. Although President Arias stated frankly that there was much still to be done, he mentioned some of the most important accomplishments of the past two years, such as the treaty signed with the United States; the means taken to arrest the depression; educational advances, from the revision of the primary school curriculum to the establishment of the National University; and the construction of much-needed public works.

One of the pressing problems facing the Administration two years ago was the agrarian situation. To solve two aspects of the question, unemployment and the existence of great tracts of uncultivated or abandoned land, the President was empowered by laws nos. 20 and 23 of 1934 to buy certain lands and to make grants to farmers unable to acquire their own farms. The lands so purchased were augmented by others acquired in accordance with an earlier decree, of August 3, 1933, permitting the Treasury to accept land in payment of real estate taxes in arrears.

At the time the message was delivered, 160,650 acres had been acquired and more than 1,000 acres distributed to poor farmers by the Agrarian Board, an entity established by decree no. 100 of August 29, 1935, and many other parcels were ready for allotment. The work of the board was supplemented by that of the Department of Agriculture, which has founded agricultural settlements and provided houses, seeds, tools, instruction, and, for a specified period, food and medicine to settlers and their families.

Four demonstration farms were established, at Aguadulce, David, Las Tablas, and Santiago, respectively, the last two being particularly successful. Vaccination against hog cholera and the distribution of fertilizer and seeds for vegetables, grains, and forage crops have been especially appreciated. One of the most successful activities was the rice-growing campaign, undertaken to make it unnecessary for the country to import all its requirements of that staple commodity. Farmers were assured of a market for their crop, good seed and information concerning methods of cultivation provided, and rice mills acquired.

The depression had made necessary economies in the school system of the nation during the first two years of President Arias' administration, but he pointed out that the total spent for education in the 1935-36 budget was over 3,102,700 balboas, nearly 425,000 balboas more than for the preceding two years, and that the number of teachers had increased from 1,525 to 1,816.

At the recommendation of the Technical Council of Public Instruction, created for the purpose, a new curriculum for the entire school system of the nation was decreed on May 31, 1935. It covered the six primary grades, the six years of high, normal, and commercial schools, and the university. The Pedagogic Institute, established in 1933 to provide further instruction for teachers, will cease to function at the close of the present school year, since the new National University has a school of education which will provide the necessary courses.

In view of the geographical position of Panama, it was decided to open the Center of Pedagogic and Hispano-American Studies in 1935, as a means of intercontinental cultural exchange. Professors from other American nations were invited to give special vacation courses during the months of July and August, and two successful sessions have been held.

The National University of Panama, created by decree no. 29 of May 29, 1935, has a college of arts and sciences leading to degrees in the humanities, laws, commerce, and pharmacy. The university was inaugurated on October 7, 1935, and has functioned on a modest scale. The Government engaged the services of several foreign professors, whose courses have been most satisfactory.

In discussing the activities of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, President Arias spoke at length of the forthcoming Conference for the Maintenance of Peace, proposed by President Roosevelt. After stating that Panama had agreed to the suggestion with great pleasure and recommended that the establishment of a Permanent Court of International Justice be included on the agenda, the President went on to say, "It is most desirable that the Pan American Conference for the Maintenance of Peace which is to be held in December should be a means of strengthening the conviction that an intense educational campaign for the maintenance of peace must be carried on to destroy prejudices and establish an atmosphere of understanding and sympathy."

President Arias gave in some detail the background of the treaty with the United States signed on March 2, 1936, which revises the convention between the two countries signed in 1903. He also mentioned the payment in full of all claims of United States citizens against the Government of Panama (see BULLETIN for October 1936).

The financial and economic situations in Panama are closely related, a fact which gives the National Treasury particular importance. The budget has to be made fairly general because the Assembly meets only once in two years, and therefore greater care is needed to keep from incurring a deficit. There was a small surplus for the fiscal period 1932-34, and a larger one for 1934-36. By virtue of powers granted to the President by law no. 41 of 1934, to use excess revenue and surpluses in some departments to cover deficits in others, it was possible to authorize additional appropriations and to continue the construction of badly needed public works, without increasing the national debt.

The Government during President Arias' administration paid more than 5,000,000 balboas on the public debt, of which 2,808,497.23 balboas were applied on the internal debt, and 2,383,688.86 on the foreign debt. Negotiations have been started to reduce the interest on government bonds, many of which are held abroad, but nothing definite can be accomplished, the President said, until the pacts with the United States have been ratified, because any arrangement must be at least partly based on the income from the Canal Zone lease.

The National Bank, which is closely connected with the Government, was almost insolvent in 1932. Measures taken to avoid bankruptcy included the provision of sums to be lent not only to official and semi-official institutions, but also to private industry; the latter loans contributed in no small measure to alleviate the depression. During the past four years the mortgage bonds outstanding have been reduced from 3,100,000 to 980,000 balboas.

Law no. 32, of December 20, 1932, had conferred special powers in financial matters on the President, and acting under that authority

President Arias issued Decree no. 54 of July 15, 1934, creating and regulating the Savings Bank, which was granted 150,000 balboas from the National Treasury as its initial capital. As the extraordinary powers were granted for only 42 months, the President stated that if the Assembly felt the bank to be beneficial to national interests, and desired to continue it, it would be necessary to pass a special law.

One of the factors contributing to economic recovery in Panama was, in President Arias' opinion, the public works program. But this, he said, was not as important as other administration measures taken for that purpose; the bank rate of interest has been lowered to 6 percent; the National Bank not only was kept from bankruptcy but during the last two years enabled to lend more than half a million balboas; the owners of real estate in the city of Panama are no longer faced with the specter of foreclosed mortgages, and many of them have been able to cancel their mortgages through facilities granted for the payment of debts.

As an example of the way in which these factors have stimulated private enterprise, the President quoted private construction figures for Panama City and Colón. In the former city, the building carried on in 1934 was valued at 575,200 balboas, in 1935, at 747,763 balboas, and in the first six months of 1936, at 590,346 balboas; the value of that in Colón during the same periods was 202,055, 213,705, and 366,922 balboas, respectively. Therefore he felt that even if public works should be suspended for a while, the economic situation would not be seriously affected. The work done by that department during President Arias' administration included the construction or repair of hospitals, schools, markets, streets and highways, and rice mills; swamp drainage; sewer systems; telegraph lines; wells; and other urban and rural projects.

The President closed his message with an account of the Health and Public Welfare activities of his administration. The Anti-Tuberculosis Dispensary, opened two years before, had rendered valuable services to the nation. The hospital so badly needed in the city of Colón after the Canal Zone hospitals were closed to Panamanians, was practically finished on September 1. Two dispensaries were built and equipped for the Province of Darién, which is practically isolated from the rest of the Republic. The nurses' school has been reorganized, and several graduate nurses have been enabled to take courses in special subjects in the United States. In spite of the strict economy with which the budget was administered, certain institutions, such as the National Red Cross, the Orphan Asylum, and the Nursery Home, have been given additional aid because in times of stress their burdens are heavier.

BULLETIN OF THE
Pan American
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BULLETIN OF THE

Pan American Union



DECEMBER 1936

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THE PAN AMERICAN UNION Washington, D. C.
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THE PAN AMERICAN UNION, originally known as the International Bureau of the American Republics, was established in the year 1890 in accordance with resolutions passed at the First International Conference of American States, held at Washington in 1889-90, and presided over by James G. Blaine, then United States Secretary of State. Its work was greatly expanded by resolutions of the Second Conference at Mexico in 1901; the Third, at Rio de Janeiro in 1906; the Fourth, at Buenos Aires in 1910; the Fifth, at Santiago, Chile, in 1923; the Sixth, at Habana, Cuba, in 1928; and the Seventh, at Montevideo, Uruguay, in 1933. It is an international organization created and maintained by the twenty-one American republics: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, the United States, Uruguay and Venezuela. Its purpose is to promote friendly intercourse, peace, and commerce between the Republics of the American Continent. It is supported by annual contributions from all the countries, in amounts proportional to population. Its affairs are administered by a Director General and an Assistant Director, elected by and responsible to a Governing Board composed of the Secretary of State of the United States and representatives in Washington of the other American governments.

The administrative divisions of the Pan American Union are organized so as to carry out the purposes for which it was created. Special divisions have been created on foreign trade, statistics, finance, agricultural cooperation, and travel, all of which maintain close relations with official and unofficial bodies in the countries, members of the Union. Particular attention is devoted to the development of closer intellectual and cultural relations among the nations of the American Continent, and an administrative division exists for this purpose. The Columbus Memorial Library contains 90,000 volumes and many maps. The BULLETIN of the Pan American Union, published monthly in English, Spanish and Portuguese, is the official organ of the institution.

The Pan American Union serves as the permanent organ of the International Conferences of American States, usually referred to as the Pan American Conferences. In addition to preparing the programs and regulations, the Union gives effect to the conclusions of the Conferences by conducting special inquiries and investigations and by convening or arranging for special or technical conferences in the intervals between the International Conferences.

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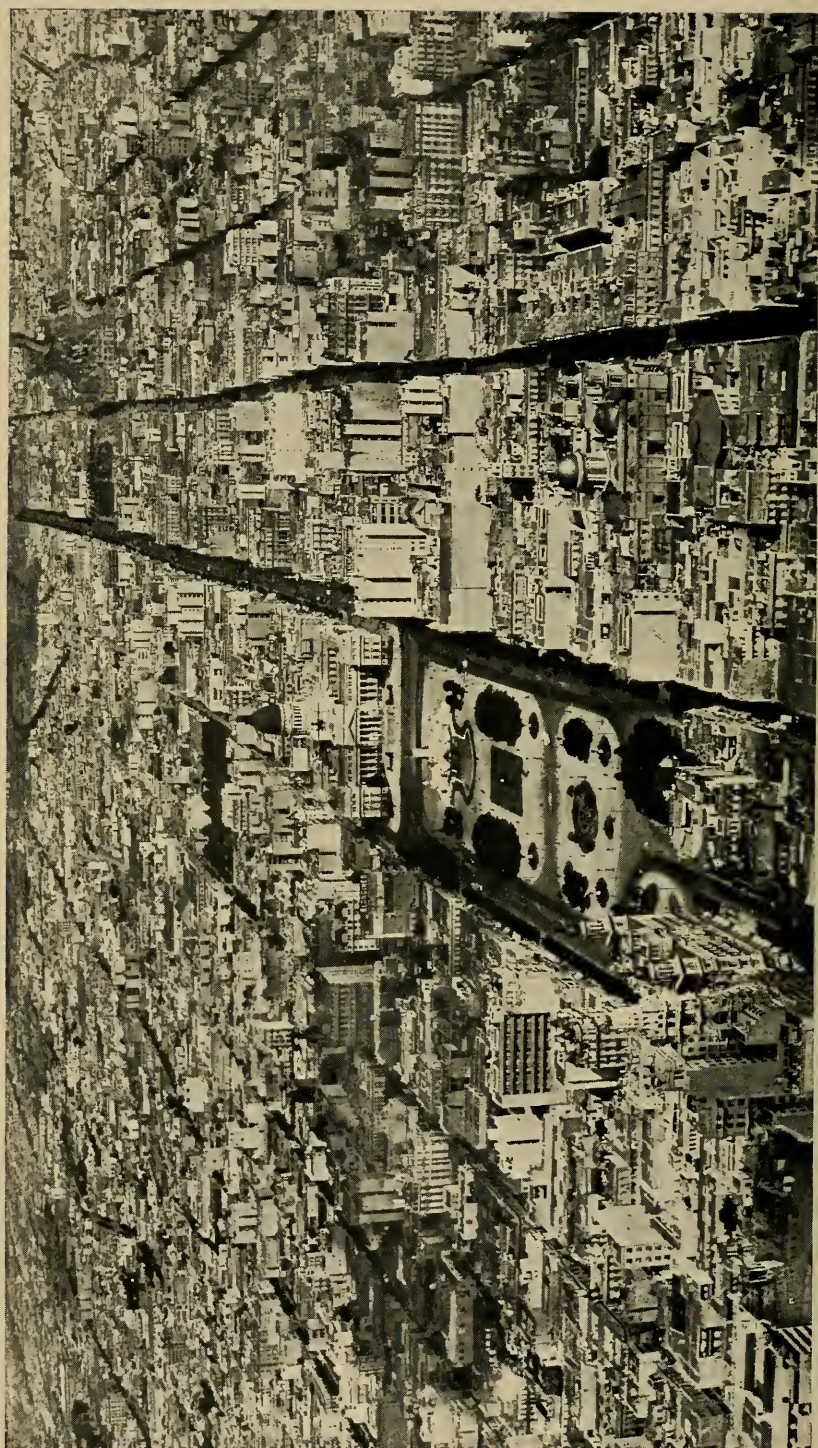
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BUENOS AIRES FROM THE AIR.

In the center appears the Capitol, where the Inter-American Conference for the Maintenance of Peace will hold its sessions and where President Roosevelt will address the assembly of delegates from all the Americas on December 1.

THE INTER-AMERICAN CONFERENCE
FOR THE MAINTENANCE OF PEACE

BUENOS AIRES, DECEMBER 1, 1936

PRESIDENT Roosevelt, speaking from the White House on November 7 in a series of broadcasts arranged by the National Broadcasting Co. and the Pan American Union, in which the Presidents of other American Republics participated, said:

" . . . It will be an auspicious moment, indeed, when our own representatives convene with those of the other nations of this hemisphere in the capital of our great southern neighbor Argentina.

"I say auspicious advisedly, for it is my thought that this will be no ordinary conference. No previous inter-American conference has assembled with the assurance which we possess today that every American Government and all of the American peoples now realize their joint responsibility for making sure that all of us on this continent march forward in harmony and in understanding friendship together along the paths of progress and of peace.

"We in the New World are fortunate indeed. We must insure a continuance of our happy situation. A start has been made. Today, as never before, the nations of the Western Hemisphere are joined together by an ever-increasing community of interests.

"It is no exaggeration to say that in a world torn by conflicting demands, in a world in which democratic institutions are so seriously threatened, in a world in which freedom and human liberty itself is at stake, the Americas stand forth as an example of international solidarity, cooperation and mutual helpfulness.

"Nevertheless, satisfactory as the international relationships on this hemisphere may be, much is still to be done. The gains that have been made can be consolidated and constructive steps can be

taken along lines heretofore untried. It seems to me that an unprecedented opportunity exists for the American nations to cooperate in a friendly fashion to make the spirit of peace a practical and living fact.

"I feel confident that on the solid foundation of inter-American friendship, equality, and unity the conference at Buenos Aires will be able to take further steps for the maintenance of peace, thus insuring the continuance of conditions under which it will be possible, nay, inevitable, for the economic, social, cultural, and spiritual life of the nations of this hemisphere to reach full growth.

"I hope with all my heart that the forthcoming conference will give renewed hope and courage to the war-weary peoples of the world by demonstrating to them that the scourge of armed conflict can and will be eliminated from the Western Hemisphere."



DR. AUGUSTO S. BOYD THE NEW MINISTER OF PANAMA TO THE UNITED STATES

ON November 13, 1936, President Roosevelt received in special audience Dr. Augusto Samuel Boyd, who presented his letters of credence as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Panama to the United States. The Minister said in part:

I was educated in American schools and universities and I have maintained constant contact with my American professional colleagues; these circumstances have taught me to love the American people, and I feel, therefore, that my diplomatic task will always be carried on in a spirit of the broadest cordiality.

The Good Neighbor Policy which Your Excellency has so happily established—a policy the beneficent influence of which is felt in all the Hispanic American countries—has evoked in the people of Panama a sentiment of the greatest good will toward the great people of the United States.

I can assure Your Excellency that Panama will ever be the best friend of the United States, if only because of the great interests which our two countries have had in common ever since the day when Panama generously allowed passage to be opened through her territory by American genius, *pro mundi beneficio*.

His Excellency, Dr. J. D. Arosemena, President of the Republic, has honored me by making me the bearer of his most cordial message of good will toward Your Excellency and the American people, for whose progress and increasing greatness he expresses the warmest hopes, and I, both as his representative and on my own behalf, repeat to Your Excellency my most ardent desires for your personal happiness and the prosperity of your country.

In the course of his reply President Roosevelt said:

In looking ahead, now, to the promising future which lies before us, I do not hesitate to assure you, Mr. Minister, that you will have the continued earnest cooperation of the officials of this Government in your efforts to maintain and strengthen the ties of genuine friendship which are traditional between our two countries. I am gratified to hear you state that you have on previous occasions come to know the American people, for I am confident that you realize, as well as I, that we in this country are prompted by a sincere desire to conduct ourselves in our relations with the people and Government of Panama in a friendly, equitable, and open-hearted manner. In this spirit of mutual comprehension and of respect for the legitimate rights of our two countries, I am sure that your mission will strengthen still further, if possible, the relations between our two countries.

Your kind references to the beneficent effects of this Government's policy toward the sister nations of the Western Hemisphere are particularly appreciated by me, in view of my keen interest in the further progress of those nations and in the further development of friendly relations between us all. In the particularly close relations which bind our two countries together it has been my constant desire to give the fullest expression to this policy, and when you assure me that Panama will ever be the best friend of the United States I am gratified to know that these sincere efforts of my Government have not been in vain.



Photograph by Underwood & Underwood, Washington, D. C.

DR. AUGUSTO S. BOYD
ENVOY EXTRAORDINARY AND MINISTER PLENIPOTENTIARY OF PANAMA TO
THE UNITED STATES.

I cordially reciprocate the message of good will which you so kindly bring me from His Excellency the President of the Republic of Panama, and in return I request you to convey to him my sincere wishes for his personal happiness and for the welfare and prosperity of the people and Government of the Republic of Panama.

Dr. Boyd is a distinguished physician, surgeon, and statesman. He was born in the city of Panama on August 1, 1879, his father having been Federico Boyd, former President of Panama, and his mother Teodolinda Briceño de Boyd. At the age of 14 the future Minister came to the United States to enter Cheltenham Military Academy at Philadelphia; two years later he transferred to Columbia Institute in New York City. Having completed the course there, he entered the school of medicine of Columbia University from which he was graduated in 1899. After having served two years as an interne in the City Hospital he went to Europe for post-graduate study in the Universities of Paris and Berlin, as well as in various European clinics and hospitals. Two years later, in 1905, he was summoned home by the President of Panama to take charge of Santo Tomás Hospital, which had recently been founded in the capital.

The first public office held by Dr. Boyd was that of president of the city council of Panama, to which he was elected in 1906. He had the distinction of serving as President of the Electoral Council for the first Panamanian elections, held in 1908. In 1912 he was chairman of the Liberal Party, and two years later was elected a deputy in the National Assembly, of which he became president in 1916. From 1922 to 1932 he had the honor of being chairman of the National Hygiene Commission of Panama; in 1926 he was a member of the National Election Jury. The Liberal Party made Dr. Boyd its candidate for the presidency of the Republic in 1932, and the same year he visited the United States as delegate to and vice president of the Pan American Medical Congress which met in Dallas, Texas. In the 1936 election in which Dr. Juan Demóstenes Arosemena was elected President, Dr. Boyd was elected First Designate to the Presidency, an office which he holds concurrently with his post as Minister of Panama in the United States.

Dr. Boyd is a member of the National Medical Society of Panama, of which he is a past president; of the Medical Society of the Canal Zone; of the American Medical Association; and of the American College of Surgeons. He is the author of numerous important medical and surgical papers.

The new Minister of Panama is also the representative of his country on the Governing Board of the Pan American Union.



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DR. PEDRO DE ALBA
ASSISTANT DIRECTOR OF THE PAN AMERICAN UNION.

DR. PEDRO DE ALBA ASSISTANT DIRECTOR OF THE PAN AMERICAN UNION

DR. Pedro de Alba was elected by the Governing Board of the Pan American Union on October 14, 1936, to the position of Assistant Director, succeeding Dr. Esteban Gil Borges, who resigned early this year to become Minister of Foreign Affairs of Venezuela. Dr. de Alba's international experience and outlook and his participation in governmental and educational affairs at home as well as abroad render him peculiarly well qualified for his new post.

Dr. de Alba was born in the city of San Juan de los Lagos, in the State of Jalisco, Mexico, on December 17, 1887. After completing the elementary grades in his native town he entered the preparatory school in Aguascalientes, from which he was graduated with the bachelor's degree. Proceeding to Mexico City, he began the study of medicine in the University of Mexico, continuing his course in the Army Medical School, from which he was graduated as doctor of medicine and military surgeon in 1913. The subject of his thesis was "Internal Secretions".

Retiring from the army, he established himself in the city of Aguascalientes, where at various times he held the posts of Municipal Counselor of Public Education, Director of Public Health, and principal of the State Preparatory School.

In 1920 he was elected a deputy to the National Congress. There he was appointed to the Committee on Public Education and was also entrusted with presenting the reports on the amendments to the constitution and on the new organic law of the Federal Department of Education.

In 1922 Dr. de Alba was elected senator from the State of Aguascalientes. He became president of the Senate and for four years was a member of the important Committee on Foreign Affairs. In 1927 he was appointed director of the College of Philosophy and Letters of the University of Mexico. This post he held until 1929, when he was called to the principalship of the National Preparatory School, which is connected with the University. Ending in 1933 his term as principal of this institution, he was commissioned by the Federal Department of Education and the government of the State of Nuevo León to organize the Universidad del Norte, which was opened in the city of Monterrey in December. In 1934 the Government sent

Dr. de Alba to Paris as Mexican representative to the International Institute of Intellectual Cooperation of the League of Nations. The same year he was a delegate to the Assembly of the League and to the Conference of the International Labor Organization. He was also a member of the latter's governing body.

In 1935 he was called to Mexico to become a member of the Technical Advisory Committee of the Department of Public Education, but before leaving Europe he attended the Congress of the International Educational Workers, held at Meudon-Val-Fleury, near Paris, and was an official delegate of Mexico to the Twenty-Sixth Congress of Americanists, which met in Seville.

It is interesting to note that Dr. de Alba, as a member of the Mexican Delegation to the Twenty-Third Conference of the Interparliamentary Union held in Washington in 1925, addressed the Conference in the Hall of the Americas of the Pan American Union, his subject being "The Agrarian Reform in Mexico".

The two former Assistant Directors of the Pan American Union, Dr. Francisco J. Yanes and Dr. Esteban Gil Borges, were Venezuelans. To both of them the Pan American Union is indebted for untiring labors in the promotion of peace and friendship among the American nations.



NEW SKI HORIZONS IN CHILE

By ROLAND PALMEDO

President, Amateur Ski Club of New York

ONLY five or six years ago skiing in the United States was a very local sport—local in the sense that those who participated in it did so almost entirely in their immediate vicinity. The White Mountains of New England were as unknown to western ski runners as the Sierra Nevada and the Cascade Range were to easterners. Even within these areas there was little traffic. A trip from New York to the White Mountains was considered a veritable exploration expedition worthy of historical recording, and Bostonians regarded the Laurentians near Montreal as just beyond the rim of civilization. A few adventurous spirits had, of course, penetrated into various remote localities, and not a few were to be found in the European resorts.

But there are now signs of the beginning of the end of this sectional isolation—the eastern participation in the national championships at Seattle in 1935; this winter, visits to the trials of the Presidential Range of New Hampshire by the Seattle Olympic talent en route home; the development of a first-rate ski resort in Idaho; and in general, the beginning of a westward outlook, in addition to a trans-Atlantic one, on the part of eastern skiers.

There is one direction in which it is unlikely that many American ski runners have as yet looked—southward. Not to the Blue Ridge or the Great Smokies, not toward the Aztec peaks of Mexico or to Central America, not even to Peru or Ecuador, where the great heights of the Andes cordillera counteract, snow-wise, the proximity of the equator, but still further south—to southern Chile. Here, in a temperate climate slightly warmer than our own, are mountains, the southern Andes (exceeding 20,000 feet), with snowfields galore.

Last May, in behalf of a member of the Amateur Ski Club of New York who suddenly had a vacation thrust upon him and wanted to spend it skiing, inquiries were directed to Señor Agustín R. Edwards, of Santiago, vice-president of the Ski Club Chile. Señor Edwards, who has been one of the leading exponents of the sport in his country, is well acquainted with the ski terrain and resorts of Europe as a result of numerous extended visits. His reply to our inquiry was of such appeal to skiers in this country that it has already turned keen interest in that direction.

Chile being in the southern hemisphere, the winter months are June, July and August. Spring skiing begins in September, when, according to Señor Edwards, one is practically certain of getting ideal spring snow and long hours of sunshine in which to enjoy it. Thus the really ardent enthusiast could pack up after his mid-May visit to Tuckerman's Ravine, fly down to Santiago and arrive just in time for the beginning of ski-smashing time in the Andes. If he took a boat along in June sometime, he'd arrive about mid-winter. If he



Courtesy of Chilean Tourist Service.

HUT AT LO VALDÉS.

This lodge in the Maipo Valley is maintained by the German Club, the oldest of the Chilean ski clubs. It is less than three hours from Santiago, a handsome and hospitable city of 750,000 inhabitants.

stayed for the spring snow and didn't hurry home, he'd be back not much before the first sprained ankles appeared in Boston.

Santiago, the capital of Chile, is not itself a skiing center, although 1,500 feet above sea level, but it is within two or three hours of at least four centers where a skiing holiday could be well spent. At Santiago, too, are the offices and rooms of several ski clubs.

The Ski Club Chile has a large stone hut at Farellones near the Cerro Colorado in the Los Andes Valley. The building, officially opened in June, 1936, will sleep between 80 and 100 people, and has



SKIING IN CHILE.

The popularity of this winter sport increases year by year. Upper: Near Chillán, where skiing is at its best from the end of June to the end of September. Center: A jump by a member of the Ski Club Chile. Lower: Open Christiana in powder snow at Portillo.

Courtesy of Chilean Tourist Service.

modern sanitation, service and cooking. The hut is reached from Santiago by a motor trip of 1¼ hours followed by a walk or mule ride of another hour. The road is now being extended all the way. It is situated at about 7,200 feet and is at the lower end of a marvelous skiing district of open slopes, within an area of 30 to 40 square miles. There one can spend the day near the hut on slopes of any degree of difficulty or steepness desired, or climb all day for one long continuous run over vast snowfields.



SKI RUN, QUEBRADA
MORALES.

This favorite skiing center at the foot of Mt. Morado is in a grandiose Andean setting.

Courtesy of the Chilean Tourist Service.

At Lagunillas in the Maipo Valley is the hut of the Club Andino, three or four hours from Santiago by car and mule. The trip by mule will be eliminated when the road is completed next year. Here also there is excellent skiing to be had, but perhaps not as extensive terrain as at Farellones. The German Club has a hut at Lo Valdés, at the end of the Maipo Valley, three hours by car and one on horse if there is too much snow for the car to continue. The German Club also has a smaller hut at Potrero Grande in beautiful skiing country, which, however, requires a motor drive of an hour and a foot climb of three hours.



Courtesy of Chilean Tourist Service.

CHILEAN SKIERS.

Beautiful skiing country is within a few hours' ride by either train or motor from Santiago. Upper: A group of skiers at Potrero Grande near the Los Azules hut. Lower: Colina Baths, not far from Lo Valdés. This pool, at an altitude of 9,840 feet, is fed by hot springs having a temperature of 164° F.

The other two clubs also have small huts, accommodating 25 persons each, farther back in the mountains than the larger shelters.

Further south, about 50 miles from Chillán, which is reached by overnight express train from Santiago, are to be found what Señor Edwards terms "without the shadow of a doubt the most glorious ski fields I have ever seen in my life. Alongside these Davos and its famous Parsenn, which used to be a favorite haunt of mine, become almost commonplace. I was in the Chillán district last November (which corresponds to May in the northern hemisphere) and found over 10 feet of snow at 5,000 feet. The Ski Club of Concepción and Chillán owns an attractive log cabin in the forest by a river. One day we started from it at 8:30 a. m. and climbed until 5:30 p. m. with skis, and seemed to have enough before us to climb for a second day. However, we pointed our ski downhill and enjoyed the most glorious run I can remember."

The Club Andino Osorno has its runs on the slopes of the volcano from which it takes its name. The scenery thereabouts is extraordinarily magnificent, especially on Todos Los Santos Lake, called by President Theodore Roosevelt the most beautiful in the world. Picada hut, 50 miles from the city of Osorno, one of the chief tourist centers of the south, is reached by automobile in two hours. Winter sports may be enjoyed here the year round, but since the rainfall is considerable, the best seasons are spring and summer—that is, from October through February.

The only place in Chile where there is a public hotel for skiing is at Portillo on the Transandine Railway, which can be reached in four or five hours from Santiago. Here the railway can be used as a funicular for runs up to 2,700 feet drop. From the hotel one can climb to the Argentine frontier at over 13,500 feet and get very fine runs down over untracked snow.

As elsewhere, the standard of skiing has advanced in Chile through instruction by and observation of professional ski teachers and competent amateurs, and through competition in straight racing, slalom and langlauf. That the sport is a popular one is attested to by the fact that not only is Austrian, Swiss and Norwegian ski equipment of the leading makes available, but also skis, sticks, bindings and boots are locally produced.

Racing is developing some excellent native runners, and the standard of competition is apparently improving very rapidly. The Chilean championships, held during the week of August 17, included straight race, slalom and langlauf, and also a straight race and slalom for ladies. The straight race, won by Eugenio Errázuriz, who is only 18 years of age, was over a course with 3,300 feet of drop. His time was 4 minutes, 22 seconds. A member of the German Club, who was fifth in the German National Championships in 1933 and has stood



Courtesy of Chilean Tourist Service.

SOUTHERN CHILE.

One of the favorite resorts of the ski enthusiast is the region around Chillán in southern Chile, because of the vast expanse of snow fields which seem to have the virgin freshness of the first day of creation. Upper: The Thermal Springs in winter garb. Lower: The Club hut on Chillán Volcano, at an altitude of 4,500 feet.

on a jump of 65 metres, finished fourth. It will undoubtedly be Chilean entrants who, in the course of a year or two, will give the Federation International de Ski races in Europe even more the aspect of world championships by adding the representatives of still another continent.

Although the journey to Chile—18 days by sea or 5 by air—is a long one to take in quest of skiing, it is to be hoped that Americans will soon be able to make it. No sacrifice of a winter here (and each successive winter in this country seems to promise to be more interesting, ski-wise, than the preceding one) would be involved. Visitors will undoubtedly find not only magnificent skiing terrain in a country of mountain grandeur, but also a cordial welcome and a warm hospitality. They will be forging a new, logical sporting link in Pan American relations, and have the satisfaction which always comes with the exploration of new country.



DROUGHT PREVENTION AND RELIEF IN BRAZIL

By F. SATURNINO DE BRITO, Jr.

Hydraulic and Sanitary Engineer; Delegate of the Club de Engenharia of Rio de Janeiro to the Third World Power Conference, Washington, September 7-12, 1936

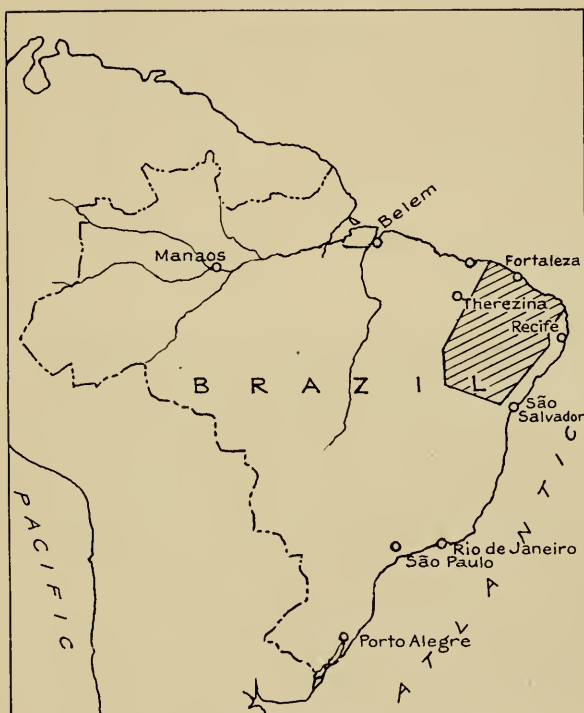
AS regards rainfall, Brazil may be divided into two distinct regions: the first, in which the annual rainfall amounts generally to 20 in., 10 in., or even less (sometimes no rain whatsoever falls for as much as two years); and the second, where, on the contrary, the average rainfall amounts to more than 40, or even 60, in.

The shaded portion of map no. 1 indicates the first region, which includes almost all of northeastern Brazil, with the exception of a strip of land lying along the coast and a few isolated sections. The second map shows in detail the dry zone, which covers approximately 260,000 square miles. All the rest of the country falls within the second classification.

This climatic difference indicates roughly the purpose of the dams in the different parts of Brazil. While in the south, for example, they have generally been built to make use of local waters for city water-supply systems, navigation, the production of electricity and similar reasons, in the northeast dams have been constructed to accumulate water to meet the need for drinking water, irrigation systems, or even watering holes for cattle. In the south, too, the important rivers are never dry; in the northeast even abundant rivers dry up completely for months. The impermeability of the soil throughout almost all the semiarid area makes the distribution of the run-off from these rivers even more irregular.

The general facts just stated do not mean that there are no reservoirs in the south, for dams have been built there wherever the topography permitted profitable utilization of the difference in water levels. Thus hydroelectric companies of Rio de Janeiro and São Paulo have built great dams, capable of impounding 216,300 and 1,000,000 acre-feet respectively, to accumulate water in the Serra do Mar and send it seawards down the eastern slopes, thus utilizing 1,000- and 2,300-foot falls. The point we wish to make is that, save for a few such exceptional cases, the region where the storage of water is important will always be in the northeast.

Some years ago it was believed that the problem of the northeast, at least as far as its richest area was concerned, could be settled by providing running water for that region. The water was to be taken from the São Francisco River, one of the largest rivers in Brazil, which rises in the south and crosses approximately the southern third of the dry zone, as may be seen by map no. 2. As the Paulo Affonso Falls on this river have a potential capacity of 500,000 horsepower, some prominent Brazilians conceived the idea of building a great canal between the São Francisco and the Jaguaribe Valleys, the latter in the State of Ceará. The energy of the falls would be partially used to



MAP 1.—BRAZIL.

The shaded portion represents the dry region of the republic, an area of nearly 260,000 square miles.

have the water transported across the Serra do Araripe, which separates the two rivers mentioned above. This was the grandiose scheme of "carrying to the burnt-out northeast the mighty verdant nature of the south", as an outstanding Brazilian writer so eloquently expressed it.

But a study of the economic phases of the problem led to the conclusion that such a plan was not sound, because of the cost both of the works, with long canals and extensive transmission lines, and of their operation. It was therefore decided that the São Francisco River should supply only the lands through which it or its immediate

DROUGHT PREVENTION IN BRAZIL



Courtesy of F. Saturnino de Brito, Jr.

MAP 2.—THE DRY REGION OF NORTHEAST BRAZIL.

tributaries run, by the mechanical elevation of its waters. For the much greater area of the dry zone, which is more thickly populated and heavily cultivated, the solution in the future, as in the past, must lie in reservoirs for storing the rainfall within its borders, thus continuing the policy of accumulating water which, from the days of the Empire, has been considered the only sure means of solving the problem of obtaining water in the northeast.

Until 1931 nothing much had been done in that region as regards storing water in great reservoirs. Up to that time the Government had built 91 dams, with a total capacity of 517,000 acre-feet. But from 1931 to 1936 the Government of Brazil has constructed 24 dams, with a total potential capacity of 1,045,000 acre-feet. In other words, in the last five years, with little more than a quarter of the number of works built in earlier periods, the Brazilian Government

THE PAN AMERICAN UNION

increased the total capacity of stored water in the northeast to over 1,562,000 acre-feet, more than three times the accumulation painfully acquired during the period prior to 1931.

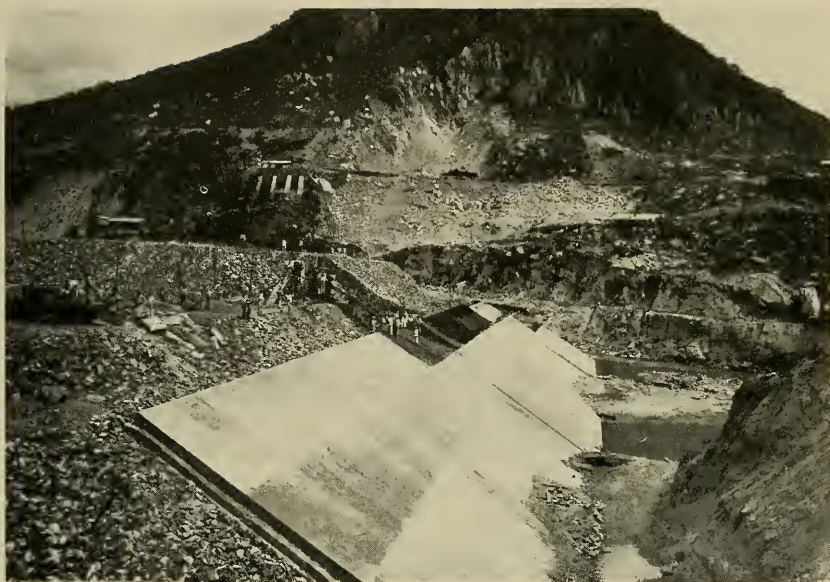
The dams built during these five years of exceptional activity are as follows:

Dams	States	Type of dams	Height of dam in feet	Storage capacity in thousands of acre-feet	Irrigation capacity in acres
General Sampaio	Ceará	Earth	125	268	17, 295
Jaibara	do	Earth with concrete core wall	98	86	7, 415
Choró	do	do	112	120	9, 885
Feiticeiro	do	Earth	23	20	990
Lima Campos	do	Earth with concrete core wall	62	48	2, 470
Ema	do	Earth	49	8	245
Piranhas	Parahyba	Mixed with rock-fill	147	210	12, 355
S. Gonçalo	do	Earth with concrete core wall	85	41	2, 470
Pilões	do	Masonry	39	11	865
Condado	do	Earth	69	30	1, 485
Soledade	do	Earth with earthen core	34	23	740
Riacho Cavallos	do	Earth	59	15	740
Santa Luzia	do	do	52	10	245
Barra do Xandú	do	do	36	1	-----
Itans	R. G. Norte	do	83	68	6, 180
Lucrecia	do	do	59	22	1, 485
Inharé	do	do	56	15	740
Morcego	do	do	39	7	245
Totoró	do	do	39	3	-----
Cachoeira	Pernambuco	do	57	4	125
Macaúbas	Bahia	do	59	13	740
Itaberaba	do	Masonry	33	4	-----
Monteiro	do	Earth	30	2	-----
Valente	do	do	-----	16	740
Total	-----	-----	-----	1, 045	67, 455

This important works program is going to be continued, because the new Constitution, adopted in 1934, provides in article 177 that four percent of revenues not otherwise earmarked shall be used in an antidrought campaign in the northeast. A reasonable explanation for such a measure is obvious when one remembers that five States of the Brazilian Union are greatly affected by drought, and that two or three other States are also touched to some degree. The largest of the works still to be constructed is the Orós Dam, of reinforced concrete, which will be approximately 200 feet high and store 3,750,000 acre-feet of water.

The dams built in the northeast were constructed either directly by the Inspectoria de Obras contra as Seccas, a Federal bureau under the Ministry of Transportation and Public Works, or by private individuals with the cooperation of the bureau.

To assure coordination in carrying out these activities, a Federal decree has specified the areas in which the large dams should be built, mentioning those on the five following river systems: The Acaraú and the Jaguaribe systems, in the State of Ceará; the Upper Piranhas system, in the State of Parahyba; and the Lower Assú and the Apodi systems, in the State of Rio Grande do Norte.



Courtesy of F. Saturnino de Brito, Jr.

FIGURE 1.—CONSTRUCTION WORK ON THE PIRANHAS DAM.

The Piranhas Dam, now completed, is the largest of the twenty-four constructed within the past 5 years as a part of the Federal drought prevention and relief program.



Courtesy of F. Saturnino de Brito, Jr.

FIGURE 2.—GENERAL SAMPAIO DAM IN CEARÁ.

Water capacity sufficient for irrigating 17,295 acres is stored by this great dam.



Courtesy of F. Saturnino de Brito, Jr.

FIGURE 3.—IRRIGATION CANAL.

This is one of the principal canals of the São Gonçalo irrigation system in the State of Parahyba.

Each one of these systems includes large dams, wells, irrigation and drainage ditches, complementary works, and highways. The complementary works cover agricultural stations, experiment farms, and reforestation and fishery services in connection with the dams already constructed.

The principal crop in the northeast is cotton, of which many species, both tree and bush, are cultivated. The principal varieties of the former are the *mocó* and the *seridó*, known throughout the world due to the length of their fibers. Irrigation is used principally in the cultivation of forage crops, fruit trees, and cereals.

The illustrations show various aspects of works already finished. In figure 1 may be seen the construction of the great Piranhas Dam, 148 feet high, of mixed construction with rock fill; figure 2 shows the construction of the General Sampaio earth dam (125 feet high); and figure 3 shows an irrigation canal.

Among the works to be built in the near future are large earth dams at Curema, Taipú, Vacca Brava, and Mãe d'Água. In every case the Federal Inspectoria de Obras contra as Seccas has adopted modern practices in construction and recommended progressive techniques. Before the Second International Congress on Large Dams, the writer was authorized by Luiz Vieira, a noted engineer, who is the Federal Anti-Drought Inspector, to transmit the offer of

future Brazilian dams as research material on the correctness or falsity of different calculation theories on earth dams.

In the territory lying between the south and the northeast the nature of the waterways often requires the storage of water, although it is not necessary to impound the volumes stored in the northeast. The last photograph in this article shows the masonry dam on the Ipitanga River, one of two built by the firm of Saturnino de Brito for the new water supply works for the city of Salvador, the capital of the great State of Bahia. From map no. 2 it may be seen that this city lies in the intermediary zone between the south and the northeast.



Courtesy of F. Saturnino de Brito, Jr.

FIGURE 4.—IPITANGA RIVER DAM.

This dam, one of the two built for the new waterworks system of Salvador, capital of the State of Bahia, was put into service in 1936.

UNEXPLOITED PRODUCTS OF THE AMAZON REGION

By SILVINO DA SILVA

Editorial Division, Pan American Union

TO a Brazilian it seems that the general impression in the United States, whenever the Amazon region or its products are mentioned, is more or less that of a very large river, bordered by endless jungles, inhabited only by savage Indians, boa constrictors, pythons and crocodiles. In commercial circles, however, it is already a known fact that rubber and Brazil nuts, at least, come from the Amazon region.

Before entering into a discussion of the subject that serves as title to this brief article, it may be interesting to explain briefly a few of the important points concerning that region which writers of fiction have not yet made known to readers of adventure stories.

No doubt it will surprise many people to learn that on the Amazon there are modern towns like Belém do Pará, with a population of 300,000 people, and Manaus, in the State of Amazonas, with a population of 85,000, in addition to smaller cities, like Santarém, Obidos, Itacoatiara, etc. While Manaus is situated a thousand miles from the Atlantic Ocean, it is connected with European and North and South American ports by direct ocean navigation.

Modern air communication places the Amazon only two days from the United States and Rio de Janeiro. In approximately seven hours one can also travel from Belém to Manaus.

Fiction is responsible for the idea of the forest and Indians, for one can travel from Belém to Iquitos—2,100 miles up the river—without encountering a single Indian. It would be much easier to see Indians in any city of the American Southwest. The impenetrable jungle is in most cases traversed in every direction by trails made by rubber gatherers and hunters. Although there are a number of snakes and crocodiles, these may also be found in some parts of the United States.

Brazil nuts and rubber are the principal export products, closely followed by skins of wild animals, lumber, cacao, vegetable oils and tallow, medicinal herbs, etc.

A prodigal nature provided a large number of natural products useful in the daily needs of the inhabitants of the region, and the ever-increasing demand for these same products by the industrial markets of the world is gradually forcing the establishment of a rational cultivation of these products in more accessible places.

Several important plantations have been started during the last ten years, the principal ones being the rubber plantation of the Companhia Ford Industrial, at Forlandia, on the Tapajóz, and the Japanese colonies at Acará, Monte Alegre and Parintins; in the Japanese colonies most of the Amazonian products are cultivated.

Among the large number of Amazonian products the demand for which is an established factor in world markets, especially the United States, but the limited extraction of which makes it almost impossible to develop a greater business volume, we can cite the following:



BABASSÚ NUTS.

The individual nuts, about the size of a lemon, are born in bunches of 400 or more. Apart from the uses found for the shell and meal as fuel and cattle fodder, experiments have brought the oil into a widened field of usefulness in industry and pharmacy.

Babassú nut.—This grows on one of the largest palm trees of the Amazon region. The oil extracted from the nut is used largely in the manufacture of margarine. The cake and meal are used as cattle feed. The Amazonian product, especially from Pará, represents a very small percentage of the American consumption, the greater part coming from Maranhão.

Ucuhuba wax.—This is obtained from the kernel of the fruit produced by a tree of the *Myristicaceae* family and is used in the manufacture of varnish, polish, candles, soap, etc.

Murumuru tallow.—This is obtained from the nut of a palm tree and can be used in the manufacture of margarine, soap, cosmetics, etc.



A FIELD OF YOUNG MANIOC PLANTS.

As a result of the new uses for the starch derived from the tubers, which resemble small sweet potatoes in appearance, a new impetus will probably be given the cultivation of this plant. Tapioca is the form in which manioc root is most familiar to Americans.

Pataúá oil.—This is the olive oil of Amazonas, as it is extensively used by the local inhabitants as a cooking oil. It is extracted from the nut of a small palm tree.

Kaolin.—There are many unexploited deposits of kaolin in the Amazon Valley. Samples tested in the United States brought results comparable to those obtained from English kaolin. The extraction and shipment offer no difficulty; however, exploitation has not yet been initiated.

Uacima.—This fiber is favorably compared with the jute of India. It can be easily cultivated and has in Brazil alone a very important market in the manufacture of bags for coffee and cereal. Experiments have already been made with uacima fiber in the manufacture of summer clothing and the sample suits produced were beyond all expectations. The fiber comes from the bark of a shrub.

Fresh water shells.—These are found in very large quantities in the Tocantins River and in the tributaries of the Amazon. Some Brazilian button factories use these shells exclusively.

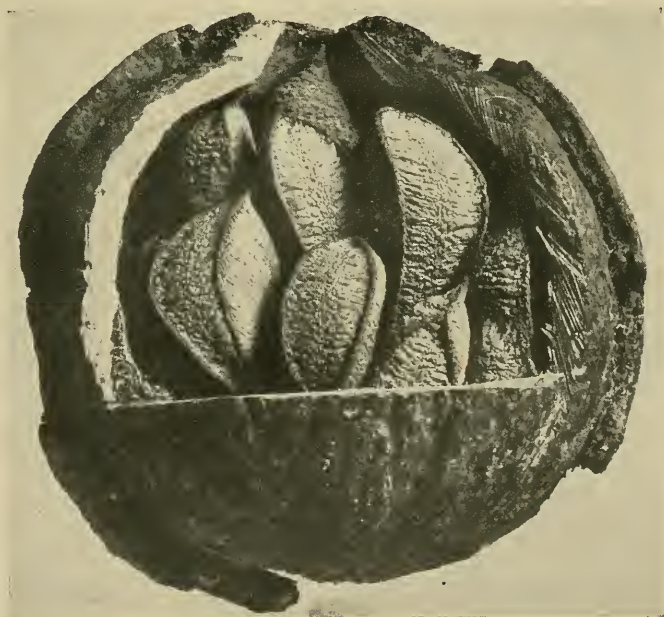
Jutaicica.—This rosin, obtained from the bark of the jutai tree, is used especially in the manufacture of enamels and varnishes. In Europe it is known by the name of "soft copal."

Manioc or manihot.—In the Amazon and especially in the State of Para the cultivation of manioc, which is made into tapioca, has been greatly developed these last few years. The new uses of manioc starch in textile industries to replace corn starch will no doubt serve as an additional inducement for future development.

Guaraná.—This is a vine that produces a small fruit from which an extract is obtained. The extract, in addition to being used extensively in Brazil as a beverage and as flavoring for pastries and ice cream, has therapeutic qualities which cause it to be employed for medicinal purposes. Several preparations effective in fever or in stomach difficulties have the extract of guaraná as a basis.

In addition to the products named there are others less known, but which offer possibilities sufficient to compensate any effort that might be made towards their introduction to the manufacturing world.

The various applications suggested do not represent by any means the limit of possibilities and better laboratory study could not but reveal a large number of other applications for these products in modern industries.



BRAZIL NUTS IN OUTER SHELL

A TRIBUTE TO COLUMBUS

THE proposal for a great memorial to "the daring, the foresight and the courage of Christopher Columbus" is of long standing. It was not, however, until 1923 that the project received international support, when the Fifth International Conference of American States held at Santiago, Chile, adopted a resolution recommending that the Governments of the American Republics erect at Santo Domingo (now Ciudad Trujillo) a monument in the form of a lighthouse to honor the memory of Christopher Columbus. The active participation of the United States in carrying out the project has recently been assured by President Roosevelt's appointment of a distinguished executive committee on the Columbus Memorial Lighthouse, under the chairmanship of Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University.

Dr. Butler writes of the significance of the lighthouse:

"Every act of cooperation between the peoples of the American Republics, whether in the field of Government or in that of Liberty, is a step forward in the world's progress. These acts of cooperation may have to do with international peace, with international trade or with some formal deed which only Government can undertake. On the other hand these acts may have to do with what relates to and advances education, appreciation and understanding of the arts and sciences, as well as the social and intellectual welfare of men. Every time that it is possible to seize upon a historical event and to commemorate it by the joint and several action of the American peoples, a good deed is done.

"In particular is this true in the case of the Columbus Memorial Lighthouse. It has taken the older world a long time to understand and to appreciate what really happened when Columbus discovered this New World. At that time the curtain rose upon a new and impressive act in the drama of civilization. There was an infinite amount of work to be done in settling and in developing the newly discovered lands, in bringing forms of government into existence and in carrying forward all those policies and acts which make for an orderly and a progressive civilization.

"Now, after more than four centuries, much of this has been accomplished and we are justified in beginning to look back and to celebrate the beginnings out of which it has all come. Therefore, we are joining to erect a Columbus Memorial Lighthouse on the island of Santo Domingo in order that it may stand there through the centuries

to mark the appreciation of all the Americas, North, Central and South, of the significance of the daring, the foresight and the courage of Christopher Columbus."

The executive committee is constituted as follows:

NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER, chairman, president of Columbia University; president, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, New York City.

C. H. HARING, professor of history, Harvard University; author of works on Latin America; active in furthering inter-American relations for many years, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

FRANCIS P. MATTHEWS, National Grand Councilor of the Knights of Columbus, and Grand Knight of the Knights of Columbus of Nebraska, Omaha, Nebraska.

JOHN L. MERRILL, president of the Pan American Society, New York City.

THOMAS J. WATSON, chairman, American Section, International Chamber of Commerce; chairman, Committee on Foreign Trade of the Business Advisory Council for the Department of Commerce; president, International Business Machines Corporation, New York City.

The first duty of this committee will be to submit to the President a panel of names of persons to be appointed on a new national committee, to consist probably of 20 to 25 members.

On Columbus Day, 1936, there was an inspiring international ceremony at the tomb of Columbus, now in the Cathedral of Ciudad Trujillo, but eventually to be moved to a chapel in the memorial lighthouse. In the meantime the remains of the great explorer rest in the plain lead casket where they have lain for centuries. At ceremonies held on October 24, 1936, however, President Trujillo deposited the casket in a rock crystal urn, for greater security, and replaced the precious object in its new container in the present mausoleum.

Before a large audience of diplomats, officials, and citizens, General Rafael Leonidas Trujillo Molina spoke over the microphone October 12, saying:

"As I speak to you on this memorable date, anniversary of the discovery of America, facing the tomb of the greatest explorer and discoverer of all time, the white marble of the mausoleum seems to glow, as if its stones were conscious of their glorious role of forming a depository for the remains of the immortal Columbus. In the presence of distinguished representatives of the principal nations of both hemispheres, I stand on the land destined by Providence to serve as the starting point for the introduction of western civilization into the New World; on the land which, without witnessing the birth or the death of Columbus, was, nevertheless, the main stage for the prodigious activity of his life and is now the final resting place of his remains, chosen as such by the Discoverer himself.

"It is with a feeling of profound admiration and sincere emotion that we recall today under the roof of this ancient Dominican cathedral where his ashes have found inviolate rest, his lively intelligence,

his indomitable will, and his stupendous deeds in the realm of the heroic. Bowing before his tomb, I have reverently placed a wreath there, while from my lips rose a prayer of thanksgiving to the Almighty for having granted me the high privilege of paying tribute to the memory of the Discoverer on behalf of a people immeasurably proud of having been chosen expressly by Columbus himself as the custodian of his mortal remains.

"It was in his first voyage across the uncharted seas, in 1492, that the courageous Argonaut set foot for the first time on this island, where he established four years later the first permanent European and Christian settlement in the Western Hemisphere. His death took place in Valladolid, in 1506, and his remains were brought from Spain about 1544 and laid to rest within our cathedral by royal decree. His ashes remained undisturbed in this holy spot until 1877, when they were placed in this imposing mausoleum around which we are gathered today in commemoration of the amazing feat of the discovery of the New World.

"On this solemn occasion I desire again to call the attention of the continent to the Pan American agreement concerning the erection in this ancient city of a monumental lighthouse as a memorial to Christopher Columbus, where his ashes may forever rest and his memory forever live. All the nations of America have supported this most worthy movement to honor the great Discoverer, and the project of a lighthouse was formally accepted through the holding of an international architectural competition to select the most fitting model to commemorate the man and the transcendent ethical, historical and human significance of his deed.

"Besides fulfilling so eminent a purpose, this great lighthouse will also serve as a guiding beacon for aerial and maritime navigation. The difficulties brought about by the world depression made it necessary to suspend all the activities incident to the execution of this vast project; but once again, and with a renewed enthusiasm worthy of special mention on this solemn occasion, steps are being taken which, as we earnestly hope, will facilitate the completion of the lighthouse by October 12, 1942. On this date the lighthouse will offer to the astonished eyes of the world the most concrete evidence of the triumph of the Pan American spirit and ideals. To sustain our faith in the cause of the solemn and public recognition that all the nations of America will render to the memory of their common hero, we are already receiving assurances of cooperation from many of our sister Republics. We can also be assured of the enthusiastic cooperation of the Government and of the people of the United States.

"To give added strength to this expression of the enthusiasm with which the Dominican people are determined to realize this dream of

love and justice, and without wishing to appear boastful of the role that my country is playing in this restless period through which humanity is living, may I make a passing reference on this solemn occasion to the progress achieved by this nation which I have the honor to represent today. The Dominicans, having directed all their efforts towards achieving a large measure of security and national progress, with the same determination shown by many other nations, rejoice today in everything that has been done to modernize their life and to widen their horizons. They are enjoying the blessings of domestic and international peace. Our capital has been reconstructed and beautified after having been almost totally destroyed by a terrific hurricane which put to a test, only sixteen days after I had been elected President of the Republic, the effectiveness and soundness of the measures that my administration had promised to put into effect to bring about the substantial recovery which we now enjoy and which has won for us the esteem of all nations.

"We are developing our national resources in a scientific manner never before applied in our Republic. We have built new roads and new bridges and we have erected new public buildings. The construction of new port works is increasingly improving our intercourse with the world and widening our economic possibilities, as evidenced by the steady rise of our bonds in the foreign markets. Our industries and our commerce are progressively improving, while the current of ideas is now following a broader and sounder orientation, through an active, practical and careful organization of public education and under an ample and normal protection of all intellectual pursuits. Above all, it is a cause of profound rejoicing that relations with our sister Republics are better every day and more in consonance with the realities of our common ideals.

"In keeping with these ideals, our nation is particularly happy over the peaceful settlement of our boundary dispute with Haiti, the attitude that we assumed during the war between Bolivia and Paraguay, and the part that we have played in the preliminaries of the great Inter-American Peace Conference, which is to assemble in Buenos Aires on the first of December next.

"Well do I know that that gathering will be the expression of one of the most cherished desires of President Roosevelt, and I am mindful of the deep significance that that conference of free nations may have for the future welfare of the New World. The Dominican Republic is proud to be one of the nations that will take part in that significant assembly.

"Therefore, I desire to take the opportunity that this ceremony before the tomb of Columbus affords me, to join with President Roosevelt and with the Chiefs of State of the other nations which will

attend the conference in expressing my ardent wish that the conference may lay the foundations of peace and love on which the peoples of the Americas may erect an edifice embodying their ideals of long life, prosperity, and glory."

The Hon. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State of the United States, made an address over the radio from Washington, in which he said:

"I welcome the privilege, on behalf of the United States, of participating in the moving ceremonies which are taking place in the oldest cathedral of this Continent by the side of the tomb of the Discoverer of the Americas, and I feel sure that the hopes so eloquently expressed by the President of the Dominican Republic for the success of the conference soon to be held by the American nations for the maintenance of peace in the Western Hemisphere are shared by every citizen of the American nations.

"Four centuries and forty-four years ago, a great Italian, sailing in the service of a great Spain, opened the way to this, our New World. There followed after him the conquerors and makers of the nations which today make up our American hemisphere. Migration after migration came from the old civilization, seeking the new soil. They who came to our shores brought with them the best of the world they left behind. America offered refuge to Spaniards, Portuguese, Italians, Poles and Germans, Protestants, Catholics and Jews—to members of every country, race, and religion in Europe. Refuge from the changes and chances of temporary tyrannies or occasional distress. They who came here frequently represented far more of their true homelands than the temporary forms of government they left behind. This is the enlightened nationalism which is great and noble, which is cooperative and not competitive. It is to that cooperation and to that enrichment of the many cultural forces of the European continent that we owe today so large a part of the vigor and glory of our American Continent.

"We have thus become in many ways the repository of the best of the Old World. Yet we are, and must always be, forever new, for our life blood is the freedom of the individual—that freedom which the immigrants to our shores sought and found; that freedom which permits progress to the fullest extent conceivable by free minds. In an atmosphere of liberty and security, we can continue to weave into the fabric of our Government and our national life the best that social, cultural, and spiritual forces can contribute.

"No greater tribute to the strength and the principle of fundamental freedom can be paid than the reliance which is placed upon it, here in the United States, even by those whose doctrine would destroy it. We are compelled to recognize that even they who deny precisely that freedom have the right, under our democratic institutions, to

appeal to freedom. We are not disposed in the slightest to abridge that fundamental liberty, despite its abuse in certain quarters. Our American charter contemplates matching ideas with ideas and fighting the long battle of human liberty with reason.

"And it follows from this that defense of our fundamental ideas must be the defense made by our enlightened public opinion and by the mobilization of our spiritual forces. We welcome such mobilization which may in any degree assist and forward freedom of life, of thought and of worship anywhere in the world. Indeed, we have no faith in any other form of persuasion, for, in the long and dreary history of war, no idea has yet been conquered by force. The only true conquests are those in which reason and faith have eventually triumphed because of their own inherent strength.

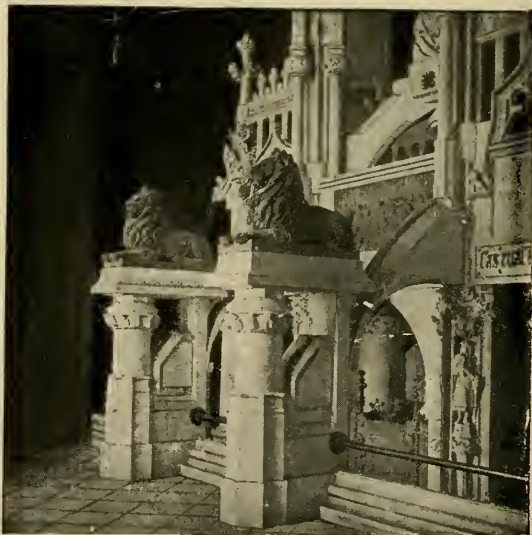
"The Columbian era furnishes a magnificent example of what can be done when moral principles are brought to bear. You will recall, as a matter of history, that Columbus' discovery of the Western World brought Spain into conflict with a great and powerful neighbor, Portugal. If matters had been handled differently, centuries of bloody conflict for the American shores might have resulted. In place of that, the sovereigns of the two powers at length decided to settle their difficulty by the application of reason; they sought an arbitrator and found him in the Pope, and he, drawing the famous line of the forty-fifth meridian, established a frontier which has been at peace during four centuries. One flash of reason established the peace of the continent. Dare we say that moral and spiritual forces are not real?

"And so, my particular message today must be to the sons and grandsons of those who have sought peace and happiness within the borders of both Americas. I say to you, let no passing chance of unhappiness, of temporary obscurity, diminish your recognition of the great heritage of culture which every European nation represented on this continent has handed down to its children. For these are glorious heritages. But they are now a part of the fabric of the Americas you have helped to make; they are for the use of the American democracies, and he who seeks to twist or divert them to the use of any foreign power seeks to deny both the heritage of the fatherland and the genius of America as well. The things that are seen are temporal: the things that are unseen are eternal. America and the traditions of the older civilizations can live only by the free acceptance of these eternal truths."

To give effect to the resolution adopted first by the Fifth International Conference of American States, and approved by the Sixth and Seventh (and also by the Assembly of the League of Nations), the Governing Board of the Pan American Union, composed of the Secretary of State and the representatives in Washington of the other

American Republics, appointed a permanent committee. Under the auspices of this committee, a world-wide architectural competition was held to select a design for the memorial. In the first stage of the competition 455 designs from 48 countries were submitted to the examination of an international jury of award, meeting at Madrid, Spain. The jury selected 10 designs, the authors of which recompeted in the second stage of the competition. The final step in the selection of a design was taken at Rio de Janeiro, in 1931, when the international jury selected the plan submitted by J. L. Gleave, a young English architect.

The monument will be erected on the coast of the Dominican Republic in a great Pan American Park which has been set aside by the Dominican Government. Funds for the erection of the memorial will be raised through contributions of the Governments of the 21 American Republics, and by popular subscriptions obtained through national committees working in each of the 21 countries.



TOMB OF COLUMBUS.

THE CANAL ZONE FOREST RESERVE

By THOMAS BARBOUR

*Professor of Zoology and Director of the Harvard University Museum and Custodian of the Atkins
Institute of the Arnold Arboretum in Cuba*

SUCH tropical possessions as the United States has ever had have been islands, and there is no bit of continental tropics under United States control except the Canal Zone of Panama. This restricted area has been one of the great highways of world commerce for a long period of time, and it is inevitable that most of the natural virgin forest should have disappeared. As a matter of fact, for many years I thought that about the only remnant large enough to be worth caring for was that on Barro Colorado Island. This area, as is now well known, is reserved for the use of scientific investigators and is inaccessible to the general public. In the first place, it is inconvenient of access; and in the second place, tourists and investigators do not mix well.

A large number of casual visitors to the Canal Zone, however, are real lovers of nature. They visit the Plant Introduction Gardens at Summit with great enjoyment and then frequently ask, "Where can we go to take a walk in the wild woods?" A few years ago it was decided to build a dam at Alajuela, up on the Chagres River, this to provide more power and more water for Gatún Lake during years of exceptional drought. The first step in the project was to build a road in from the main Canal Zone highway near Summit to the dam site, and when this came to be built, lo and behold! it passed through several miles of real first-rate wild forest. Not, to be sure, in an absolutely primeval state, for there are a few clearings and a little timber had been removed, but still here were several thousand acres of good typical woods in a zone with enough annual rainfall to keep a good many streams running and plenty of moisture in the ground so that a beautiful luxuriant vegetation was to be seen; a typical picturesque forest, easily accessible to the amateur naturalist.

I was in Panama in the spring of 1930 and took the liberty of suggesting to Col. Harry Burgess, Governor of the Panama Canal and a warmly appreciative lover of nature, that it would be splendid if this area were set aside as a forest reserve. This was no sooner said than done, and in June 1930 Governor Burgess wrote me that "the order has been issued setting the reserve aside." Police were instructed to protect the area and signs were put up forbidding wood



THE CANAL ZONE FOREST RESERVE.

The area reserved in 1930 is a typical forest of the tropics, with much of interest for the nature lover. Upper: The Madden Dam Highway, which traverses the reserve, is crossed at this point by the old trail extending from Las Cruces to Panama. Lower: Tropical jungle such as this borders the Highway.

THE CANAL ZONE
FOREST RESERVE.

Upper: A picturesque spot is this little clearing, with a cascade in the background. Lower: Leading from the foreground to the picnic site in the rear is a bit of the old "Gold Road" which was used by countless adventurers from the days of the Buccaneers to those of the Forty-niners, California bound.



cutting or trespassing. This forest reserve abuts on country with a considerable rural population as you cross the boundary of the Canal Zone, to which the reserve extends, and passes into the territory of the Republic of Panama. The area is not sufficiently extensive to support many of the large native mammals, but many of the small species are abundant and will increase with protection, and the birds are very satisfying indeed and are to be seen in numbers and great variety. There are several fine colonies of the hang-nests or oro-



A STREAM-CUT
RAVINE.

Note the orchid flowering
on the tree in the fore-
ground.

pendulas and some most noteworthy colonies of leaf-cutting ants. One hill of these near the picnic site where the "Old Gold Road" crosses the modern highway is the largest I have ever seen.

Some years ago at Governor Burgess' suggestion I went with Mr. Humphrey, the assistant chief quartermaster, and Mr. Halloran, the official photographer of the Panama Canal, to the reserve, and we took the beautiful photographs which I now take pleasure in presenting to the readers of the BULLETIN.

CHRISTMAS IN SUMMER

By ANNIE D'ARMOND MARCHANT

Assistant Editor of the Boletim da União Panamericana

THE Christmas season in Brazil begins on Christmas Eve (*Vespera de Natal*) and ends with the Feast of Epiphany on January 6. This is the Day of the Three Wise Men, also called the Three Kings—hence Kings' Day (*Dia de Reis*). Christmas Day itself (*Dia de Natal*) does not stand out as a day of merrymaking so definitely as among Anglo-Saxons, yet nevertheless holds a distinctive place among the three feast days.

The very fact that the Christmas season falls in midsummer instead of midwinter is a profoundly modifying factor, endowing the occasion with all the varied and alluring characteristics of summertime festivals, such as fireworks, picnics, open air "festas", boating excursions, and other diversions.

And then, too, Christmas at this time of the year is doubly welcome to the young folk because it comes directly after the excitement of examinations, school festivals, and closing exercises, and ushers in the long school holidays with their promise of homecoming, travel, rest, and relaxation throughout the midsummer months.

The festival is a composite affair, partaking of the nature of several sets of customs superimposed one upon the other. First and foremost, naturally, are the ceremonies and traditions brought over from Portugal, the mother country. Impressive processions on Christmas Eve and Christmas Day are a colorful part of the church festival. In many homes late Christmas Eve supper is a traditional custom and provides a delightful occasion for family and friends to gather around the festive board. After this comes midnight mass, or *Missa do Gallo*, so-called, no doubt, owing to its being celebrated at the hour of the crowing of the cock. The *Missa do Gallo* is celebrated all over the country with greater or lesser pomp in the large cities and small hamlets, in some places in the open air.

Country people sometimes travel long distances to attend this first mass of Christmas Day. Thus a great many persons stay up the best part of the night of Christmas Eve. And, indeed, the balmy fragrant air is invitation to young and old alike to wander forth on Holy Night and hark to the midnight bells proclaiming that Christ is born.

A characteristic feature of this traditional manner of celebrating Christmas, as in other Catholic countries, is the preparation in many

churches and homes of *presepios*, reproductions of the scene in the stable after the birth of the Christ Child. These nativities may be of modest proportions or quite extensive and elaborate, occupying a whole room, and composed of figures of considerable size. The central figure is the Holy Child, lying on a bed of straw in a manger. Nearby is the Virgin Mary, leaning over the Infant, with Joseph and other personages of the holy scene—and all about stand the animals in mute adoration. The *presepio*, or manger, remains on exhibition throughout the Christmas season and provides a center of attraction for religious and social observances among relatives and friends.

In many cities both religious and civic organizations celebrate open-air festivals for the distribution of gifts to underprivileged children. These affairs are usually attended by a vast concourse of people of all classes in an atmosphere of music, flags, and flowers. Christmas Day is known in Brazil as the day of spiritual union among the Christian churches, and New Year's as the day of universal brotherhood, both being respectively so designated in the official list of national holidays.

New Year's Day (*Dia de Anno Bom*) is a great occasion for celebrating, feasting, friendly intercourse, and the exchange of greetings. It is the day *par excellence* for joyful visiting, enthusiastic greeting, and effusive well-wishing.

Dia de Reis vies with Christmas in the distribution of gifts, especially to children, in symbolization of the gifts of the Wise Men to the Child Jesus, the youngsters placing a shoe outside the door upon going to bed, with the same implicit faith in the miraculous held by their northern cousins in the hanging of the Christmas stocking.

Brazil is a vast country, and throughout the years, in addition to the customs brought over from Portugal, the Christmas festival has gathered about itself many features and traditions, characteristic of each respective locality. These have endowed it with a particular local charm and enriched it with many quaint and interesting ceremonies, folk songs and folk dances. On Christmas Eve, among the people, open-air dancing and carols often occupy the time leading up to the Christmas Eve supper, which precedes midnight mass. An interesting feature of Kings' Day in some places is a sort of poetry contest between two parties, who challenge each other by improvising verses which they sing to the accompaniment of the *viola* (a four-stringed guitar). In the homes of the well-to-do, balls, banquets, and other entertainments hold sway throughout the season.

In olden times miracle plays (*autos*) used to be performed in adoration of the Holy Child, the occasion taking on all the dramatic fervor of a religious performance together with the gracious hospitality of a social function.

These were often in the form of dances elaborately got up and meticulously performed to the music of an orchestra. Out of a great variety of miracle plays, all on different themes, the dance of the Four Parts of the World, which appears in *Festas e Tradições Populares do Brasil*, by the Brazilian writer Mello Moraes Filho, will serve as a good example. The roles were performed by girls dressed for the part. First comes Europe, saying:

Most joyfully I come
The Holy Child to adore.
My heart to him I give;
His love I now implore.

All Europe brings to Thee
The wealth that in her lies,
For in Thee alone she sees
The God supreme, all-wise.

In succession, Asia, Africa, and America declaim, finally getting into a discussion regarding their respective rights to make oblation before the Child of Bethlehem, the dispute finally being settled by Father Time, who appears at the crucial moment.

The scene is at once solemn and fantastic, the brilliant accessories of the participants, feathers, spangles, jewels, and what not, waving, shimmering, and sparkling in a luxurious setting of tropical foliage and flowers.

These old customs still prevail in many places, though Brazilians often deplore the fact that the good old Christmas traditions of yore are dying out and being replaced by a modern Christmas.

True, in the course of time, through foreign influence and intercourse, another set of Christmas traditions was introduced and took root in Brazil, not displacing the established customs, however, but jogging sociably along with them. For jolly old Santa Claus (*São Nicolau*, more often referred to as *Papai Noel*) with his ruddy face and beaming smile, went riding down to Brazil, drawn by his valiant reindeer and carrying in his wake his Christmas tree, Christmas stockings, Christmas cheer, and the rest of his paraphernalia, so that today, in the larger cities, a distinctly cosmopolitan Christmas spirit pervades the air. Toys of all descriptions are on display in special toy stores on the street level as well as in the large department stores. The fancy food stores are specially inviting at this season with their tempting array of imported and native delicacies and luscious fruit, imported apples, pears, peaches, and chestnuts along with the native mangoes, avocados, pineapples, and Brazil nuts, all blending in the delightful aroma peculiar to Christmas in summer.

Nowadays in the principal cities there are probably as many Christmas trees as *presepios* set up in Brazilian homes, and the stores display all the accessories that bring to mind Christmas in northern climes,

not omitting, be it understood, the snow and ice which Santa Claus very unreasonably insists upon having on his tree—in midsummer in a warm climate—the effect being obtained with bits of cotton and glittery stuff which one laboriously distributes over the tree. This service rendered to the caprice of old King Christmas, while performed literally in the sweat of the brow, is none the less part and parcel of the composite medley which is Christmas in Brazil, and constitutes in itself a gladsome task to be performed as a matter of course.

Years ago there was a mild movement on foot to dethrone this superimposed wintry personage and have his role taken over by an Indian to be known as Vovô Indio (Grandpapa Indian), but old Santa merely chuckled, knowing full well that the idea would not take root and that his place was secure.

The traditional chimney, however, had to be dropped, there being practically no homes equipped with such things. So it enters not at all into the Christmas experience of Brazilian youngsters who, if they stay up on Christmas Eve, do so with a view to taking part in the festivities and supper with their elders and perchance accompanying them to midnight mass, and not to spy on Santa's doings.

In greeting cards there is not so much emphasis placed on Christmas as among Anglo-Saxons. Those sent before Christmas usually include in their good wishes New Year's Day and a great many of them King's Day as well. A vast number of New Year's cards are sent after Christmas and continue to be received right on up to January 15, and this in their own right without any implication of making up for omissions at Christmas.

However, the usual greeting is that which corresponds to the whole Christmas season, and so to you, dear reader, "Boas Festas e Feliz Anno Novo!"



LATIN AMERICAN FOREIGN TRADE IN 1935

By MATILDA PHILLIPS

Chief, Statistical Division, Pan American Union

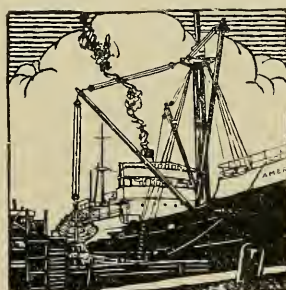
IN advance of publication in the General Survey of Latin American Foreign Trade, a report prepared annually by the statistical division of the Pan American Union, a table is given below in which are shown, for the years 1934 and 1935, the gross values of the imports and exports and the trade balances of the various Republics of Latin America in national currencies.

Imports, exports, and trade balances

[Values in thousands of the monetary units, i. e., 000 omitted]

Country	Monetary unit	1934		1935		Surplus of exports (+) or imports (—)	
		Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	1934	1935
Argentina.....	Paper peso.....	1, 024, 950	1, 438, 434	1, 121, 449	1, 569, 349	+413, 484	+447, 900
Bolivia.....	Boliviano.....	72, 621	126, 994	70, 893	148, 656	+54, 373	+77, 763
Brazil.....	Milreis, paper...	2, 502, 785	3, 459, 006	3, 855, 921	4, 104, 008	+956, 221	+248, 087
Chile.....	Peso.....	241, 713	469, 832	303, 661	473, 078	+228, 119	+169, 417
Colombia.....	do.....	87, 559	152, 405	106, 854	142, 788	+64, 846	+35, 934
Costa Rica.....	Colon.....	37, 062	36, 959	47, 370	49, 006	—103	+1, 636
Cuba.....	Peso.....	73, 418	107, 746	95, 465	128, 017	+34, 328	+32, 552
Dominican Republic.....	Dollar.....	10, 574	12, 895	9, 790	15, 487	+2, 321	+5, 697
Ecuador.....	Sucre.....	62, 697	108, 463	97, 094	113, 498	+45, 766	+16, 404
El Salvador.....	Colon.....	20, 475	24, 049	21, 613	22, 884	+3, 574	+1, 271
Guatemala.....	Quetzal.....	10, 091	14, 808	11, 989	12, 471	+4, 717	+482
Haiti.....	Gourde.....	45, 685	51, 546	41, 162	35, 629	+5, 861	—5, 533
Honduras.....	Dollar.....	8, 382	12, 400	9, 586	10, 508	+4, 018	+922
Mexico.....	Peso.....	333, 942	643, 741	406, 135	750, 294	+309, 799	+344, 159
Nicaragua.....	Cordoba.....	4, 610	5, 230	5, 073	5, 658	+620	+585
Panama.....	Balboa.....	13, 448	4, 017	15, 945	5, 555	—9, 431	—10, 390
Paraguay.....	Peso.....	11, 341	12, 378	(1)	(1)	+1, 037
Peru.....	Sol.....	171, 253	305, 094	181, 066	308, 923	+133, 841	+127, 857
Uruguay.....	Peso.....	62, 712	69, 773	59, 960	95, 357	+7, 060	+35, 397
Venezuela.....	Bolivar.....	159, 686	671, 943	225, 194	711, 730	+512, 257	+486, 536

¹ Unavailable.



A TRIP THROUGH ECUADOR¹

By JACK B. FAHY

(Part II²)

PICHINCHA is a bearded giant of a mountain that sits in eternal guard over its Andean domain. Its bright green robes sweep down from the heights, level off in a broad lap, surmount the knees, and then fall away sharply to the plains below. It is in Pichincha's lap that Quito was established as the capital of the ancient Shiri empire. The stoical old mountain has seen a few scattered tribes of savages formed into a powerful federation by a race of stronger men who toiled their way up from the Pacific coast in the sixth or seventh century; it has seen that empire slowly crushed by the Incan invaders from the south; it has seen the Incas, in their turn, subjugated by the strategy of a band of Spaniards; and lastly it has seen the birth and development of an independent republic.

Steeped in 1,500 years of tradition, Quito is easily the dean of South American capitals. But Quito does not cling to her traditions; the air of alertness and progress belies her old age. The memory of musty pages of history grows dim in the confusion of bright new automobiles, new theaters, and new cocktail bars. That spirit of antiquity can only be recaptured in Quito's famous churches and convents. To describe the charm of Quito's streets and old buildings would be giving only half the picture; it is the hospitality and unpretentious friendliness that make the city so attractive. From the policeman who quietly admonishes, "*Cuidado*", as you cross the street to the Government officials who graciously unlock the doors of information for the casual visitor, the Ecuadoreans demonstrate that theirs is a country where the stranger is accepted for what he is—neither fawned nor frowned upon.

Just as Guayaquil is the gateway to Ecuador so Quito is the hub about which the life of the country revolves. The broad, fertile acres of the Sierra send their products to the city where they are sold or processed for redistribution. The roads for miles around are choked with Indians in bright ponchos bearing their loads on their backs or urging onward their heavily laden burros and llamas, with trucks that turn up clouds of dust as if in disdain of the older means of transportation, while nearby a freight train chuffs along in its own

¹ From "The West Coast Leader", Lima, Peru, Aug. 11 and Sept. 1, 1936.

² Part I appeared in the BULLETIN for November.



QUITO.

Looking down on Plaza Independencia, the Cathedral tower stands in brilliant relief against the green slope of Mt. Pichincha in the background. To the right is a corner of the Government Palace.

sedate way. Approaching Quito from the south the Panecillo looms up like a misplaced mountain peak. Beyond, the city spreads out in an undulating checkered quilt broken only by the multitudinous domes of churches. Here the streets dip down to meet the rough *quebradas* or, failing in that, span them with stone viaducts.

The houses within the city are nearly all made of brick or stone, plastered, and painted white. The low-pitched roofs are of red tile and by the amount of green moss that clings to them one can almost calculate their age. As in most other Latin countries the façade of the average Quito house gives no hint of what it may be like within; one has to enter and see the patio to be able to judge whether the occupants are rich or poor. Since South Americans have not acquired the American habit of moving frequently their homes often contain a variety of colonial antiques such as professional collectors dream of.

A curiosity of Quito is the fact that it needs no museums for its art treasures. Instead of being cramped into the confines of a single building, they are to be seen in every church and convent. Colonial Quito produced a school of painters and sculptors whose work is destined to become better known. Religious figures within the churches, so often grotesque, have been executed with a beauty and delicacy of

line seldom to be seen elsewhere. Among these early painters Gorívar and Miguel de Santiago are the most prominent, while in sculpture Caspicara's work is outstanding. However, art in Ecuador did not die with the exit of the Spanish viceroys; today there exist both keen interest and a remarkable amount of talent.

Because of the riches that were so easily reaped during the occupation of the Spaniards, Quito today can boast of the finest church architecture and decoration in the Americas. For sheer display of wealth, gold, silver, and precious stones, the interiors of these churches are overwhelming. Yet if all the gold and silver were stripped away they would be vastly interesting, for the intricate fret-work of the vaulted ceilings and the exquisite carving of the altars show a craftsmanship that cannot be obscured by the dazzle of gold and silver leaf. Many of the artisans brought out from Spain by the priests were, curiously enough, Mohammedans. Thus in the church of the Jesuits, La Compañía, sharp eyes have detected the Cufic letters of the Koran almost hidden in the conventional carvings.



THE JESUIT CHURCH, QUITO.

Each church in Quito is a treasure house of art, the architecture, sculptures and paintings being of surpassing beauty. On the walls and pillars of "La Compañía" may be observed geometrical tracery of Mohammedan origin. The carved altars covered with gold leaf and the gold tracery on a dark red background make this one of the most magnificent church interiors in the world.



THE EUGENIO ESPEJO HOSPITAL IN QUITO.

This new hospital, opened three years ago, exemplifies the fact that Quito keeps abreast with modern progress.

Days could be profitably employed visiting Quito's churches and convents. For instance, there is San Francisco. The visitor crosses a huge hustling plaza alive with the hum of motor cars, of people intent upon their tasks; city noises that denote a prosperous, modern metropolis. Yet five minutes later a hooded and sandaled monk admits you to the tranquil confines of the cloisters and you turn back whole centuries of time. The wonders of the twentieth century have not influenced or affected the lives of these priests one iota. They form an economically independent group today as they did three hundred years ago; numbered among them are doctors, scientists, engineers, and agriculturists. Their food comes from their own haciendas and they even brew their own beer. Hung on the walls surrounding the main patio are a series of oil paintings depicting the life of the founder of the Franciscan order. Many of these are by famous artists and form a veritable fortune in art treasures.

Side by side with such venerable antiquities there are model cottages for workingmen, a municipal power plant in construction, modern hospitals, and a fast-growing suburb of fine homes. And not too far away are the warm springs of Machachi and Tingo.

No less an authority than Ricardo Palma records Simón Bolívar's last words as being, "The three greatest futilitarians have been Jesus Christ, Don Quijote, and . . . I." The great Liberator would not have thought his life futile if today he were to revisit Quito and



THE CLOISTERED PATIO OF SAN FRANCISCO.

In the midst of the city's turmoil, the tranquil patio of this old church preserves the atmosphere of the seventeenth century.

observe the tremendous progress that has been made since those words were uttered one hundred and six years ago.

North of Quito lies a great strip of agricultural country which terminates at the Colombian border. Both railroad and highway make it easily accessible. The road now permits cars to make the trip from Quito to the frontier town of Tulcán, from there to Popayán, and Cali, and thence to Bogotá, thus connecting the capitals of the two Republics. The opening of this route has greatly stimulated trade, and traffic over it becomes heavier every day. Although the railroad now ends at the sierra town of Ibarra, 110 miles from Quito, plans are well under way to extend the line to the Pacific coast port of Esmeraldas. A Swiss construction company, it is reported, is about to undertake not only the building of the railroad but also the establishment of an extensive colonization plan. When this project has been completed the capital of Ecuador will be two full days closer to Panamá. In addition it will open a vast new agricultural territory.

Leaving Quito at 7.30 a. m. on the train bound for Ibarra we wind down mountain sides and across deep gorges. Here and there are the substantial houses of hacienda owners set in eucalyptus groves. Between are the broad fertile acres that for hundreds of years have produced prosperity for Quito. One hundred percent Government-

owned, as are all Ecuadorean railroads with the exception of the Guayaquil and Quito Railway, the Ibarra line is notable for the excellent maintenance of the right of way. The innumerable deep cuts along the route are so well kept that it seems as if they had been carved out of butter. Farther north the same spirit of neatness becomes apparent in the Otavalo Indians who, without doubt, are the most cleanly tribe in South America.

The Otavalo Indians take a great deal of pride in their personal appearance. Their hats are huge affairs made of wool felt with great turned-up brims. The color is usually cinnamon and when it rains a leather cover is slipped over the hat to protect it. The women's necks are heavy with bright beads. Both men and women wear white blouses beautifully embroidered in a style that is remarkably similar to those worn by Russian peasants. The ponchos worn by the men nearly all run to rich shades of blue in contrast to those of most other Ecuadorean Indians who seem to prefer reds. Should you happen to walk out to the shores of a lake near Otavalo or Ibarra any morning at 5:00 o'clock you would see some five hundred Indians bathing in the chill waters. As a result they are extremely hardy and mentally alert.

Ibarra and Otavalo may be truly called the "Lake Region of Ecuador", for there are eight most picturesque lakes, with, as Wordsworth once put it, "beauty born of murmuring sound." At least



PONCHO VENDORS AT THE OTAVALO MARKET.

The Otavalo Indians, who live about a hundred miles north of Quito, are partial to ponchos of rich blue and hats of cinnamon color. They are very cleanly and bathe early in the morning in the mountain lakes.



SAN PABLO LAKE

The beauty of the lake region of Ecuador makes an indelible impression on the mind of the visitor.

three of these lakes are easily visited: Yaguarcocha, Mojanda, and San Pablo. Yaguarcocha in the Quechua language means "lake of blood" and the origin of the name is supposedly based on the story that the Spaniards slaughtered two thousand Indians and threw their bodies into the water. To witness a dawn or a sunset upon one of these lakes, ringed by verdant mountains and bordered by a few stately eucalyptus trees, is a sight so impressive as to justify the entire trip to Ecuador.

In spite of the altitude, much of this northern section is devoted to the production of sugar cane from which is manufactured, among other things, an excellent sugar cake locally called *raspadura* or *panela*. In the public market places are to be found surprisingly fine quality hand woven tweeds. *Alpargatas*, rope sandals, are also sold; they are made from the fibre of the cabuya.

The return to Quito can be varied by making the trip by motorcar. By this time the visitor to Ecuador is quite used to sudden changes but when, after traveling for hours through the high valleys, the road drops without warning into what seems to be a gigantic crater it becomes difficult to adjust oneself to the appearance of tropic scenery in the midst of Andean peaks. Thus the town of Guallabamba phenomenally produces the same fruits as the torrid coastal zone.

In order to return to Guayaquil we must retrace our steps to Riobamba. From there, providing it is the dry season (May to

October), motorcars make regular trips across the mountain range to Guaranda and then plunge down on a narrow road that twists and writhes like a snake in the throes of death. The grandeur of this wild mountain section more than compensates for the inconveniences of the road. Looking backward we get our last view of the seemingly impregnable Andean heights, towering peaks that have watched a dozen races of men toil up and down the slopes, fighting, building, destroying, and finally merging into a homogeneous group bent upon utilizing the natural resources of the country.

Leaving the mountains behind we enter the hot lowlands. Here man's struggle changes into an eternal battle against vegetation so prolific that with a year of neglect the jungle can reclaim the land that was so laboriously cleared. The people make the innumerable streams their highways.

And so we arrive at Babahoyo, the principal port of inland river traffic. The waterfront is a jumble of boats of every type and size. From Babahoyo waterways stretch out north, south, east, and west. From a barge comes the warm pungent smell of a thousand sacks of cacao. Farther on a gang of men, each carrying a huge wooden beam



AN ANDEAN SHEP-
HERD BOY

A picturesque sight is the Indian shepherd with his flock silhouetted against the twilight sky in the highlands.

with ease, are loading a boat with balsa, the lightest wood in the world until it reaches the age of seven years, when it begins to turn hard and heavy. Produce, such as rice, coffee, sugar, cotton, rubber, corn, and tobacco, is piled high on the landings waiting to begin its journey, which may be half way round the world.

Reluctantly we board a river steamer for the trip back to Guayaquil. Thus we complete a trip of over a thousand miles through a country so varied in topography, so awe-inspiring, and so completely natural that it would be difficult to find its equal anywhere else.



FOREIGN TRADE OF ECUADOR FOR 1935

By MATILDA PHILLIPS

Chief, Statistical Division, Pan American Union

ECUADOREAN total foreign trade in 1935 amounted in value to 210,592,000 sucres as compared with 171,160,000 sucres in 1934, an increase of 23 percent. Imports totaled 97,094,000 sucres, or 54.8 percent more than in the preceding year, while exports, valued at 113,498,000 sucres, were 4.6 percent greater.

Trade with principal countries

[Values in thousands of sucres, i. e., 000 omitted]

Country of origin or destination	Imports		Percent of total imports		Exports		Percent of total exports	
	1934	1935	1934	1935	1934	1935	1934	1935
United States.....	21,154	28,140	33.7	28.9	48,717	52,873	44.9	46.6
Japan.....	8,736	17,086	13.9	17.6	622	5,461	.6	4.8
Germany.....	7,094	13,688	11.3	14.1	6,969	11,101	6.4	9.8
United Kingdom.....	8,001	12,380	12.7	12.7	4,448	8,528	4.1	7.5
France.....	2,383	3,401	3.8	3.5	21,117	8,020	19.5	7.1
Chile.....	2,073	2,852	3.3	2.9	2,476	3,465	2.3	3.1
Italy.....	1,773	2,633	2.8	2.7	3,097	1,803	2.8	1.6
Czechoslovakia.....	823	2,176	1.3	2.2	1	6	(¹)	(¹)
Belgium.....	772	2,161	1.2	2.2	2,334	1,908	2.2	1.7
Spain.....	1,125	1,600	1.8	1.6	3,984	2,419	3.7	2.1
Peru.....	1,483	1,365	2.4	1.4	2,203	7,875	2.0	6.9
Argentina.....	353	1,174	.6	1.2	979	2,199	.9	1.9
Canada.....	776	1,040	1.2	1.1	41	27	(¹)	(¹)
British India.....	882	1,017	1.4	1.0				
Sweden.....	734	916	1.2	.9	169	283	.1	.2
Switzerland.....	458	645	.7	.7	1	5	(¹)	(¹)
Netherlands.....	551	610	.8	.6	3,351	1,451	3.1	1.3
Colombia.....	88	123	.1	.1	3,236	1,982	3.0	1.7
Other countries.....	3,438	4,087	5.8	4.6	4,718	4,092	4.4	3.7
Total.....	62,697	97,094	100.0	100.0	108,463	113,498	100.0	100.0

¹ Less than one-tenth of 1 percent.

Value of imports by tariff classes for the years 1934 and 1935

[Values in thousands of sucres, i. e., 000 omitted]

Class	1934	1935
I. Live animals, foodstuffs, wines, liquors, tobacco, etc.....	8,613	10,515
II. Mineral oils and their derivatives, including lubricants, tar, and asphalt; stone, coal, coke, etc.....	3,061	3,700
III. Pottery, earthenware, chinaware, porcelain, etc.....	815	1,679
IV. Glass and glassware.....	406	1,481
V. Pigments, paints, varnishes, inks, perfumery, drugs and chemicals.....	6,068	8,330
VI. Metals and manufactures thereof: jewelry, silver and gold plate, etc.....	8,287	15,656
VII. Machinery and apparatus, including electrical.....	6,301	11,035
VIII. Vehicles, railway stock, vessels, tractors, etc.....	3,292	7,645
IX. Wood and its manufactures, including straw, cane, cork, etc.....	461	736
X. Paper, cardboard, and manufactures.....	2,828	3,579
XI. Cotton and cotton goods, including goods mixed with other materials.....	11,788	18,413
XII. Linen, hemp, jute, and other vegetable fibers and manufactures.....	1,425	1,796
XIII. Wool, hair, etc., and manufactures.....	2,487	4,032
XIV. Silk, real and artificial, and manufactures.....	2,051	3,381
XV. Hides, skins, and feathers, and manufactures.....	865	1,121
XVI. Miscellaneous articles.....	3,798	4,862
XVII. Articles imported free of duty, such as samples, baggage, reimports, etc.....	151	133
Total.....	62,697	97,094

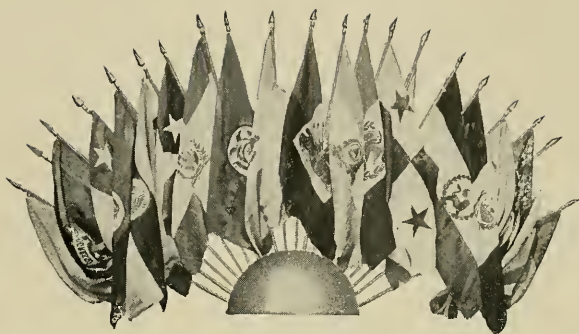
THE PAN AMERICAN UNION

Exports by principal commodities

[Values in thousands of sucres, i. e., 000 omitted]

Commodity	1934	1935
Cacao.....	27, 165	23, 828
Cyanide precipitates.....	18, 906	21, 796
Crude petroleum.....	12, 902	14, 851
Coffee.....	20, 656	14, 515
Gold bars.....	5, 892	10, 634
Rice.....	1, 784	6, 667
Ivory nuts.....	4, 872	4, 262
Cattle.....	652	400
Bananas.....	2, 160	3, 075
Rubber.....	214	1, 302
Hides and skins and manufactures.....	1, 532	918
Sugar.....	68	53
Kapok.....	573	674
Fresh fruits.....	335	484
Cereals not specified.....	351	479
Cotton and woolen textiles.....	898	478
Straw hats.....	5, 838	5, 720
Lumber in the rough.....	895	469
Flour.....	89	76
Cheese, butter, and lard.....	137	56
Miscellaneous.....	2, 544	2, 761
Total.....	108, 463	113, 498





PAN AMERICAN UNION NOTES

COLUMBUS MEMORIAL LIBRARY

Accessions.—The United States Department of State has recently published its *Papers relating to the foreign relations of the United States, 1921*. The two volumes covering this year contain correspondence and other papers concerning American international relations, the greater part of which had not previously been published. Some topics of Pan American interest on which papers are found in these volumes are: The Federation of the Central American Republics; boundary disputes between Costa Rica and Panama, the Dominican Republic and Haiti, Guatemala and Honduras, and Honduras and Nicaragua; the Tacna-Arica question; several financial questions in Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, and Haiti; and the recognition of the government of General Obregón in Mexico.

The Carnegie Institution of Washington has deposited in the Pan American Union Library a compilation entitled *Pan American immigration-control law, 1936*, which was compiled in the Institution's Eugenics Record Office at Cold Spring Harbor, Long Island, New York, under the direction of Dr. Harry H. Laughlin. The compilation contains typed, printed or photostat copies of laws, treaties, and constitutional articles in force which concern immigration and emigration in every aspect. Arrangement is made alphabetically by countries, and the pages of the 63 volumes are placed in loose-leaf binders, so that future revisions and additions may be made. The compilation covers the whole Western Hemisphere.

The Library has just received the first volume, and the prospectus of the other volumes, of the complete works of Benjamín Vicuña Mackenna, published by the University of Chile. The prospectus states: "The works of Vicuña Mackenna constitute the most complete repertory of Chilean history and one of the largest and most

important of American history. In them are analyzed, in relation to the whole of America, history, geography, political and economic sciences, folklore, political life, the nineteenth century in all its aspects, international conflicts, revolutionary movements, general evolution, etc. . . . The edition . . . will be illustrated with portraits, maps and engravings and will contain numerous notes, bibliographic studies, and explanatory essays by the compilers." It is expected that the complete edition of this prolific nineteenth-century writer's works will require more than fifty volumes. The set will be welcomed by many libraries and other institutions, inasmuch as previous editions of some of the books are completely exhausted.

The list below includes other volumes of interest:

Memoria [de la] Junta reguladora de vinos . . . correspondiente al año 1935. Buenos Aires, Talleres S. A. Casa Jacobo Peuser, Ltda., 1936. 488 p. tables, diagrs. 26½ cm. [The Wine Regulating Board of Argentina was created by law no. 12137, of December 24, 1934. This first report covers the year February 1935 to January 1936. A brief note in the BULLETIN for June 1935 says: "The board is empowered to adopt the measures it deems advisable to prevent the national production of wine from exceeding the normal requirements of the population." The report, with its numerous annexes, shows the economic position of the wine industry in Argentina.]

Docas de Santos, suas origens, lutas e realizações [por] Helio Lobo. Rio de Janeiro, Typ. do Jornal do commercio, 1936. 4 p. l., [5]-695 p., 1 l. plates (1 fold.), fold. tab. 26½ cm. [Helio Lobo is well-known throughout the American continent, since he has served in diplomatic posts in several countries, represented his country as delegate at numerous conferences, both Pan American and world-wide, and written books and articles about Brazil, Uruguay, and the United States, as well as studies on neutrality and other international questions. The Santos dock question is completely discussed here, from the early nineteenth-century attempts to encourage port works along the coast of Brazil, through the establishment of the company for the Santos port in the first years of the Republic and its development in the first quarter of this century, to the growth of Santos into the world's greatest coffee port.]

Vida e obra do Barão de Macahubas [por] Isaias Alves. Rio [de Janeiro] Renato Americano, 1936. 222 p. pl. (port.) 18 cm. (Edições "Infância e juventude".) [Professor Alves is the author of several works on education. His latest is a biography of one of Brazil's educators, Abilio Cezar Borges, Baron de Macahubas (1824-91), who, during the second half of the past century, did much as an administrator and a professor to improve educational methods. The biography includes a critical bibliography of the works of Baron de Macahubas.]

Páginas de mi diario durante tres años de viaje, 1853-54-55 [por Benjamin] Vicuña Mackenna. [Santiago de Chile, Dirección general de prisiones—Imp. 1936] t. 1: 528 p., 1 l. pl. (port.), fold. map. 26 cm. (Half-title: Obras completas de Benjamin Vicuña Mackenna, publicadas por la Universidad de Chile. Volumen primero.)

De las inmigraciones en los países sud-americanos. . . . [por] Humberto Torres Moya. Santiago de Chile, Dirección general de prisiones—Imp., 1936. 104 p. 26 p. [This study, written as a thesis in the school of juridical and social sciences of the University of Chile, gives a survey of immigration problems. Several brief statistical tables supplement the work.]

Discursos y conferencias [de] Ernesto Martín . . . San José, Costa Rica, Imprenta Gutenberg, 1930. 226 p., 1 l. 21 cm. (Ediciones del Repertorio Americano.) [This volume contains the text of some addresses made by Señor Martín, from 1898 to 1930, many of them in the assemblies of the Ateneo de Costa Rica. The addresses include brief biographies, eulogies, and speeches on public questions. A few of the outstanding titles are: *Presidencia de la República* (in which the author discusses the position of President in various Republics); *La labor del pacifismo y la Corte de justicia centroamericana* (a plea for peace, and examples of how arbitration can replace war, as shown in the discussion of the Central American Court of Justice, of which Señor Martín was a member); and *El patrimonio de nuestra América* (in which he explains how the "soul of the race" was formed by the admixture of Indian and Spaniard).]

La mañosa, novela de las revoluciones [por] Juan Bosch. Santiago, República Dominicana, Editorial "El Diario" [1936]. 205 p. 19½ cm. [Juan Bosch has written a collection of short stories ("Camino real") and a historico-legendary work ("Indios"). This new novel is a story, with a sociological viewpoint, about the Dominican Republic.]

Guía de las ruinas de Quiriguá, por Sylvanus G. Morley. Traducción española por Adrián Recinos. [Washington] Publicada por la Institución Carnegie de Washington, 1936. viii, [ii], 228 p. illus., maps, diagrs. 21½ cm. [The English edition of this work was published last year, and listed in the BULLETIN for March 1936. The present translation by Dr. Adrián Recinos, Minister of Guatemala to the United States, of Dr. Morley's admirable work will give Spanish-speaking readers a thorough comprehension of the extensive Maya ruins of Quiriguá, which Guatemala has set aside as a national reservation.]

Haiti and her problems; four lectures, by Dantès Bellegarde . . . delivered in the University of Puerto Rico under the auspices of the Ibero American Institute of the University, April, 1936. Río Piedras, P. R., Published by the University [1936]. 57 p. pl. (port.) 23 cm. (The University of Puerto Rico bulletin. Series VII, No. 1. September 1936.) ["Dantès Bellegarde is one of Haiti's outstanding intellectuals, distinguished for his brilliant achievements in diplomacy, letters, and teaching", says the introduction to this publication. His diplomatic career included service as Minister of Haiti in the United States from 1931 to 1933. He also represented his country at several Assemblies of the League of Nations. The four lectures are entitled *Haiti and its people* (a general view of the republic), *The population and the economic life of Haiti* (in two parts), and *Haiti and international cooperation*.]

Mexico: a revolution by education, by George I. Sánchez. Foreword by Rafael Ramírez. New York, The Viking press, 1936. xv, 211 p. plates, tables. 22 cm. [George I. Sánchez is a native of the State of New Mexico. He has had 12 years' professional experience in education in that State. For this study of the educational movement in Mexico, made under a grant from the Julius Rosenwald Fund, he spent half a year in that country, in addition to other briefer visits he had made. He gives to the reader first a sociological background for the educational system, then a section on colonial schools, and lastly a full view of the present school movement, the prime motto of which is "Educar es redimir"—"To educate is to redeem."]

La casa del pueblo; un relato acerca de las escuelas nuevas de acción de México, por Katherine M. Cook. . . . Traducción del Prof. Rafael Ramírez. . . . México, 1936. 157 p. 23 cm. [This work, like the one mentioned just above, is the result of a period of study among schools in Mexico. Mrs. Cook, a specialist in rural education, and the present chief of the Division of special problems in education of the United States Office of Education, presents, however, a view only of the rural schools. Prof. Ramírez, who wrote the excellent foreword to

Dr. Sánchez' book, says in the foreword to this work, which he translated, that he feels that a translation would be of much interest to Mexican readers.]

Los orígenes americanos, por Pablo Martínez del Río . . . México, Porrúa hermanos, 1936. xiii, 277 p. maps, diagrs. 23 cm. [The ever-absorbing question of the colonization of America before Columbus receives in this work by Prof. Martínez del Río, a teacher of ancient and medieval history, thorough consideration. He discusses paleogeography, the ancient races of which traces have been found in both continents, Behring strait as a means of entrance to this continent, the significance of the physiological characteristics of the Indians, the possibility that Polynesians came to America, and the relation of Esquimos to Asians and to Americans. He includes a long bibliography and numerous notes.]

Regiones económico agrícolas de la República mexicana (memorias descriptivas). . . [publicación de la] Oficina de geografía económica rural. Tacubaya, D. F., Talleres de la Oficina de publicaciones y propaganda, 1936. 3 p. l., [iii]-v p., 2 l., 802, [2] p. tables, maps (part. fold.), diagrs. 30 cm. [This long, detailed report by the Office of rural-economic geography, a branch of the Mexican Bureau of rural economy, contains all manner of economic and agricultural data on the several regions of the country—the North, the North Pacific, the South Pacific, the Gulf, and the Central zones.]

Libros de Cabildos de Lima. . . [Publicación del] Concejo provincial de Lima [en el] IV centenario de la fundación de la ciudad. Descifrados y anotados por Bertram T. Lee. Lima, Impresores: Sanmartí y cía., s. a. Torres Aguirre, 1935. 2 v. fronts. (ports.). 30½ cm. Contents.—t. VI. Libro Sexto. Años 1562-1568. Segunda parte.—t. VII. Libro Séptimo. Años 1570-74. [The receipt of the first five volumes of these copies of original documents was mentioned in the BULLETIN for January 1936. This volume continues the plan of Mr. Lee to decipher the documents for the whole of the Sixteenth Century. In a brief introductory statement to the Seventh Book Mr. Lee says that the proceedings between the years 1568 and 1570 are lacking.]

Acta final del Séptimo congreso científico americano. [Publicación de la] Secretaría de relaciones exteriores. México, Imprenta de la Secretaría de relaciones exteriores, 1936. 92 p. 24 cm. [This is the Spanish text of the Final Act of the Seventh American Scientific Congress, held in Mexico City in September 1935. In addition to the Final Act, this volume includes a list of members and of papers presented.]

Papers relating to the foreign relations of the United States, 1921 [publication of] the Department of State . . . Washington, U. S. Govt. print. off., 1936. 2 v. 23½ cm. [Its Publication[s] nos. 893 and 894.]

Pan American immigration-control law, 1936 . . . [Publication of the] Carnegie institution of Washington, Eugenics record office. [Cold Harbor, L. I., Eugenics record office, 1936.] 63 v. 29 cm.

Histories and historians of Hispanic America; a bibliographical essay, by A. Curtis Wilgus . . . Washington, D. C., The Inter-American bibliographical and library association, 1936. xiii, 113 p. 23 cm. (*Half-title*: Inter-American bibliographical and library association publications. Series I, volume 2.) [Dr. Wilgus is known to BULLETIN readers for his series of historical articles during the past six years, to historians and educators for his previous publications and his work in the development of the Center of Inter-American Studies at the George Washington University in Washington, D. C., and its series of summer seminars, and to bibliographers for his numerous bibliographies and for his activities in the Inter-American bibliographical and library association, of which he is now President. The work herewith "attempts . . . to call attention to some of the leading writers and to some of the outstanding references which deal with Hispanic American history."]

New magazines and those received for the first time are listed below:

Compás; arqueología, arquitectura, artes decorativas, bibliografía, cine, dibujo, escultura, escenotécnica, fotografía, grabados, música, museografía, fotografía, radio, urbanismo. Buenos Aires. n° 1, agosto, 1936. 16 p. illus. 18 x 25½ cm. Monthly. Editor: Leonardo Estarico. Address: Casilla de correos 1488, Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Hijo mío; revista de los padres para orientar y educar a sus hijos. Buenos Aires. Vol. 1, n° 6, septiembre, 1926. [61] p. illus. 20 x 28½ cm. Monthly. Editor: Dr. Arturo León López. Address: Calle Rivadavia 3250, Buenos Aires, Argentina.

La Rural; revista oficial de la Sociedad rural de San Francisco (Córdoba). San Francisco. Año 1, n° 42, septiembre, 1936. 64 p. illus. 18 x 26½ cm. Monthly. Editor: Serafín Trigueros de Godoy. Address: San Francisco. Córdoba, Argentina.

Comunicaciones del museo de Concepción. Concepción. Año 1, n° 1, enero, 1936. 27 p. 18½ x 26 cm. Monthly. Editor: Prof. C. Oliver Schneider. Address: Casilla de correo 779, Concepción, Chile.

Boletín platanero; órgano de la Confederación de uniones de productores de platano. Tabasco. Año 1, n° 5, septiembre, 1936. 20 p. 17 x 23½ cm. Monthly. Editor: Andrés Ruiz. Address: Calle de Juárez 21, Villahermosa, Tab., México.

Mercurio; órgano del Centro consultor comercial. Ciudad Trujillo, Año 2, n° 10, septiembre, 1936. 36 p. illus. 23 x 30½ cm. Monthly. Editor: Antonio Tellado h. Address: Isabel la Católica 28, Ciudad Trujillo, República Dominicana.

Patria nueva; poesía, humorismo, crítica, sátira. Ciudad Trujillo. Año 2, n° 11, agosto, 1936. 40 p. illus. 21 x 30 cm. Monthly. Editor: Miguel Rodríguez O. Address: Ciudad Trujillo, República Dominicana.

Palabra; en defensa de la cultura. Lima. Año 1, n° 1, septiembre, 1936. 23 p. illus. 25 x 36 cm. Monthly. Address: Apartado 1702, Lima, Peru.

Alfar. Montevideo. Año 14, n° 76, agosto, 1936. [68] p. illus. 22½ x 31 cm. Monthly. Editor: Julio J. Casal. Address: B. Mitre y Vedia 2621, Montevideo, Uruguay. [A handsome literary and art review with a modernist trend.]



PAN AMERICAN PROGRESS

TWO PACTS SIGNED BY BOLIVIA AND PERU

On September 14, 1936, plenipotentiaries of the Republics of Bolivia and Peru signed in Lima a General Pact of Friendship and Non-Aggression. In addition to providing for mutual guarantees, the pact creates an investigation and conciliation commission, composed of one delegate from each country, to study and report on matters submitted by either of the Governments. After the pact has been ratified by both countries, ratifications will be exchanged in either Lima or La Paz as soon thereafter as possible.

At the same time a Convention on Social and Indian Studies and Legislation was signed. Both nations agree to exchange all laws issued relating or especially applicable to their native races, the legislation of Indian communities, results obtained in Indian research institutes and in rural schools, and any means taken to solve educational or economic aspects of the Indian question, and to do the same for social legislation dealing with labor organization and the improvement of social conditions. Both countries will encourage the interchange of teachers who have specialized in Indian affairs as well as of exhibits of native art. Ratifications of the convention will be exchanged in Lima.

AMENDMENTS TO THE COSTA RICAN CONSTITUTION

On June 19, 1936, President León Cortés signed a decree amending two articles of the constitution. Voting, formerly a right of citizens, is now a duty (article 55). The requirements for election to the presidency, as given in article 73, paragraph 2, have been modified. The candidate who receives the greatest number of votes, provided that they are more than 40 percent of the votes cast, shall henceforth be considered elected; hitherto a majority of the votes was required for election. Previously the same paragraph provided that when no candidate received a majority of the votes, Congress should elect the President; the amendment provides for a second popular election between the three candidates having polled the largest number of votes, if no one of them receives more than 40 percent.

NEW MINISTRY IN BOLIVIA

By a decree of June 10, 1936, the Governing Junta of Bolivia created the Ministry of Mines and Petroleum, which will take over all activities in those two fields hitherto administered by the Ministry of Industry. The General Bureau of Mines and Petroleum was retained as a technical and consultative body. Each national Department will have a Superintendency of Mines, replacing the Departmental Prefectures, the new offices to be held by lawyers fulfilling the same requirements as demanded of regional judges.

NEW CIVIL CODE PROMULGATED IN PERU

On November 14, 1936, a new Civil Code went into effect in Peru, replacing one that dated from 1852. Instead of the three books of the former (dealing with individuals and their rights; property, the manner of acquiring it, and the rights that individuals have over it; and obligations and contracts, respectively), the new code is divided into five books. The first one is entitled the rights of individuals; in dealing with natural persons, it includes provisions for protecting one's name; and in dealing with juridical persons, it provides for associations, foundations, and indigenous communities. The second book, dealing with the family, includes marriage, guardianship, and the property rights of married women. Book three, on inheritance rights, contains provisions to improve the condition of women and of illegitimate children. Book four, on property, defines clearly the various classes of goods and discusses movable and immovable property, use and usufruct, and liens, in accordance with the most advanced legislation on the subject. The final book deals with obligations.

BRAZILIAN STATISTICAL CODE

On August 11, 1936, a national statistical code was signed at the Presidential Palace, in Rio de Janeiro, by delegates of the Federal and State Governments, including the Federal District, for the general purpose of coordinating and unifying statistical work throughout the territory of Brazil. The task of collecting and publishing statistical data in Brazil is now entrusted to the Instituto Nacional de Estatística, established under the terms of a decree of the Federal Government dated July 6, 1934. The activities of this Institute are under the direction of the Conselho Nacional de Estatística, which is composed of an executive central body, the heads of federal, state, and municipal statistical departments, and representatives of private organizations affiliated with the Institute.

Among other things, the parties to the convention agreed to adopt in their statistical departments all the technical principles approved by the National Council of Statistics; to furnish their statistical data to other departments and organizations affiliated with the Institute; to facilitate and finance, either alone or in cooperation with others, the gathering, tabulation, and publication of statistical data; and to adopt uniform administrative principles in their various departments for the improvement of statistical work.

THE NEW LABOR LAW OF VENEZUELA

A new basic labor law,¹ approved by the Venezuelan Congress during its last session, incorporates among other features a stipulation that all employees and laborers shall share the net profits of the enterprises for which they work; establishes the 8-hour day; provides that the Executive shall institute social insurance; and recognizes trade unions and collective bargaining. A national Labor Office is created to administer the law.

The law applies to all enterprises, undertakings, or establishments of any nature whatsoever, public or private, already in existence or hereafter established in Venezuelan territory, such as industrial and mining enterprises, agricultural and stock-breeding undertakings and commercial establishments, with the exception of those provisions in the law or its regulations which are declared applicable to certain industries only. It benefits not only laborers but also employees, defined as those in whose work intellectual effort rather than manual labor predominates.

The law protects the right of the individual to engage in trade at centers of employment and declares that the right of free transit over roads leading to places of employment of oil or mining companies can in no way be denied even if such roads have been constructed at private expense.

The law includes requirements for healthful working conditions, including the provision of chairs for workers, and restrictions on the use of white lead and other lead compounds. It is forbidden to employ women and minors in work necessitating the use of these chemicals. Other provisions have to do with housing for workers, schools for their children, and hospitals and medical attention, especially preventive treatment for endemic diseases, such as malaria and hookworm. No undertaking supplying housing for its workers can charge for monthly rent more than one-third percent of the value of the dwelling.

A labor contract may be entered into by an employer or an association of employers and an employee or laborer, or between an employer

¹ Ley del Trabajo, *Gaceta Oficial*, Caracas, July 16, 1936.

or an association of employers and a trade union or federation of trade unions. At least 75 percent of the employees and laborers in every establishment must be Venezuelans, unless for technical reasons the labor authorities authorize a temporary reduction of this percentage. Furthermore, superintendents and employees who come in direct contact with workers must be Venezuelans except in the case of technical experts. Employers are to give preference to heads of families in engaging employees. Minors, under certain conditions, are allowed to enter into labor contracts and join trade unions. An employer can deduct no more than 50 percent of the weekly or monthly wages of a laborer for debts contracted for foodstuffs, merchandise, rentals, or any other purpose. The replacement of one employer by another does not affect existing labor contracts. Prior notice of one week to one month, depending upon length of employment, is required of employers and employees before either can terminate a contract for an indeterminate period. Such notice can be omitted upon payment of the wage for the period required by the notice. When the employee or laborer loses his position through discharge or other cause beyond his control, the employer must pay him compensation equal to 15 days' wages for every year of continuous employment, up to the equivalent of six months' wages. Neither notice nor compensation is required when the employee is discharged for dishonesty or other justifiable cause specified in the law.

The law not only recognizes collective labor contracts but requires that employers who engage organized workers shall negotiate a collective contract when requested to do so by the trade union or group to which the workers belong. The provisions of a collective contract automatically become an integral part of individual contracts negotiated while it is in force and the law specifically states that no collective contract can be negotiated under conditions less favorable to the workers than those provided in individual contracts already operative within the enterprise. Collective contracts shall remain in force even if the employer withdraws from the association of employers that negotiated it or if the trade union is dissolved.

The maximum working day, which under the former law was 9 hours, has been reduced to 8 hours, or 48 hours per week, and in the case of employees of commercial establishments or office workers to 44 hours. Employers may not reduce wages now being paid because the maximum working hours have been reduced. The law gives the Chief Executive the right to appoint commissions to fix a minimum wage in any given industry and salaries may not be less than the minimum fixed. For equal work an equal wage is to be paid regardless of sex or nationality. Payment for overtime must be at least 25 percent of the wage for a normal day.

One of the innovations of the Venezuelan labor law is the provision for compulsory profit-sharing by employers with employees. Article 63 states: "Employees and laborers shall have a share in the net profits of the enterprises or establishments for which they work, in accordance with the system and in the proportion to be fixed by the Federal Executive after consultation with commissions appointed for this purpose.

"The Federal Executive shall fix the maximum limit of the percentage of this participation, which in no case shall exceed annually an amount equal to two months' salary or wages for employees or laborers of large enterprises or establishments, or one month's for employees or laborers in small enterprises or establishments."

A central employment office is to be set up in the capital, with branches in industrial centers.

The law makes special provisions with regard to domestic workers and provides safeguards for women and employed minors. Minors under 14 are forbidden to work in industrial, commercial, and mining enterprises; minors over 14 and under 16 years of age cannot work longer than 6 hours a day, divided into periods of 3 hours each with a one-hour rest period in between. Ample provision for women and minors is also made with regard to occupational risks. The Federal Executive is to establish a compulsory system of social insurance to protect employees in case of occupational risks, the premiums to be paid by the employer. The highest compensation awarded for death or permanent total disability will be 2 years' wages. The system of social insurance will cover disability, maternity, old age, and death when not caused by accident or occupational disease. In these cases premiums are to be divided between the employee, the employer, and the State.

For the solution of labor disputes, the law makes detailed provisions for the establishment of conciliation and arbitration boards as well as of labor tribunals to decide questions of a contentious nature which warrant the application of legal provisions and interpret labor contracts. A national labor office is created to administer the law.—G. A. S.

LABOR BUREAU ESTABLISHED IN PARAGUAY

On June 24, 1936, Provisional President Franco of Paraguay issued a decree establishing the National Labor Bureau as a dependency of the Ministry of the Interior.

The preamble of the decree states that the new bureau shall see that the following rights are assured: to form labor unions; to work; to have an 8-hour day and a 48-hour week; Sunday rest; a fair wage;

medical attention; vocational and general education; compensation for industrial accidents; the payment of wages in cash; preventive conciliation measures to solve difficulties between employers and employees; optional arbitration; and permanent supervision over industrial and commercial establishments to ensure compliance with labor legislation. The bureau shall also regulate the work of women and minors, foster the organization of workers' cooperative societies, and require representation in the bureau by employers and workers.

With this in view, the bureau will act, among other things to: prevent industrial disputes; take measures for conciliation and optional arbitration; organize an inspection service; obtain information from public institutions and private individuals; promote home ownership by workers; investigate and improve working conditions for women and minors; keep a register of employers' and labor unions; propose necessary labor legislation; keep a register of the unemployed and establish employment offices; establish health regulations for places of employment; encourage the granting of annual vacations with pay; and regulate night work and prohibit it for children. The bureau is also empowered to ascertain how workers are treated and what their living conditions are, and to require any necessary improvements. During hours of work duly accredited inspectors must be allowed access to all industrial or commercial premises, and bureau officials must be supplied with any information sought; failure to comply with these provisions incurs liability to fines varying from 500 to 20,000 pesos.

In the settlement of industrial disputes, the bureau must keep in mind certain specified principles. Besides repeating pertinent points from the preamble, the decree points out that organized and unorganized workers shall have the same rights in the case of a dispute with their employers, and that collective agreements, concluded normally between employers and workers and duly registered, have the force of law. The decree goes on to specify the procedure to be followed to prevent or to settle labor disputes.

The new decree will remain in force for 18 months from its date of publication.

OFFICIAL PUBLICITY BUREAU IN MEXICO

A national Publicity Bureau, to function under the Department of the Interior, was created by an act signed on August 10, 1936, by President Cárdenas of Mexico. The bureau will provide general publicity on the Government plan of action and official information for the national and foreign press, news agencies, civil and military authorities, and Mexican representatives abroad; authorize motion pictures for

purposes of information and publicity; administer certain Government broadcasting stations and supervise the publicity provided by commercial stations; publish and distribute posters, bulletins, stamps, and other means of direct and indirect propaganda; and take other similar measures. The bureau will also supervise the publication of the *Diario Oficial* and all Government printing except that done by the Bureau of Printing and Engraving, under the Treasury, and the work of the presses in the vocational schools of the Department of Public Education.

COMPULSORY LABOR LAW IN BOLIVIA

Among the many new laws adopted in Bolivia during the last few months none is more extensive in scope than the decree on compulsory labor signed by President Toro on July 7, 1936. This decree contains the declaration that "all citizens are obliged to cooperate in post-war reconstruction," adding that it is also urgently necessary "to increase by all means the tin production of the country in order to fill the production quota assigned to Bolivia."

It is said that after the signing of the armistice between Bolivia and Paraguay and the repatriation of prisoners, many of the ex-combatants went home to enjoy in idleness the bonus paid by their respective Governments. The payment of this bonus, which in Bolivia was between 1,000 and 4,000 bolivianos a person, prevented the industries of that country from securing the necessary number of workers. The tin industry, which is the backbone of Bolivian national economy, needed some 20,000 miners in order to fill its quota of exports according to international agreements. Other industries were similarly crippled by lack of workers.

Under those circumstances the Government Junta of Bolivia, headed by General David Toro, decided to issue the new decree which, among other things, makes labor compulsory in the country for all men between 18 and 60 years of age, excepting those physically or mentally unfit. Within 20 days from the date of publication of the decree, all persons were to secure certificates of employment from the concerns where they were employed, persons practicing a profession obtaining such certificates from the police. All discharged soldiers and returning prisoners of war should take up their customary mining, agricultural, or industrial activities within 20 days; after that date all persons not having their certificates of employment would be enlisted as unemployed in the brigades and detachments at the disposal of the State. The Ministry of Labor was entrusted with the task of finding work for these unemployed according to their trades or professions.

Under the terms of the new law, any mining or industrial concern may request the number of workers it needs from the local police

authorities, who will endeavor to comply with such requests as completely as possible. Only after the needs of the mining industry have been taken care of will any effort be made to grant requests from other national industries.

The labor contracts with these workers are to be drawn up between the concerns requesting the workers and the local chiefs of police, the latter representing the State. The contract is to specify the number of workers, the type of work, wages, conditions under which the workers shall be sent, travel expenses, and housing and other welfare conditions. The workers who desert during the trip to the mines to which they have been assigned will be arrested and returned to the mines, and the expenses involved deducted from their wages. Compulsory labor is to be paid at the same rate as free labor.

The provisions of this decree are to be in force as long as circumstances require.

SALARY INCREASE FOR BOLIVIAN EMPLOYEES

On June 27, 1936, the Government Junta of Bolivia issued a decree specifying the salary or wage increase to be paid to all public employees as well as to the employees of private concerns and persons engaged in domestic work throughout the nation. This increase ranges from 120 percent for employees and workers and 80 percent for domestic employees in the lowest wage brackets, to 780 bolivianos for persons earning 1,201 bolivianos or more. These percentages are the least allowed by the law, and are to be included in the minimum salaries and wages decreed by the Junta on June 1 of this year. Any employer found guilty of not having paid the increase specified in the new law will be fined three times the amount not paid by him, and the proceeds of such fines will go to a special fund to be applied to helping war orphans and invalids.

MINING BANK ESTABLISHED IN BOLIVIA

Late in June the Governing Junta of Bolivia issued a decree-law creating the Mining Bank of Bolivia. The new institution was established to advance credit, help the small-scale miner extract ore and sell the product abroad, attract capital to the industry, supply technical information when needed, and take other measures to promote mining in the Republic. The authorized capital of the bank is 50,000,000 Bolivian pesos, and it will start with a paid-up capital of 6,000,000 pesos, one-third of which will be provided by the Government, one-third by the Central Bank, and one-third by other associated banks, large- and small-scale mining interests, and individuals.

MONUMENT TO GENERAL URQUIZA TO BE ERECTED IN ARGENTINA

Funds for the erection of a monument to the memory of the soldier-statesman, Captain General Justo José de Urquiza (1800-1870), were authorized by law no. 11849, passed on July 5, 1934, by the National Congress of Argentina. The national committee for the monument has announced a competition, open to both resident and nonresident Argentine and foreign sculptors, for designs for the memorial. The principal terms of the competition are as follows:

The central figure in the monument shall be the equestrian statue of General Urquiza, in the military uniform of the period, and there shall also be portrayed, in low relief or in the round, his principal accomplishments as founder of the political institutions of the nation: the constitution of 1853, the definitive pact of union between the Argentine provinces in 1859, his administration of the Confederation (1854-1860), the establishment of schools and colleges, and the encouragement of national progress in the fields of public works, railways, agricultural settlements, public culture, legislation, and industry.

Competitors should present models, under a pseudonym, during the two weeks preceding May 1, 1937, at the Post Office and Telegraph Building in Buenos Aires. The model of the monument itself must be on the scale of 1:10, and accompanied by a 1:100 model of the monument and the surrounding area within a radius of 165 feet, a general sketch on the scale of 1:100, and a detailed description, including the total cost.

The monument will be erected on Costanera Avenue in Buenos Aires, and the committee has prepared a pamphlet containing a plane survey of the site, the means of access, and both a general perspective and an air view of the surrounding territory.

The winner of the first prize will be awarded the contract for the monument and its erection, not to exceed 400,000 paper pesos, and in addition there will be three other prizes of 10,000, 8,000, and 5,000 paper pesos, respectively, with five honorable mentions worth 2,000 paper pesos each. The sculptor receiving the first prize must make the necessary studies in Argentina, but the work itself may be done either in Argentina or abroad. The present exchange value of the peso is about \$0.28.

COOPERATIVE SOCIETY OF CUBAN COFFEE EXPORTERS

The Cuban Institute for the Stabilization of Coffee, created by decree-law no. 486 of September 14, 1934 (see *BULLETIN* for July 1935) was abolished by decree-law no. 742 of April 3, 1936, and the President was empowered to take steps for the organization of the Cooperative

Society of Cuban Coffee Exporters. A commission was appointed on May 9, 1936, to draw up a constitution for the society, and its draft, submitted on May 16, 1936, was approved by the President two days later.

A subvention of 150,000 pesos from State revenues was granted by decree-law 817 of April 4, and the Secretary of Agriculture was authorized by a Presidential decree of May 4, 1936, to advance such portion of the grant as might be needed for the initial expenses of the new organization.

A later decree, of June 16, 1936, provided that the activities of the Cooperative Society of Cuban Exporters of Coffee were under the direct supervision of the President of the Republic, and that the society might not take any measure without first submitting it to him for approval.

PORT MOVEMENT IN BUENOS AIRES, 1911-35

The following table, published in *La Prensa* of Buenos Aires, is of interest as showing the port movement of the city during the last 25 years:

Port movement, Buenos Aires, 1911-35

Vessels arriving	Total tonnage	Year	Imports (metric tons)	Exports (metric tons)
15,659	9,172,037	1911	6,503,031	2,981,638
15,334	9,659,382	1912	6,800,500	3,223,000
16,745	10,852,993	1913	7,170,000	3,403,000
14,173	9,273,731	1914	4,834,000	2,226,000
12,400	8,081,291	1915	3,430,040	4,371,339
10,736	7,242,527	1916	2,792,565	4,412,880
9,834	5,166,571	1917	1,713,581	2,100,164
11,292	6,039,062	1918	1,539,928	3,055,024
9,001	6,333,325	1919	2,216,250	5,861,963
10,552	8,957,514	1920	3,639,906	6,667,594
9,714	7,682,340	1921	2,595,024	3,040,856
10,862	9,348,719	1922	3,117,217	3,935,361
12,934	11,093,018	1923	4,599,561	3,522,744
13,342	12,459,898	1924	5,481,951	4,022,909
13,394	11,989,895	1925	4,968,735	3,304,690
13,581	12,046,782	1926	5,489,235	4,169,117
16,005	14,649,657	1927	6,130,724	5,724,922
17,603	15,097,669	1928	7,153,492	5,319,825
16,056	15,209,806	1929	6,993,777	4,689,356
15,347	14,182,856	1930	6,583,397	3,265,743
15,457	14,483,138	1931	4,780,273	5,107,281
13,395	12,543,146	1932	5,136,514	4,297,791
13,664	12,073,333	1933	5,297,668	3,669,060
14,285	13,582,676	1934	5,422,086	3,781,296
14,826	13,434,750	1935	5,873,287	4,004,038

TOLL ROADS ABOLISHED IN PERU

By law no. 8265 of May 9, 1936, highway tolls throughout the Republic of Peru were abolished at the end of 30 days. The revenue loss will be made up from the gasoline tax, which after January 1, 1937, will be used exclusively for the construction, maintenance, and repair of highways.

Ceremonies celebrating the adoption of this policy were held in Lima on May 31, President Benavides participating. On that occasion he ordered the removal of all toll gates and the abolition of tolls on all highways in Peru, thus advancing the benefits of the law 9 days.

The Government has appropriated 150,000 soles a month from June 1936 to January 1937 to replace the funds previously derived from tolls (which averaged 96,040 soles monthly during 1935). The portion of this sum allotted to each department was specified by a resolution issued on June 16 by the Ministry of Promotion.

SOCIAL INSURANCE IN PERU

Keeping pace with the ever-increasing number of countries which are striving to protect the worker from the economic hazards that threaten his income and render insecure his own future wellbeing and that of his family, the Republic of Peru has adopted a Social Insurance Law¹ which is considered a definite step forward in the general effort to improve the lot of the less fortunate members of society. Thus the wage earner who, because of a limited income, is unable to provide against the contingencies of life, will have adequate aid in the event of sickness or physical disability which may temporarily or permanently incapacitate him for work; while, in case of his death, his family and dependents will receive a modest pension with which to meet their most urgent needs.

The Peruvian law makes social insurance compulsory for members of both sexes under 60 years of age employed on a permanent basis and receiving salaries or wages amounting to not more than 3,000 soles² per annum, and covers all risks relative to sickness, childbirth, disability, old age, and death. Its protection extends also to persons who work for their own account, provided their income does not exceed 3,000 soles per year; apprentices, even though receiving no pay; domestic servants; and persons who are gainfully employed in their own homes. The law excludes, however, persons entitled to the compensation provided for in law No. 4916 (dismissal and retirement compensation) and additions thereto; employees in the pay of national and municipal governments, public welfare organizations, or companies operating under Government control; workers registered with a special retirement and pension fund, although, if they so desire, they may secure a transfer to the compulsory social security fund, subject to certain conditions;

¹ Law 8433, of August 12, 1936, originally effective September 1, but enforcement postponed until November 1, 1936, by Executive Decree of September 2, 1936.

² The sol is equivalent to about 25 cents.

children under 14 years of age and those who work without pay for their parents in their own home; and persons who work less than 90 days in the year.

Following the plan most generally and successfully adopted in other countries, the funds for the social insurance scheme are contributed by the insured, the employer, and the State in percentages which vary, depending on whether the insured is classified as dependent, independent, or voluntary. Funds are further provided from fines levied for violation of the social insurance law; legacies and private donations; a tax of 1 percent on the value of disbursements or payments made by the State or municipalities, as well as by Government-controlled companies, excepting the service on the national and foreign debts, subsidies awarded to welfare institutions and free schools, emoluments, wages, and pensions; and a 2 percent surtax on tobacco, alcohol, and alcoholic beverages. The contributory quotas provided by the law are: (a) For workers habitually working for an employer, the insured 2.5 percent, the employer 4.5 percent, and the State 1 percent; (b) for independent workers, the insured 3.5 percent and the State 2.5 percent; and (c) for voluntarily insured persons, the insured 7 percent, the State 1 percent.

The so-called dependent employees must be registered by the employer within 6 days after they begin work, although the former may request registration on their own initiative. The law divides the insured into six groups, according to their average weekly earnings, for the purpose of determining the corresponding quotas to be paid, as shown in the following chart:

Group No.	Weekly wages (soles)	Amount of weekly quota (in soles)				
		Compulsory insurance				Independent workers 3.5 percent
		Average	Employer 4.5 percent	Worker 2.5 percent	Total 7 percent	
1.....	Up to 6.00.....	6.00	0.27	0.15	0.42	0.21
2.....	6.01 to 16.00.....	12.00	.54	.30	.84	.42
3.....	16.01 to 26.00.....	22.00	.99	.55	1.54	.77
4.....	26.01 to 36.00.....	32.00	1.44	.80	2.24	1.12
5.....	36.01 to 46.00.....	42.00	1.89	1.05	2.94	1.47
6.....	46.01 to 57.70.....	52.00	2.34	1.30	3.64	1.81

The benefits provided for the insured include general and special medical care; hospitalization facilities; services of a druggist; and cash allowances. These will be granted to the insured who have paid at least four weekly quotas during the 60 days preceding the date of sickness. The cash benefit, amounting to 50 percent of the average daily salary or wage, shall be paid beginning the third day of the reported illness. If the insured is sent to a hospital, and he has no

immediate family dependent on him, this cash benefit shall be reduced by one-half. Sickness benefits are payable for a maximum period of 26 weeks, a period which may, however, be extended up to 52 weeks in the case of illness requiring a long period of treatment and convalescence.

The provisions for the protection of mothers are applicable to insured women who have paid at least four weekly quotas in the course of the 90-day period preceding childbirth, and call for cash payment of 50 percent of the average daily wage during the 36 days preceding and the 36 following confinement, provided they abstain from paid work throughout this period. A nursing allowance of 25 percent of the average daily wage or income is provided for a maximum period of 8 months as from the date of childbirth.

The insured worker who, upon a physical and mental test, is found to be two-thirds disabled, is entitled to a disability pension of 40 percent of the average wage or income received during the period of 2 years prior to the date whereon he has been adjudged disabled. In reaching this decision, account must be taken of age and sex of the person, as well as the "ratio between the economic output of his efforts and that of a healthy person under similar circumstances in a given task", and the insured must have paid up a minimum of 260 weekly quotas, 100 of which must have been contributed in the course of the last 4 years. The pension, however, may be increased to as much as 60 percent of the average wage, according to the law, through an additional 2 percent benefit for every 100 weekly contributions over and above the 260 previously mentioned; and there is a further grant of 1 percent for the wife of an insured worker if she is over 60 or disabled, and for every child under 14 years of age or incapacitated for work, a grant which may not exceed a total of 10 percent. This pension is awarded provisionally for the first 5 years, whereupon the insured must submit to a physical examination and, if still disabled, the pension shall be permanent; but, if the disability has been reduced to 50 percent, payment of the pension shall be discontinued.

There is also provision for an old age pension for insured workers who have reached their sixtieth year. It is equivalent to 40 percent of the average wage or income received during the last 5 years, but the insured must have made not less than 1,040 weekly contributions to the social insurance fund. Like the disability pension, this benefit may be increased to as much as 60 percent with the payment of an additional 2 per cent for every 100 weekly quotas paid above the required minimum; and there is also an additional 1 percent for a wife over 60 years of age and for every child under 14 or invalid, up to a total of 10 per cent of the average wage. A reduced pension is provided for those who may not have been able to make the 1,040 weekly contributions required, while those not entitled to any pension

whatsoever shall have their contributions refunded with accrued interest paid at the rate of 5 percent per annum.

In the event of death of the insured, his relatives will receive a lump sum for funeral expenses, the amount depending on the place where death occurred. The widow of the deceased, and the surviving children who are under 17 years or are disabled, are entitled to an amount equal to 50 percent of the average annual wage or income, provided the insured had paid not less than 100 weekly quotas, with at least 50 in the last 2 years, and had not been receiving an old age or disability pension.

The enforcement of this important legislative measure has been placed in the hands of a special governmental office called the *Caja Nacional de Seguro Social* (National Social Insurance Fund), under the administrative, financial, and technical control of a board of directors presided over by the Minister of Public Health. Other members are: the Director of Social Welfare, the Director General of Sanitation, two representatives of the insured and two of the employers, a physician designated by the School of Medicine, and the general manager of the *Caja Nacional de Seguro Social*.—F. J. H.

FEMINISM IN BRAZIL

Senhora Rosalina Coelho Lisboa Miller, a poet and feminist, is a member of the Brazilian delegation to the Inter-American Conference on the Maintenance of Peace, which meets in Buenos Aires December 1.

Dr. Bertha Lutz, the well-known Brazilian feminist leader, is now a full member of the Federal Chamber of Deputies, representing the Federal District. At the last general elections Dr. Lutz was elected an alternate of the Federal District delegation in the Chamber; at the death of one of the regular members last July, Dr. Lutz was chosen to take his place. She is the second woman to sit in the Brazilian Chamber of Deputies, the first one having been Senhora Carlota de Queiroz, from the State of São Paulo.

It is common at present for Brazilian women to occupy responsible positions in public life as well as in the professions. The Brazilian Government appointed Senhora Heloisa Rocha as technical adviser of its delegation to the Conference of the International Labor Organization held in Geneva last summer, and Senhorita Allanita Rodriguez held a similar position at the Regional Conference of the International Labor Office held in Santiago, Chile, in December 1935. Lydia Oliveira was appointed Secretary of Labor for the State of Rio de Janeiro and Ilka Ruap Secretary of Public Instruction. At least six women have had the rank of consul, serving either in the Ministry

of Foreign Affairs or abroad. In Bahia Dr. Lily Lages, a prominent woman in the political life of the State of Alagoas, has been appointed to the chair of otorhinolaryngology in the Medical School. Dr. Lages, who won first place in competitive examinations held for the purpose of filling the vacancy, is the first woman to become a professor in a Brazilian medical school. In the same way Dr. Marisita Velasco Kopp secured a position in the Rio de Janeiro First Aid Hospital.

There are also several women in prominent positions in municipal government, such as Senhora Herondina Vilhena, who is provisional mayor (*prefeita*) of Angra dos Reis; Senhora Maria Luisa de Mesquita, a member of the town council of Friburgo; and Senhora Generosa Cruz, recently elected mayor of a town in the State of Ceará. Dr. Carmen Portinho, a civil engineer, is one of the chiefs of the Engineering Division of Rio de Janeiro.

In the State of Bahia the governor appointed Senhora Lily Tosta as a member of the *Conselho de Assistencia*, and Senhora Edith Mendes da Gama e Abreu as a member of the *Conselho de Educação e Cultura*. These councils are technical bodies originally provided for by the Brazilian Federal Constitution of 1934 to advise Congress and the various Ministries in matters pertaining to their specialty. The idea has also been adopted in the constitutions of various States.

Dr. Maria Luiza Bittencourt, a young lawyer of Bahia, was one of the 10 women elected to state constituent assemblies in the first elections after the Constitution of 1934 was adopted.—R. d'E.

INTERAMERICAN LIBRARY NOTES

A recent Guatemalan decree (no. 1867, dated August 14, 1936) states that in order to promote the cultural development of the country, books, catalogs, magazines, newspapers, and publications of every sort received from foreign countries, will be admitted duty-free.

Word has come from Santiago, Chile, that the first American and Spanish Book Fair was to be held in that city during the middle of November. It was to take place under the auspices of the University of Chile, which announced that it would make awards to exhibitors. Some of the leading universities of America and Spain, as well as publishing houses and cultural institutions of the several countries, were invited to exhibit. The contributions received will form, it is intended, an American and Spanish section in the future central library of the University.

During the summer authorization was given by the Nicaraguan Ministry of Public Instruction to Señor Luis Cuadra Cea to catalog completely the National Library in Managua. It will be remembered

that in the 1931 earthquake the library was among the many buildings damaged by fire. Now, through the continued efforts of Sr. José Coronel Urtecho, Assistant Secretary of Public Instruction, the library will be moved to a large building in a more central location, where both the library and the National Museum will be housed and placed under the supervision of one director.

The Librarian of the Columbus Memorial Library notes the following items of current interest: Word has come from the National Library of Guatemala that a special section is to be devoted to those books printed in Guatemala from 1660 to 1821, arranged as in Medina's *La imprenta en Guatemala*. A great number of the 2,642 works mentioned by him and not now owned by the Library are known to be in other collections throughout the country and abroad, but through appeals by the Guatemalan press in behalf of the Library it is hoped that the books may be obtained, for a time at least (for reproduction purposes). Following the announcement by the Ministry of Education, the Library published in its *Bulletin* for May and August 1936 several articles relating to Guatemalan incunabula. Two articles list works enumerated by Medina and owned by the National Library; two further articles discuss other valuable works in the Library's collection. There are numerous illustrations, consisting of reproductions of title-pages and engravings in these old books.

The General Bureau of Libraries, Archives and Museums of Chile, which has under its supervision the national copyright register, 100 small libraries, the National Archives, and several museums throughout the country, in addition to the functioning of the National Library, has recently presented the report of its progress during 1935. The director, Señor Gabriel Amunátegui, mentions in the report the increase in the registrations of copyrights, the establishment of the depository of official publications, the first publication since 1931 of a volume of the series *Biblioteca de escritores de Chile* (entitled *Historia de la Administración Errázuriz*); and the increase of the number of popular libraries under its supervision from 66 to 100, with a relative increase in number of books used and number of readers attending. He also gives a detailed report on the work of the Library. Of especial note are the popularity of the rental system in the home-reading room, the completion of the cataloging of one section of the Library, the exchanges of books made within and outside the country, the beginnings of a map section, and the cataloging of 1,004 more documents of the Medina manuscript collection, which will form volume 5 of the catalog of Medina manuscripts (the Library of the Pan American Union has the first four volumes).

In August 1936 the library of the Asociación Mariano Moreno in La Rioja, Argentina, celebrated its fiftieth anniversary. Younger by only two years than the Normal School in that city, this library is outstanding in Argentine cultural life because it was among the first of such institutions in the provincial sections, and was the first library in the country built completely by popular efforts and popular contributions.

In accord with the treaty of intellectual interchange signed between Argentina and Brazil in May of 1935 the Brazilian government passed a law on the first anniversary of that date (May 25, 1936) authorizing the establishment of biennial prizes for literary and artistic works. The literary prize will be given to a Brazilian for a study on Argentina; the four prizes for painting and sculpture will be given to Argentine entrants in the biennial expositions of Argentine art to be held in Rio de Janeiro.

From São Paulo, Brazil, comes an interesting news item about public library development there. A motor-van carrying books, magazines, and newspapers stands in a public park for several days, during which time it lends this material. A trained librarian gives out books (to be read within the park area), reserves them if patrons intend to come back for future reading, answers questions (using the small quick-reference library established within the van) or, if unable to answer a question, makes a note of information required, which he undertakes to obtain from headquarters.



